



LA River 4-46  
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# California Regional Water Quality Control Board

## Los Angeles Region



**ster M. Rooney**  
Secretary for  
Environmental  
Protection

Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb4>  
101 Centre Plaza Drive, Monterey Park, California 91754-2156  
Phone (323) 266-7500 FAX (323) 266-7600

**Pete Wilson**  
Governor

September 17, 1998

Ms. Judith A. Wilson, Director  
Bureau of Sanitation  
Department of Public Works  
City of Los Angeles  
433 South Spring Street, 4th Floor  
Los Angeles, California 90013-1957

*C. JEMO mgv  
SBC  
for your use in  
carrying out  
support activities  
→ JJC  
9-20-98*

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Dear Ms. Wilson:

**ORDER FOR ISSUANCE OF A TIME SCHEDULE - LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (NPDES NO. CA0053953) + WASTE DISCHARGE REQ.**

Our letter dated June 29, 1998, transmitted a Tentative Order for issuance of a time schedule directing the City of Los Angeles to comply with the Waste Discharge Requirements (NPDES NO. CA0053953) for waste discharges in the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant. Final revisions to the tentative order were also sent to you on August 13, 1998.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on September 14, 1998, reviewed the tentative order, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 98-071 (copy attached) relative to the time schedule. The order includes the modifications to Provision Nos. 4.b) and 4.c), and adds a new Provision No. 8.

The order requires you to submit quarterly progress reports. Your first report is due by February 1, 1999. All reports should be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Data and Information Mangement Unit. When submitting reports to the Regional Board per these requirements, please include a reference to "Compliance File CI-5675 and NPDES No. CA0053953" which will assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. We will appreciate it if you would not combine with other reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

If you have any questions, please call me at (323) 266-7545 or Gary Schultz at (323) 266-7605.

Sincerely,

*Wayne Chiou*

WAYNE CHIOU, Chief  
Los Angeles Inland Watershed Unit

Enclosure

cc: See attached mailing list

MAILING LIST

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, CWA Standard and Permit Office  
(WTR-5)  
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers  
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Department of Interior, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. John Youngerman, Division of Water Quality, SWRCB  
Mr. Jorge Leon, Office of Chief Counsel, SWRCB  
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5  
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District  
Department of Health Services, Public Water Supply Branch  
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division  
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services  
South Coast Air Quality Management District  
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, Wastewater Systems Engineering Division  
City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power  
City of Burbank, Department of Public Works  
City of Glendale, Water Department  
City of Glendale, City Attorney  
ULARA Watermaster  
Water Replenishment District of Southern California  
Friends of the Los Angeles River  
Heal The Bay  
Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council  
Bay Keeper

**State of California**  
**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**  
**LOS ANGELES REGION**

**ORDER NO. 98-071**

**ISSUANCE OF A TIME SCHEDULE**  
**DIRECTING**  
**THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES**  
**TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED IN**  
**ORDER NO. 98-047**  
**(Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant)**  
**(NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0053953)**

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

1. The City of Los Angeles (hereafter City or Discharger) discharges waste from the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (hereafter Los Angeles-Glendale Plant or Plant) under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 98-047 adopted by this Regional Board on June 15, 1998. Order No. 98-047 also serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (NPDES No. CA0053953).
2. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is jointly owned by the City of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale. The Plant is located at 4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and treats wastewater generated from the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles, La Canada-Flintridge, and from Los Angeles Zoo. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant, that treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The treatment design capacity of the Plant is 20 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1997, the average annual flow was 13.9 mgd.
3. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges the treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point about 1,400 feet downstream of Colorado Boulevard (latitude 34° 08' 25" longitude 118° 17' 24"), in the Los Angeles River narrows, above the river estuary.
4. The Regional Board's Order No. 98-047 contains waste discharge requirements for the City regulating the discharge of wastes from the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant. These requirements provide, in part, the following effluent limitations:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	--	0.1

July 29, 1998  
Revised: September 14, 1998

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Cyanide	µg/L	5.2	22
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	--	0.5
Nitrite-N	mg/L	--	1
Copper <sup>[1]</sup>	µg/L	11	17
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	--	4
Methylene chloride	µg/L	--	5

Footnote:

- [1] Concentrations expressed as total recoverable metals, and corresponded to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following 40 CFR §131.36(b)(2) and/or a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
5. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant can not achieve immediate compliance with the above total residual chlorine, cyanide, MBAS, nitrite, copper, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and methylene chloride limits. Therefore, interim limits which are based on Los Angeles-Glendale Plant performance are provided in this Order.
  6. The City has proposed a plan with a logical sequence of actions to achieve full compliance with effluent waste discharge requirements. The first phase of the Plan would be to investigate the sources in the collection system of the high levels of contaminants. If the sources can be identified, source reduction measures will be instituted. If the sources can not be identified, a decision will then be made to identify if it is appropriate to conduct a study for Site Specific Objectives, a Use Attainability Assessment, or to construct treatment facilities.
  7. The California Water Code Section 13300 states:  
  
 "Whenever a regional board finds that a discharge of waste is taking place or threatening to take place that violates or will violate requirements prescribed by the regional board, or the state board, or that the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities of a discharger are approaching capacity, the board may require the discharger to submit for approval of the board, with such modifications as it may deem necessary, a detailed time schedule of specific actions the discharger shall take in order to correct or prevent a violation of requirements."
  8. This enforcement action is being taken for the protection of the environment and as such is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21100, et.seq.) in accordance with Section 15321, Chapter 3, Title 14, Code of California Regulations.

The Board notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to adopt a time schedule concerning violations or threatened violations of waste discharge requirements.

The Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all testimony pertinent to this matter. All Orders referred to above and records of hearings and testimony therein are included herein by reference.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that, pursuant to the California Water Code Section 13300, the City of Los Angeles, as operator of the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant, shall:

1. Comply immediately with the following interim effluent limits<sup>[1]</sup>:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u> NPPDS	<u>Daily Maximum</u> NPPDS
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	--	0.3 <sup>[2]</sup> 0.1
Cyanide	µg/L	40 <sup>[3]</sup> 5.2	40 22
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	---	0.6 0.5
Nitrite-N	mg/L	---	2 <sup>[4]</sup> 1
Copper	µg/L	22 <sup>[3]</sup> 11	22 17
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	---	19 4
Methylene chloride	µg/L	---	25.5 5

Footnotes:

[1] Interim effluent limits were derived statistically using effluent performance data from January 1993 through December 1997. Effluent values ( $x_i$ ) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation,  $Y_i = \ln(x_i)$ , results in effluent values ( $Y_i$ ) that are normally distributed. Interim effluent limits are determined using the mean ( $\mu_n$ ) and the standard deviation ( $\sigma_n$ ) of the distribution of the average using the equation:

$$x_{95th} = \exp [\mu_n + (Z_{0.95}) \sigma_n]$$

where

$x_{95th}$  = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.

$\mu_n$  = Mean distribution of the average (transformed).

$Z_{0.95}$  = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.


$\sigma_n$  = Standard deviation of the average transformed.

Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

- [2] When the residual chlorine is more than 0.1 mg/L, a gate that prevents the effluent from flowing into the Los Angeles River will be closed. However, the gate is at the beginning of a serpentine channel, and the remaining effluent (with the residual chlorine of more than 0.1 mg/L) inside the channel would continue flowing through the channel and into the river. Therefore, during a high residual chlorine emergency, the level of total residual chlorine shall not exceed 0.3 mg/L and shall not last more than 15 minutes during any 24-hour period.
- [3] For cyanide and copper, the interim effluent limit for monthly average is the same as the interim effluent limit for daily maximum due to the lack of appropriate effluent performance data to derive the interim limit for monthly average.
- [4] The nitrite-N interim effluent limit will provide the City with treatment flexibility while conducting pilot studies and implementation of projects to reduce nitrogen in their effluent.
2. The interim limit for nitrite-N shall be in effect until June 30, 2002. No later than that date, the City shall achieve full compliance with the effluent limitation of nitrite-N.
3. The interim limit for total residual chlorine shall be in effect until October 1, 2005. The City will evaluate the options to control the total residual chlorine in the effluent of the treatment plant. After that date, the City shall achieve full compliance with the effluent limitation of total residual chlorine.
4. For other compounds (cyanide, MBAS, copper, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and methylene chloride), the City shall complete the source identification study by October 1, 2000 and achieve full compliance with the following conditions:
- a) comply with the effluent limits listed in Order No. 98-047 through the source reduction prior to October 1, 2002; or
  - b) comply prior to October 1, 2002, with the revised limits, if any, that are based on such approved Site Specific Objectives or revised beneficial uses from Use Attainability Analyses, as approved by the Regional Board; or
  - c) comply with the effluent limits listed in Order No. 98-047 by treatment prior to October 3, 2006
5. The Discharger shall submit quarterly progress reports to describe the progress of studies and/or actions undertaken to reduce these compounds in the effluent, and to achieve compliance with the limits in Order No. 98-047 by the above mentioned deadline. Progress reports shall be submitted by the first day of the second month following the quarterly period with the first progress report due by February 1, 1999.
6. If the City fails to comply with any provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may issue an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint pursuant to California Water Code Section 13323. The Regional Board may also refer the case to the Attorney General for injunction and civil monetary remedies, pursuant to California Water Code Sections 13331 and 13385.

7. The action taken by this Board pertaining to the time schedule does not preclude the possibility of actions to enforce the permit by third parties pursuant to Section 505 of the Federal Clean Water Act.
8. The Board may reopen this matter by the request of the Discharger.

I, Dennis Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 14, 1998.



DENNIS DICKERSON  
Executive Officer

/AC

**State of California  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**ORDER NO. 98-047**

**NPDES NO. CA0053953**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant)**

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

Regulation of Discharge

1. The City of Los Angeles (hereafter City or Discharger) discharges waste from the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (hereafter Los Angeles-Glendale Plant or Plant) under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-075 adopted by this Regional Board on June 12, 1995, and amended on April 13, 1998 to incorporate new chloride limits. This Order serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (NPDES No. CA0053953).
2. The Regional Board is in the process of implementing a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles River watershed. Accordingly, the Regional Board is reviewing the WDRs and NPDES permits for the facilities that discharge wastes to the Upper Los Angeles River (including Los Angeles-Glendale Plant). As a result of the review, this new Order is prepared to replace the Order No. 95-075 adopted on June 12, 1995.
3. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is jointly owned by the City of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale. The Plant is located at 4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and treats wastewater generated from the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles, La Canada-Flintridge, and from Los Angeles Zoo. Figure 1 shows the location map of the Plant. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant, that treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The treatment design capacity of the Plant is 20 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1997, the average annual flow was 13.9 mgd. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges the treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River.
4. A portion of the treated wastewater is used for irrigation and industrial uses. The use of reclaimed water is regulated under Water Reclamation Requirements contained in Orders No. 97-072, No. 86-016, and No. 79-156.

May 14, 1998

June 1, 1998

Revised: June 15, 1998



5. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified the discharge from the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant as a major discharge.

**Description of the Facility**

6. In 1968, the cities of Los Angeles and Glendale entered into a joint powers agreement to conduct a feasibility study for the treatment plant. The Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant was constructed in the early 1970s. By 1976 the plant began operation, and in 1986 the plant was operating at full capacity.
7. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is one of the upstream plants of the City's Hyperion Treatment System. The wastewater is taken by the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant from the North Outfall Sewer line. In case of plant operational problems or a need for plant shutdown, wastewater can be diverted back to the North Outfall Sewer which flows to the Hyperion Treatment Plant for treatment. Similarly, during emergency conditions elsewhere in the Hyperion Treatment System, the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant may be able to process flows in excess of 20 mgd for short time periods without exceeding effluent limitations.
8. Treatment at the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant consists of bar screening, primary sedimentation, biological treatment using activated sludge with fine pore aeration, secondary clarification, coagulation, mixed dual media filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. See figure 2 for the plant flow diagram.
9. Sludge from the primary and secondary processes, as well as wastes from other sidestreams, are returned to the North Outfall Sewer line for treatment at the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The grit and solids separated by screening are sent to a landfill.
10. Storm water in the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is collected by a storm drain that is tied into the final effluent surge chamber.

**Discharge Quality**

11. Over the past five years (1993 through 1997), the average annual removal of BOD and total suspended solids has been 97% and 97.8%, respectively. The median daily total coliform was 1.8 MPN/100 ml in the effluent. The average annual flow rate of the treated wastewater discharged into the Los Angeles River was 13.15 mgd.

12. The characteristics of the treated wastewater discharged into the Los Angeles River in 1997 are as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	<u>Minimum Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Maximum Monthly Avg.</u>
Flow	mgd	13.8	6.5	21.7
pH	pH units	7.1	6.7	7.5
Temperature	°F	76	—	85
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	5.0	—	12.1
Suspended solids	mg/L	2.9	—	7.6
Settleable solids	ml/L	<0.1	—	0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	577	534	672
Turbidity	NTU	—	—	6
Total chlorine residual	mg/L	<0.01	—	—
Sulfate	mg/L	131	113	163
Chloride	mg/L	132	112	150
Total coliform	CFU/100ml	<1	—	2
Oil and grease	mg/L	0.5	—	5.0
Ammonia-N	mg/L	—	—	21.3
Nitrate-N	mg/L	2.7	0.9	4.7
Nitrite-N	mg/L	0.6	<0.01	1.0
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	2.1	1.2	3.0
Total nitrogen	mg/L	18.7	16.0	21.0
Nitrite-N+Nitrate-N	mg/L	3.3	1.8	5.2
Boron	mg/L	0.6	0.5	0.7
Fluoride	mg/L	0.9	0.4	2.9
MBAS	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.2
Barium	mg/L	0.026	0.011	0.035
Iron	mg/L	0.082	0.020	0.190
Cyanide	mg/L	0.005	—	0.013
Chronic toxicity	TU <sub>c</sub>	—	<1	>10

Los Angeles-Glendale Plant Discharge Outfall and Los Angeles River

13. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges the treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point about 1,400 feet downstream of Colorado Boulevard (latitude 34°8'25", longitude 118°17'24"), in the Los Angeles River narrows, above the river estuary.

14. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant outfall is located at the Los Angeles River narrows, at a section known as the Glendale Narrows. In this area, the river is a rocky, unlined bottom with concrete-lined or rip-rap sides. In the river bed, willows, sycamores, and cottonwoods provide habitat for birds and other wildlife. When the ground water is high in the San Fernando Valley basin, the area is fed by natural springs. Many trails and paths along the river in this area are heavily used by the public for hiking, horseback riding, and bird watching. From the narrows, the Los Angeles River flows through downtown Los Angeles and the coastal plain to discharge into San Pedro Bay east of Long Beach Harbor.

#### Watershed Approach

15. This Regional Board has implemented a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region. The objective is to provide a comprehensive and integrated strategy resulting in water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts within a hydrologically-defined drainage basin or watershed. The Management Approach emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available. This Order fosters the implementation of this approach by protecting beneficial uses in the watershed and requiring the City to participate in the implementation of a regional monitoring program.
16. Pursuant to this Regional Board's watershed initiative framework, the Los Angeles River Watershed Management Area is the targeted watershed for fiscal years 1997-1999. The Los Angeles River watershed encompasses an area of about 825 square miles. Of those, approximately 324 square miles are covered by forest and open space land within the Angeles National Forest, the Santa Monica Mountains, the Verdugo Mountains and Griffith Park in the Upper watershed. The rest of the watershed is highly developed. The urban area in the upper watershed consists mostly of residential and commercial areas, while the area in the lower watershed consists of industrial, residential and commercial areas.

#### Waste Discharge Requirements and their Bases

##### Basin Plan

17. On June 13, 1994, this Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River.

**Beneficial Uses**

18. The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:

**Los Angeles River upstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.21**

**Existing:** ground water recharge; contact and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; and wetland habitat.

**Potential:** municipal and domestic supply<sup>1</sup>; and industrial service supply.

**Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.15**

**Existing:** ground water recharge; contact<sup>2</sup> and non-contact water recreation; and warm freshwater habitat.

**Potential:** municipal and domestic supply<sup>1</sup>; and industrial service supply.

**Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.12**

**Existing:** ground water recharge; contact<sup>2</sup> and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened, or endangered species.

**Potential:** municipal and domestic supply<sup>1</sup>; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; and shellfish harvesting<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Municipal and domestic supply designations under State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 88-63 and Regional Board Resolution No. 89-003.

<sup>2</sup> Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Los Angeles River Estuary - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

**Existing:** industrial service supply; navigation; contact and non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species<sup>3</sup>; migration of aquatic organisms<sup>4</sup>; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development<sup>4</sup>; and wetland habitat.

**Potential:** shellfish harvesting.

The requirements in this order are intended to protect designated beneficial uses and enhance the water quality of the watershed.

Pollutants of Concern and Impairments

19. The 1996 State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) *Water Quality Assessment Report* identified the water quality condition of water bodies in the Los Angeles Region. In the Los Angeles River, the following beneficial uses were determined to be either impaired or threatened to be impaired: aquatic life, contact and non-contact recreation. The report also identified that the quality of the water is impacted by bacteriological contamination (coliform count), heavy metals (lead and silver), ammonia, nitrogen, nutrients (algae), oil, pH, total dissolved solids, chloride, turbidity, trash, scum, and odor.

Human Health

20. There is public contact in the downstream areas of the receiving water; therefore, the quality of wastewater discharged to the Los Angeles River must be such that no public health hazard is created.

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<sup>3</sup> One or more rare species utilize all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.

<sup>4</sup> Aquatic organisms utilize all bays, estuaries, lagoons, and coastal wetlands, to a certain extent, for spawning and early development. This may include migration into areas which are heavily influenced by freshwater inputs.

Nutrients

21. The Federal Clean Water Act requires that each state provides a list of impaired surface waters (303(d) list). Water bodies on the 303(d) list must have Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) established.

The Los Angeles River is included in the 303(d) list due to ammonia and nitrogen pollution. The Regional Board has conducted a TMDL which assessed the extent of the ammonia and total nitrogen problem and sources in the Los Angeles River during dry weather conditions. The draft Los Angeles River nitrogen TMDL proposes future effluent limits for the existing POTWs which will result in achievement of Basin Plan objectives in the river. The proposed effluent limits for the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant are:

Total nitrogen	10 mg/L
Ammonia-N	5 mg/L

The Discharger will have until the year 2002 to: (a) meet the Basin Plan objective by making the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet the above limits, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved site specific objective for ammonia.

22. Phosphorus also contributes to the algae growth in the Los Angeles River, this permit contains provisions to monitor the amount of phosphorous that the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges into the Los Angeles River.
23. The City will conduct pilot scale studies to determine the most appropriate process modifications to achieve nitrogen control, including ammonia and total nitrogen reductions. During these short term studies and subsequent implementation phases, the City will have exceedances of their nitrite limit. This Order contains provisions to deal with nitrite while the City conducts such studies.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

24. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) is a major component of gasoline and has been detected in drinking water wells throughout California. The threat to human health from MTBE is being evaluated at this time by the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services.

Toxic Constituents

25. Numeric toxic constituent limitations are prescribed for this discharge pursuant to the narrative water quality objective in the Basin Plan for toxic constituents and 40 CFR Part 122.44. The numeric toxic limitations are based on Basin Plan Objectives, USEPA's Water Quality Criteria, and the National Toxics Rule.

For toxic constituents that have not been consistently detected in the effluent and have been determined to have no reasonable potential for causing or contributing to excursions in water quality objectives, no numerical limitations are prescribed. Instead, a narrative limit to comply with all water quality requirements is provided in lieu of such numerical limitations.

Performance Goals

26. The Regional Board has implemented the Water Quality Task Force<sup>5</sup> recommendations on the use of performance goals, rather than performance-based limits, when appropriate. The use of performance goals is intended to minimize pollutant loadings and at the same time maintain the incentive for future voluntary improvement of water quality wherever feasible, without fear of being punished with more stringent limits based on improved performance. This Order contains performance goals.

The performance goals require the Discharger to maintain its treatment efficiency while recognizing normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques. This approach, however, does not address substantial changes in operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, this Order provides that performance goals may be modified by the Executive officer, if warranted. The listed effluent performance goals are not enforceable limitations or standards.

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<sup>5</sup> *Working Together for an Affordable Clean Water Environment.* A final report presented to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region by Water Quality Advisory Task Force, September, 1993.

27. The performance goals prescribed in this Order are based on the following:
- (a) For pollutants which have been detected in the effluent, performance goal of a constituent is statistically set at the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data. Therefore, it is expected that one sample in twenty may exceed the goal during normal plant operation in the long-term.
  - (b) For other pollutants whose monitoring data have consistently showed nondetectable levels, or which have been occasionally detected at levels less than the Practical Quantitation Levels (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit or the Discharger's method detection limit approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

State and Federal Regulations

28. Effluent limitations, toxic, and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 307, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto, are applicable to this discharge.
29. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and has been implemented a USEPA-approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program. This Order requires proper implementation of the pretreatment program.
30. Section 402(p) of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for storm water discharges. Pursuant to this requirement, in 1990, the USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 122.26 which established requirements for storm water discharges under NPDES program. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, in 1992, the State Water Resource Control Board issued a statewide general permit [NPDES No. CAS000001, reissued on April 17, 1997] to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is covered by that general permit and its requirements are incorporated in this Order by reference.
31. The requirements contained in this Order were derived using best professional judgement and are based on the Basin Plan, Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans, water quality criteria, and will protect and maintain existing and potential beneficial uses of the receiving water.



- 32. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with §21100, et. seq.), Division 13, Public Resources Code pursuant to California Water Code §13389.**

**The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to renew waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.**

**The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.**

**This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to §402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendment thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ninety one days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections.**

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the City of Los Angeles, as operator of the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

**I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Effluent Limitations**

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to tertiary treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.
2. The discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

(a) Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>		
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	3,340	5,000	7,510
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	2,500	6,680	7,500
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	—	15
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	1,670	—	2,500
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	—	0.2
Cyanide	µg/L	5.2	—	22
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	—	—	0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	—	—	950
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	158,600
Chloride	mg/L	—	—	190
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—	31,710

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>		
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
Sulfate	mg/L lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	300 50,080
Boron	mg/L	--	--	1.5
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	2.0
Barium	mg/L	--	--	1.0
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	--	--	0.5
Nitrite-N	mg/L	--	--	1
Nitrite+Nitrate-N	mg/L	--	--	8

(b) Toxic pollutants (metals):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
Arsenic	µg/L	--	50
Cadmium <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	1	3.7
Chromium (VI) <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/L	10	15
Copper <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	11	17
Lead	µg/L	2.5 <sup>(5)</sup>	15
Mercury <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/L	0.012	2.1
Nickel	µg/L	--	100
Selenium <sup>(8)</sup>	µg/L	5	10

Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(2)</sup></u>
Silver <sup>(9)</sup>	µg/L	—	3.4
Zinc <sup>(9)</sup>	µg/L	100	110

(c) Toxic pollutants (organics):

Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(2)</sup></u>
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0019	2.5
DDT <sup>(9)</sup>	µg/L	0.001	1.1
Endosulfan-alpha	µg/L	0.056	0.22
Endosulfan-beta	µg/L	0.056	0.22
Endrin	µg/L	0.0023	0.18
Lindane	µg/L	0.08	0.2
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0002	0.73
PCBs <sup>(10)</sup>	µg/L	0.014	0.5
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	—	5
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	—	4
PAHs <sup>(11)</sup>	µg/L	—	0.2
Benzene	µg/L	—	1
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	—	0.5

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(2)</sup></u>
Chloroform	µg/L	--	100
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	700
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5
Methylene chloride	µg/L	--	5
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	100
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	100

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

- [1] If the constituent limit is less than the method detection limit, compliance with the constituent limit shall be based on the PQL (Practical Quantitation Level). PQL shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA method detection limit (MDL) shown in Attachment 1 or the Discharger's performance MDL approved by the Executive Officer, with the factors five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens. If the constituent limit is between the method detection limit and PQL, compliance with the constituent limit may be based on a 95th percentile of a distribution of samples taken within a month rather than one single sample.
- [2] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.
- [3] The daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to both flow weighted 24-hour composite samples and grab samples, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T).
- [4] The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 20 mgd.
- [5] Concentrations expressed as total recoverable metals, and corresponded to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following 40 CFR §131.36(b)(2) and/or a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [6] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits. Concentrations are expressed as total recoverable hexavalent chromium and corresponded to a water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [7] Concentrations expressed as total recoverable. The daily maximum concentration corresponds to a water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.

- [8] Concentration expressed as total recoverable.
  - [9] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE. The PQL for DDT will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for DDT.
  - [10] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
  - [11] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene. The PQL for PAHs will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for benzo[a]pyrene.
- 

- 3. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.
- 4. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.
- 5. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.
- 6. The arithmetic mean of BOD<sub>5</sub>, 20°C and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.
- 7. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirements, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis has been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
- 8. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means an oxidized and coagulated wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the followings: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs); and (b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period.

During storm events when the plant is treating more than 10% in excess of its treatment design capacity to minimize the potential of overflows in the sewage collection system downstream of the plant, the turbidity of the filtered wastewater shall not exceed any of the followings: (a) a daily average of 5 NTUs in the first 24 hours following the end of the storm event; (b) a daily average of 3 NTUs between 24 and 48 hours after the end of the storm event; and (c) 10 NTUs at any time.

"Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen. "Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream of a filter by the addition of suitable flocc-forming chemicals.

9. **Acute Toxicity Limitation:**

The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

If the acute toxicity limitation is violated three consecutive months, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

10. To protect underlying ground water basins, ammonia shall not be present in the wastes discharged at levels that, when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to ground water quality.

B. **Effluent Quality Performance Goals**

The discharger shall make best efforts to maintain the following effluent quality goals. Exceedance of any goal shall trigger an investigation by the Discharger on the causes of the exceedance. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board on a quarterly basis any exceedance of these effluent quality goals. If exceedance of any particular goal persists on two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the second quarterly report shall contain the results of the Discharger's investigation including, but not be limited to, the description of the exceedance, cause(s) of the exceedance, and proposed corrective measures, if necessary.

The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals upon demonstration by the discharger that the change is warranted.

Effluent Quality Performance Goals<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	9	—
Suspended solids	mg/L	5	—
Oil and grease	mg/L	—	4
Arsenic	µg/L	—	7
Chromium (total)	µg/L	—	8
Iron	µg/L	—	200
Nickel	µg/L	—	42
Zinc	µg/L	—	78
Lindane	µg/L	—	0.043
Chloroform	µg/L	—	9.4
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	—	0.4
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	—	5.8
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	—	2.8
Remaining priority pollutants (Attachment 1)	µg/L	—	PQL <sup>(2)</sup>

Footnotes to effluent quality performance goals:

[1] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data from January 1993 through December 1997. Effluent values (x) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation,  $Y_i = \ln(x_i)$ , results in effluent values (Y) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined using the mean ( $\mu_n$ ) and the standard deviation ( $\sigma_n$ ) of the distribution of the average using the equation:

$$x_{95\%} = \exp [\mu_n + (Z_{0.95}) \sigma_n]$$

where

- $x_{95\%}$  = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.
  - $\mu_n$  = Mean distribution of the average (transformed).
  - $Z_{0.95}$  = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.
  - $\sigma_n$  = Standard deviation of the average transformed.
- Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

[2] PQL (Practical Quantitation Level) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL, approved by the Executive Officer, with the factor five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.



**C. Receiving Water Limitations**

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time shall not be raised above 80 °F as a result of the wastes discharged.
2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
4. The residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
5. The fecal coliform concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10% of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml as a result of the wastes discharged.
6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.
7. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
8. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
9. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
10. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
11. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
12. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

13. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving waters.
14. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
16. The wastes discharged shall not increase the turbidity of the receiving waters to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

**D. Receiving Water Objectives**

1. To protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving waters shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:

The Discharger will have until the year 2002 to: (a) make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved less restrictive site specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 2 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

2. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of the waste discharged.

If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point during three consecutive months exceeds 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedance, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

**II. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS**

- A. This Order includes the Discharger's pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and USEPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the USEPA Regional Administrator.

- B. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403, including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order or the effective date of the Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Board, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for non-compliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.
- C. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The Discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
- D. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not be limited to:
- (i) Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (1);
  - (ii) Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
  - (iii) Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2); and
  - (iv) Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (3).
- E. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the SWRCB, and the USEPA Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the Discharger will also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report (Attachment P) or approved revised version thereof.

III. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

- A. This order includes the attached Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Standard Provisions) (Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
- C. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) (Attachment 3).
- D. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River, including the toxic criteria in 40 CFR Part 131.36.
- E. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other causes, the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.
- F. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach and/or for the addition of a limitation for phosphorus.
- G. This permit may be modified according to 40 CFR Part 122.62 if new regulations are adopted by the State of California, including the Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (California Toxics Rule) and implementation policies (State's Toxics Standards Implementation Policy).
- H. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health, or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

IV. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on May 10, 2003.

The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

V. RESCISSION

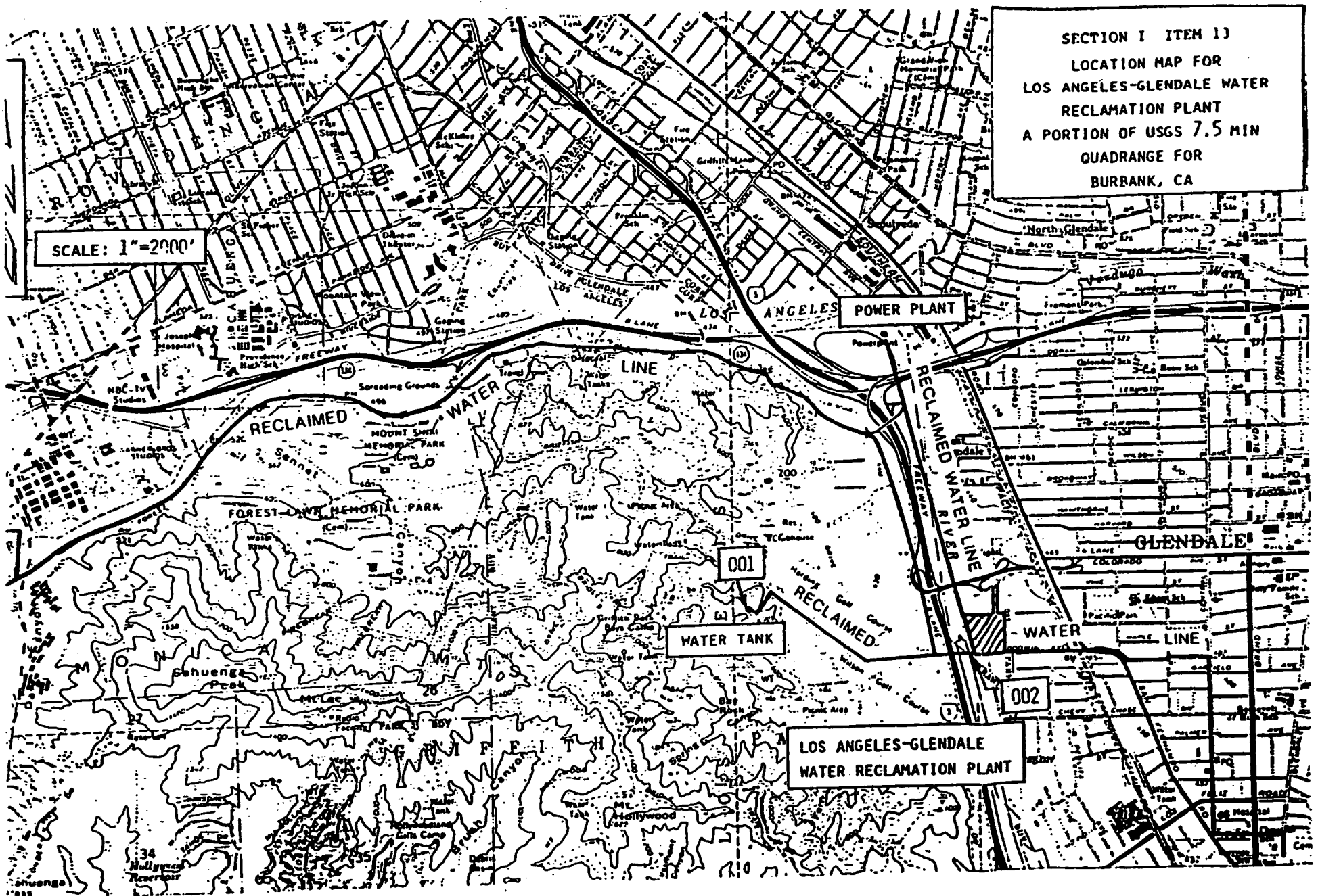
Order No. 95-075, adopted by this Regional Board on June 12, 1995, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 15, 1998.



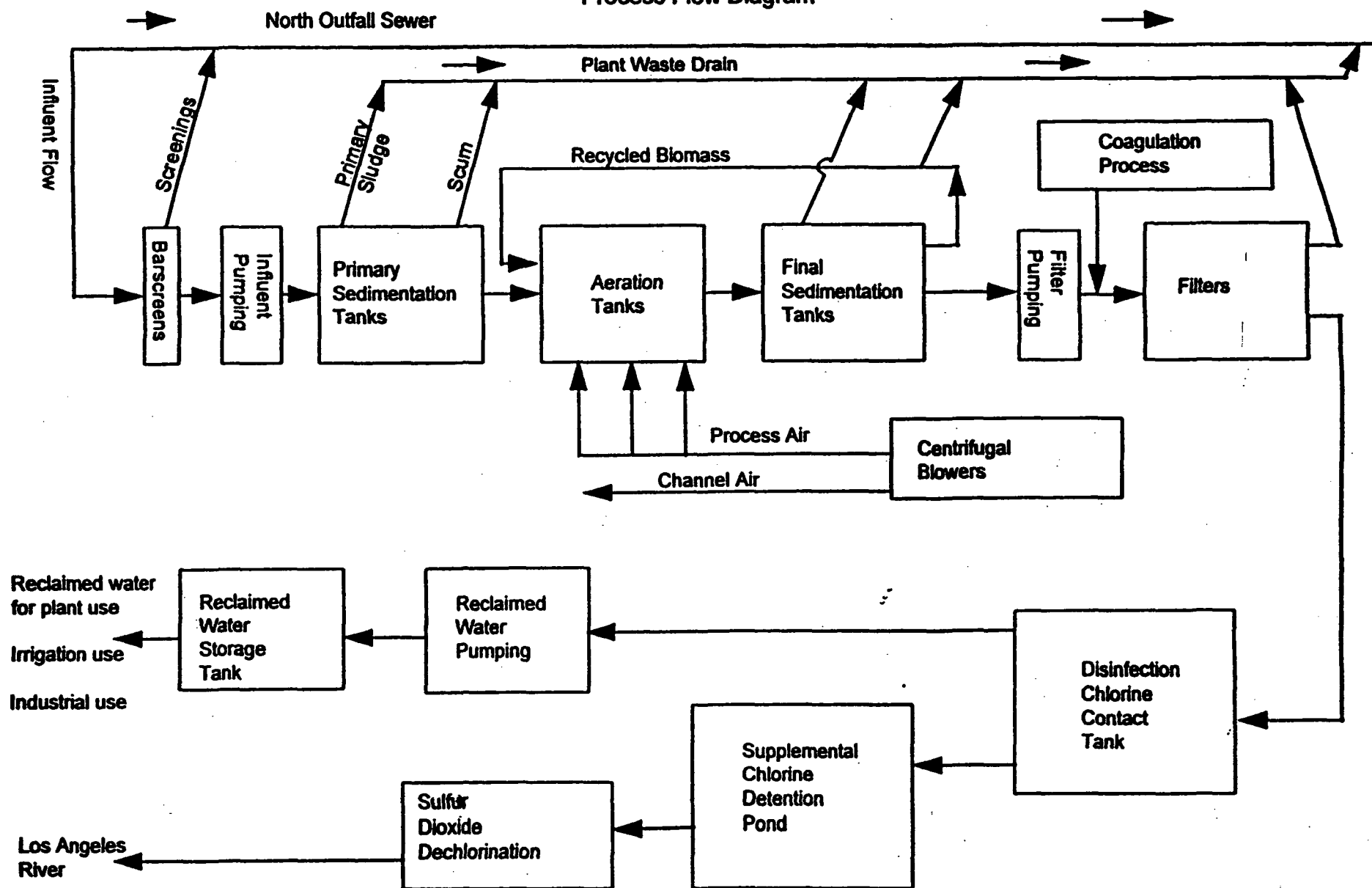
DENNIS DICKERSON  
Executive Officer

FIGURE 1



**FIGURE 2**

**Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant  
Process Flow Diagram**



**ORDER NO. 98-047**

**NPDES NO. CA0053953**

**Attachments**

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Attachment 1</b> | <b>Pollutants Method Detection Limits</b>  |
| <b>Attachment 2</b> | <b>Ammonia Concentrations</b>  |
| <b>Attachment N</b> | <b>Standard Provisions, General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements</b>  |
| <b>Attachment P</b> | <b>Pretreatment Reporting Requirements</b>   |
| <b>Attachment S</b> | <b>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000001 (General Permit) and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities</b> |
| <b>Attachment T</b> | <b>Monitoring and Reporting Program</b>  |



**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
<b>METALS AND CYANIDE</b>			
Antimony	7062	1	NC
Arsenic	3114B	2	C
Barium	206.2	2	NC
Beryllium	210.2	0.2	C
Cadmium	200.7	4	NC
Chromium	200.7	7	NC
Cobalt	219.2	1	
Copper	200.7	6	NC
Lead	239.1	100	NC
Mercury	245.1	0.2	NC
Nickel	200.7	15	NC
Selenium	3114B	2	NC
Silver	272.1	0.2	NC
Thallium	279.2	1	NC
Zinc	200.7	2	NC
Cyanide			NC
<b>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</b>			
Acrolein	603	0.6	NC
Acrylonitrile	603	0.5	C
Benzene	602	0.2	C
Bromoform	601	0.2	C
Bromodichloromethane	601	0.1	
Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.12	C
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	602	0.2	NC
Chlorodibromomethane			C
Chloroethane	601	0.52	
Chloroform	601	0.05	C
Chloromethane	601	0.06	
Dibromochloromethane	601	0.09	
Dichlorobromomethane			C
Ethylbenzene	602	0.2	NC
Methylene Chloride	601	0.25	C
Methyl Bromide	601	1.15	C
Methyl Chloride	601	0.06	C
Tetrachloroethylene	601	0.03	C
Toluene	602	0.2	NC
Trichloroethylene	601	0.12	C
Vinyl Chloride	601	0.18	C
1,1-Dichloroethane	601	0.07	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	601	0.13	C
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	0.03	NC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601	0.02	C
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601	0.03	C
1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.03	C

\* C - Carcinogen

NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (cont)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
1,2-Dichloropropane	601	0.04	C
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601	0.1	NC
1,3-Dichloropropylene	601	0.34	NC
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601	0.13	
<b>ACID COMPOUNDS</b>			
2-Chlorophenol	625	3.3	NC
Pentachlorophenol	625	3.6	C
Phenol	625	1.5	NC
2-Nitrophenol	625	3.6	NC
2,4-Dichlorophenol	625	2.7	NC
2,4-Dimethylphenol	625	2.7	NC
2,4-Dinitrophenol	625	42	NC
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	625	2.7	NC
4-Nitrophenol	625	2.4	
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol)			NC
4-Methylphenol (p-cresol)			NC
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (P-Chloro-M-Cresol)	625	3	NC
<b>BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</b>			
Acenaphthene	625	1.9	NC
Benzidine	625	4.4	C
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	625	5.3	NC
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	625	5.7	C
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	625	5.7	NC
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	625	2.5	C
Bis(Chloromethyl)Ether			C
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	625	2.5	NC
Diethyl Phthalate	625	2.2	NC
Dimethyl Phthalate	625	1.6	NC
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	625	2.5	NC
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	625	2.5	
Fluoranthene	625	2.2	NC
Hexachlorobenzene	625	1.9	C
Hexachlorobutadiene	625	0.9	C
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			NC
Hexachloroethane	625	1.6	C
Isophorone	625	2.2	NC
Naphthalene	625	1.6	NC
Nitrobenzene	625	1.9	NC
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	625	0.15	C
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	625		C
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	625	1.9	C
TCDD			

\* C - Carcinogen  
NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
<b>Total PAHS</b>			
Acenaphthylene		1.9	C
Anthracene	825	1.9	C
Benzo(A)Anthracene	825	7.8	C
Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene (1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene)	825	2.5	C
Benzo(B)Fluoranthene	825	4.8	C
Benzo(K)Fluoranthene	825	2.5	C
Benzo(GH)Perylene (1,12-Benzoperylene)	825	4.1	C
Benzo(A)Pyrene	825	2.5	C
Chrysene	825	2.5	C
Fluorene	825	1.9	C
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	825	3.7	C
Phenanthrene	825	8.4	C
Pyrene	825	1.9	C
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	825	1.9	NC
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	825		C
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	825	1.9	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	825	1.9	NC
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	825	4.4	C
2-Chloronaphthalene	825	1.9	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	825	5.7	C
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	825	1.9	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	825	18.5	C
4-BromoPhenyl Phenyl Ether	825	1.9	
4-ChloroPhenyl Phenyl Ether	825	4.2	
<b>PESTICIDES AND PCBs</b>			
4,4'-DDD	825	2.8	C
4,4'-DDE	825	8.6	C
4,4'-DDT	825	4.7	C
Aldrin	808	0.004	C
Alpha-BHC	808	0.003	C
Alpha-Endosulfan	808	0.014	NC
Beta-BHC	808	0.008	C
Beta-Endosulfan	808	0.004	NC
Chlordane	808	0.014	C
Delta-BHC	808	0.009	C
Dieldrin	808	0.002	C
Endosulfan Sulfate	808	0.066	NC
Endrin	808	0.008	NC
Endrin Aldehyde	808	0.023	NC
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	808	0.004	
Heptachlor	808	0.003	C
Heptachlor Epoxide	808	0.083	C

\* C - Carcinogen

NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
Total PCBs		65	
PCB-1016			C
PCB-1221			C
PCB-1232			C
PCB-1242	606	0.065	C
PCB-1248			C
PCB-1254			C
PCB-1260			C
Toxaphene		240	C

B. MISCELLANEOUS POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin			
Asbestos			
Ethylene Dibromide			
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane			
2,4,5-TP			
Simazine			
2,4-D			
Methoxychlor			
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane			
Trichlorofluoromethane			
Xylene			
Bentazon			
Carbofuran			
Barium			
Molinate			
Atrazine			
1,2-Cis-Dichloroethylene			
Thiobencarb			
Glyphosate			
Acetone			
Molybdenum	246.2	1	
Vanadium	286.2	4	
Aluminum	202.2	3	

\* C - Carcinogen  
NC - Noncarcinogen

**Attachment 2**

**One-hour Average Concentration for Ammonia<sup>1,2</sup> for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).**

pH	Temperature, °C				
	0	5	10	15	20
<b>Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH<sub>3</sub>)</b>					
6.50	0.0091	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036
6.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059
7.00	0.023	0.033	0.046	0.066	0.093
7.25	0.034	0.048	0.068	0.095	0.135
7.50	0.045	0.064	0.091	0.128	0.181
7.75	0.056	0.080	0.113	0.159	0.22
8.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.25	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.50	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.75	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
9.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
<b>Total ammonia (mg/liter NH<sub>3</sub>)</b>					
6.50	35	33	31	30	29
6.75	32	30	28	27	27
7.00	28	26	25	24	23
7.25	23	22	20	19.7	19.2
7.50	17.4	16.3	15.5	14.9	14.6
7.75	12.2	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3
8.00	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.8
8.25	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
8.50	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
8.75	1.47	1.40	1.37	1.38	1.42
9.00	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.91

1 To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822

2 Source: USEPA, 1986

**Attachment 2**

**Four-day Average Concentration for Ammonia<sup>1,2</sup> for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).**

pH	Temperature, °C						
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
<b>Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH<sub>3</sub>)</b>							
6.50	0.0008	0.0011	0.0016	0.0022	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031
6.75	0.0014	0.0020	0.0028	0.0039	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055
7.00	0.0025	0.0035	0.0049	0.0070	0.0099	0.0099	0.0099
7.25	0.0044	0.0062	0.0088	0.0124	0.0175	0.0175	0.0175
7.50	0.0078	0.0111	0.0156	0.022	0.031	0.031	0.031
7.75	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036	0.051	0.051	0.051
8.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.25	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.50	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
9.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
<b>Total ammonia (mg/liter NH<sub>3</sub>)</b>							
6.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.73	1.23
6.75	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.00	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.25	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.75	1.24
7.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.76	1.25
7.75	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.65	1.18
8.00	1.82	1.70	1.62	1.57	1.55	1.10	0.79
8.25	1.03	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.90	0.64	0.47
8.50	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.39	0.29
8.75	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.190
9.00	0.195	0.189	0.189	0.195	0.21	0.163	0.133

<sup>1</sup> To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822.

<sup>2</sup> Source: USEPA, 1992

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**STANDARD PROVISIONS, GENERAL MONITORING AND  
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**"ATTACHMENT N"**

**A. General Requirements**

1. Neither the disposal nor any handling of wastes shall cause pollution or nuisance.
2. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
3. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
4. Wastes discharged shall not contain visible color, oil or grease, and shall not cause the appearance of color, grease, oil or oily slick, or persistent foam in the receiving waters or on channel banks, walls, inverts or other structures.
5. Wastes discharged shall not increase the natural turbidity of the receiving waters at the time of discharge.
6. Wastes discharged shall not cause the formation of sludge deposits.
7. Wastes discharged shall not damage flood control structures or facilities.
8. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
9. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
10. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100° F.
11. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

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12. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318 and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

**B. General Provisions**

1. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from his liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor, guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.
2. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
3. The discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this order. Any violation of this order constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act, its regulations and the California Water Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, Order termination, Order revocation and reissuance, denial of an application for reissuance; or a combination thereof.
4. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
5. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.
6. The Regional Board, EPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:
  - a) Entry upon premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this Order;
  - b) Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Order;
  - c) To inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and



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- (d) To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.
7. 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 Order.
8. The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act 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. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition is established for toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge authorized herein and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition and so notify the discharger.
9. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
- (a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - (b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
  - (c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
10. In the event the discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:
- (a) breakdown of waste treatment equipment;
  - (b) accidents caused by human error or negligence; or
  - (c) other causes such as acts of nature,

the discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as he or his agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps were taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and what steps are being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

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11. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
12. The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
13. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control including sludge use and disposal facilities (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar system that are installed by a discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
14. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
15. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
16. The discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
17. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed:
  - (a) In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharge originates;
  - (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
  - (c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;

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(d) In the case of municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

18. The discharger shall notify the Board of:

(a) new introduction into such works of pollutants from a source which could be a new source as defined in section 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if such source were discharging pollutants to the waters of the United States,

(b) new introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such works by a source introducing pollutants into such works at the time the waste discharge requirements were adopted.

Notice shall include a description of the quantity and quality of pollutants and the impact of such change on the quantity and quality of effluent from such publicly owned treatment works. A substantial change in volume is considered an increase of ten percent in the mean dry-weather flow rate. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice directly to the Regional Administrator.

19. The discharger shall notify the Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.

20. The discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the facility or of any planned changes in the facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with requirements.

21. The discharger shall file with the Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

22. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

(a) that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the

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discharge of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

- (i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
- (ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
- (iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
- (iv) The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

- (b) that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

23. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the discharger for bypass unless:

- (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that 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.);
- (b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- (c) The discharger submitted a notice at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

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The discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable. The discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in E-16.

24. A discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for non-compliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
- (a) an upset occurred and that the discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - (b) the permitted facility was being properly operated by the time of the upset;
  - (c) the discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in E-16; and
  - (d) the discharger complied with any remedial measures required.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that non-compliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceeding, the discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

25. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Board. The Regional 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 Clean Water Act.

**C. Enforcement**

1. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

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Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

2. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that any person who violates a permit condition or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000, or more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.
3. 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.
4. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years per violation, or by both.

**D. Monitoring Requirements**

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
2. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application for this Order, for a period of at least five(5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board or EPA at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge.

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3. **Records of monitoring information shall include:**
  - (a) **The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;**
  - (b) **The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;**
  - (c) **The date(s) analyses were performed;**
  - (d) **The individual(s) who performed the analyses;**
  - (e) **The analytical techniques or methods used; and**
  - (f) **The results of such analyses.**
4. **All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.**
5. **All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.**
6. **The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.**
7. **The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in E-8 shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.**

**When requested by the Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.**
8. **Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.**
9. **For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply:**

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- (a) Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this permit, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
- (b) If future analyses of two successive samples yield results greater than 90% of the maximum limit for a parameter, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory result on the second sample) to a minimum of once weekly until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.

**E. Reporting Requirements**

1. The discharger shall file with the Board technical reports on self monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in any Monitoring and Reporting Programs as directed by the Executive Officer.
2. In reporting the monitoring data, the discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernable. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.
3. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.
4. The discharger shall submit to the Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
5. The discharger shall file a technical report with this Board not later than 30 days after receipt of this Order, relative to the operation and maintenance program for this waste disposal facility. The information to be contained in that report shall include as a minimum, the following:
  - (a) The name and address of the person or company responsible for operation



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and maintenance of the facility.

- (b) Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective).
- (c) Frequency of maintenance, if preventive.

If an operation and maintenance report has been supplied to the Board previously and there have been no changes, a second report need not be provided.

6. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the monitoring and Reporting Program.
  - (a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
  - (b) If the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
  - (c) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.
7. 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.
8. By March 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
9. The discharger shall include in the annual report, an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used for cooling and/or boiler water treatment and which are discharged.
10. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program".

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11. Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"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 a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Executed on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_(Title)"

12. If no flow occurred during the reporting period, the monitoring report shall so state.
13. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the EPA guidelines or in the monitoring and Reporting Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
14. This Board requires the discharger to file with the Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
- (a) Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.
  - (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.
  - (c) Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

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- (d) Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events.

Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the discharger.

- 15. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

- (a) Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
- (b) Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
- (c) Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

- 16. The discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

- (a) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
- (b) Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
- (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours.

The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis.

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17. **Should the discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information in a report, it shall promptly submit the missing or correct information.**
18. **The discharger shall report all instances of non-compliance not otherwise reported at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain all information listed in E-16.**
19. **Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.**
20. **Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.**
21. **The discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report to:**

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY  
CONTROL BOARD - LOS ANGELES REGION  
101 Centre Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156**

**A copy of such monitoring report for those discharges designated as a major discharge shall also be mailed to:**

**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105**

**F. Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plant Requirements  
(Does not apply to any other type or class of discharger)**

1. **Publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Regional Board of:**
  - (a) **Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.**

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- (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the Order.

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

2. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within 90 days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administration officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:
- (a) Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for that day.
  - (b) The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.
  - (c) The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.
3. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.
4. The discharger shall require any industrial user of the treatment works to comply with applicable service charges and toxic pretreatment standards promulgated in accordance with Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall require each individual user to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Board and the Regional Administrator.
5. Collected screening, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal and in accordance with the provisions of Section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act and Division 7 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by

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a Regional Water Quality Control Board and which is in full compliance therewith.

6. Supervisors and operators of publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The annual report required by E-8 shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall include the date of each facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual, the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facilities. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with this order and permit and provide a summary of performance.

**G. Definitions**

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility whose operation is necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order.
2. "Composite sample" means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

"Composite sample" means, for other than flow rate measurement,

- (a) A combination of at least eight individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling;

OR

- (b) A combination of at least eight individual portions of equal volume obtained over a 24-hour period. The time interval will vary such that the volume of wastewater discharged between samplings remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

3. "Daily discharge" means:
  - (a) For flow rate measurements, the average flow rate measured during a

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calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

- (b) For pollutant measurements, the concentration or mass emission rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

4. The "daily discharge rate" shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate} = \frac{8.34 \sum_{i=1}^N (Q_i)(C_i)}{N}$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day,  $Q_i$  and  $C_i$  are the rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are associated with each of the N grab samples which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken,  $C_i$  is the concentration measured in the composite sample and  $Q_i$  is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

5. "Daily maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable "daily discharge" for pollutant measurements. Unless otherwise specified, the results to be compared to the "daily maximum" limit are based on composite samples."

6. "Duly authorized representative" is one whose:

- (a) Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;
- (b) 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.); and
- (c) Written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. If an authorization becomes no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 prior to or together

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with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

7. "Grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with "daily maximum" limits and the "instantaneous maximum" limits.
8. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
9. "Heavy metals" are for purposes of this Order, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, nickel, and zinc.
10. "Instantaneous maximum" concentration is defined as the maximum value measured from any single "grab sample."
11. "Median" of an ordered set of values is the value which the values above and below is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values, if there is no one middle value.
12. "Priority pollutants" are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 through V-9.
13. "6-month median" means a moving "median" of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.
14. "7-day" and "30-day average" shall be the arithmetic average of the values of daily discharge calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during any 7 and 30 consecutive calendar day periods, respectively.
15. "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR 122, Appendix D.
16. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with 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 action.



**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**ATTACHMENT P**

**PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**I. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The annual report is due on April 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTWS influent and effluent for those pollutants USEPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by nondomestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. The Discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos.

Sludge shall be sampled and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of 12 discrete samples. This sampling method is applicable to sludge that is dewatered on site and is immediately hauled off site for disposal. However, if the sludge is dried in drying beds prior to its final disposal, the sludge composite sample must be from 12 discrete samples collected from twelve representative locations of the drying beds. Sludge results shall be expressed in mg/kg dry sludge, 100% dry weight basis.

Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed at a minimum of once per quarter. The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent, or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass-Through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.

2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass-Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Discharger knows or suspects was/were caused by nondomestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reason(s) why the incident(s) occurred, the corrective action(s) taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable local or federal discharge limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing

**Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass-Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

3. An updated list of the Discharger's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The SIU list shall identify the SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations.
4. The Discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each Significant Industrial User (SIU), by providing a list or table which includes:
  - a. SIU name;
  - b. Industrial category;
  - c. Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
  - d. Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
  - e. A description that states the procedure used to ensure that all needed certificates were provided for Facilities which have total toxic organic management plan;
  - f. Standards violated during the year (Federal and local, reported separately);
  - g. Whether the facility was in Significant Noncompliance (SNC), as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.12 (f) (2) (vii), at any time in the year (This requirement may be submitted as an addendum, by July 1st of each year) ; and
  - h. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance, including the type of action, and amount of fines assessed/collected (if any). Briefly describe any proposed actions, for bringing the SIU into compliance.
5. A short description of any significant changes in operating the Pretreatment Program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitation; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms, resource requirements; or staffing levels.

**Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

6. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
7. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2) (vii) ( This requirement may be submitted, as an addendum, by July 1st of each year).
8. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.
9. A brief description of any program the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs.

**II. SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The Discharger shall submit a semi-annual compliance status report to the USEPA, the State Board, and the Regional Board. The report shall cover the periods January 1 - June 30. The report shall be submitted by August 31. The reports shall contain:

1. A list of SIUs which violated any standards or reporting requirements for which a Notice of Violation was issued during January - June;
2. What the violations were (distinguish between categorical and local limits);
3. What enforcement actions were taken; and
4. The status of active enforcement actions from the annual report, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the two quarters).

**III. REPORT SUBMITTAL AND SIGNATORY**

The semi-annual and annual reports shall be duly signed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403.12 (j) and shall be sent to the following addresses:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region  
101 Center Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

Pretreatment Program Manager  
Division of Water Quality  
State Water Resources Control Board  
P.O. Box 944213

**Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

**Sacramento, CA 94244-2130**

**Pretreatment Program Report  
CWA Compliance Office (WTR-7)  
Water Division  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901**

# ATTACHMENT S

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD)  
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-03-DWQ  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001 (GENERAL PERMIT)

-2-

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)  
FOR  
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES  
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board finds that:

1. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require operators of specific categories of facilities where discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water) occur to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm discharges.
2. This General Permit shall regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment 1, storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities as designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), and storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from other facilities seeking General Permit coverage. This General Permit may also regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from facilities as required by U.S. EPA regulations. This General Permit shall regulate storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges previously regulated by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order, No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116). This General Permit excludes storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges that are regulated by other individual or general NPDES permits, storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges from construction activities, and storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges excluded by the Regional Water Boards for coverage by this General Permit. Attachment 2 contains the addresses and telephone numbers of each Regional Water Board office.
3. To obtain coverage for storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges pursuant to this General Permit, operators of facilities (facility operators) must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI), in accordance with the Attachment 3 instructions, and appropriate annual fee to the State Water Board. This includes facility operators that have participated in U.S. EPA's group application process.
4. This General Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to storm drain systems or other water-courses within their jurisdictions as allowed by State and Federal law.
5. If an individual NPDES permit is issued to a facility operator otherwise subject to this General Permit or an alternative NPDES general permit is subsequently adopted which covers storm water discharges and/or authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit, the applicability of this General Permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent NPDES general permit.
6. Effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit.
7. This action to adopt an NPDES general permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
8. Federal regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish effluent limitations guidelines for storm water discharges from some facilities in ten industrial categories.
9. For facilities which do not have established effluent limitation guidelines for storm water discharges in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. This is due to the large number of discharges and the complex nature of storm water discharges. This is also consistent with the U.S. EPA's August 1, 1996 "Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits."
10. Facility operators are required to comply with the terms and conditions of this General Permit. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit constitutes compliance with BAT/BCT requirements and with requirements to achieve water quality standards. This includes the development and implementation of an effective Storm Water

Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

11. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are appropriate where numeric effluent limitations are infeasible, and the implementation of BMPs is adequate to achieve compliance with BAT/BCT and with water quality standards.
12. The State Water Board has adopted a Watershed Management Initiative that encourages watershed management throughout the State. This General Permit recognizes the Watershed Management Initiative by supporting the development of watershed monitoring programs authorized by the Regional Water Boards.
13. Following adoption of this General Permit, the Regional Water Boards shall enforce its provisions.
14. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal laws and regulations, the State Water Board held a public hearing on November 12, 1996 and heard and considered all comments pertaining to this General Permit. A response to all significant comments has been prepared and is available for public review.
15. This Order is an NPDES General Permit in compliance with Section 402 of the CWA and shall take effect upon adoption by the State Water Board.
16. All terms that are defined in the CWA, U.S. EPA storm water regulations and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act will have the same definition in this General Permit unless otherwise stated.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all facility operators required to be regulated by this General Permit shall comply with the following:

**A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS:**

1. Except as allowed in Special Conditions (D.1.) of this General Permit, materials other than storm water (non-storm water discharges) that discharge either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States are prohibited. Prohibited non-storm water discharges must be either eliminated or permitted by a separate NPDES permit.

2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

**B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:**

1. Storm water discharges from facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines in Federal regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) shall not exceed the specified effluent limitations.
2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.
3. Facility operators covered by this General Permit must reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges through implementation of BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants. Development and implementation of an SWPPP that complies with the requirements in Section A of the General Permit and that includes BMPs that achieve BAT/BCT constitutes compliance with this requirement.

**C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:**

1. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.
2. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan.
3. A facility operator will not be in violation of Receiving Water Limitation C.2. as long as the facility operator has implemented BMPs that achieve BAT/BCT and the following procedure is followed:
  - a. The facility operator shall submit a report to the appropriate Regional Water Board that describes the BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality

standards. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Regional Water Board may require modifications to the report.

b. Following approval of the report described above by the Regional Water Board, the facility operator shall revise its SWPPP and monitoring program to incorporate the additional BMPs that have been and will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.

4. A facility operator shall be in violation of this General Permit if he/she fails to do any of the following:

- a. Submit the report described above within 60 days after either the facility operator or the Regional Water Board determines that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard;
- b. Submit a report that is approved by the Regional Water Board; or
- c. Revise its SWPPP and monitoring program as required by the approved report.

**D. SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

**1. Non-Storm Water Discharges**

- a. The following non-storm water discharges are authorized by this General Permit provided that they satisfy the conditions specified in Paragraph b. below: fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources, including potable water related to the operation, maintenance, or testing of potable water systems; drinking fountain water; atmospheric condensates including refrigeration, air conditioning, and compressor condensate; irrigation drainage; landscape watering; springs; ground water; foundation or footing drainage; and sea water infiltration where the sea waters are discharged back into the sea water source.
- b. The non-storm water discharges as provided in Paragraph a. above are authorized by this General Permit if all the following conditions are met:
  - i. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with Regional Water Board requirements.
  - ii. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with local agency ordinances and/or requirements.

iii. BMPs are specifically included in the SWPPP to (1) prevent or reduce the contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment and (2) minimize, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of non-storm water discharges.

iv. The non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants.

v. The monitoring program includes quarterly visual observations of each non-storm water discharge and its sources to ensure that BMPs are being implemented and are effective.

vi. The non-storm water discharges are reported and described annually as part of the annual report.

c. The Regional Water Board or its designee may establish additional monitoring programs and reporting requirements for any non-storm water discharge authorized by this General Permit.

d. Discharges from firefighting activities are authorized by this General Permit and are not subject to the conditions of Paragraph b. above.

**E. PROVISIONS**

- 1. All facility operators seeking coverage by this General Permit must submit an NOI for each of the facilities they operate. Facility operators filing an NOI after the adoption of this General Permit shall use the NOI form and instructions (Attachment 3) attached to this General Permit. Existing facility operators who have filed an NOI pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) shall submit an abbreviated NOI form provided by the State Water Board. The abbreviated NOI form shall be submitted within 45 days of receipt.
- 2. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in accordance with Section A of this General Permit in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after

adoption of this General Permit must develop and implement an SWPPP in accordance with Section A of this General Permit when the industrial activities begin.

3. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing Monitoring Program and shall implement any necessary revisions to their Monitoring Program in accordance with Section B of the General Permit in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after adoption of this General Permit must develop and implement a Monitoring Program in accordance with Section B of this General Permit when industrial activities begin.
4. Facility operators of feedlots as defined in 40 CFR Part 412 that are in full compliance with Section 2560 to Section 2565, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (Chapter 15) will be in compliance with all effluent limitations and prohibitions contained in this General Permit. Facility operators of feedlots that comply with Chapter 15, however, must perform monitoring in compliance with the requirements of Section B.4.d. and B.14. of this General Permit. Facility operators of feedlots must also comply with any Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES general permit regulating their storm water discharges.
5. All facility operators must comply with lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges entering storm drain systems or other watercourses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Boards to local agencies.
6. All facility operators must comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements for each facility covered by this General Permit contained in Section C, Standard Provisions.
7. Facility operators that operate facilities with co-located industrial activities (facilities that have industrial activities that meet more than one of the descriptions in Attachment 1) that are contiguous to one another are authorized to file a single NOI to comply with the General Permit. Storm water discharges

- and authorized non-storm water discharges from the co-located industrial activities are authorized provided that the SWPPP and Monitoring Program addresses each co-located industrial activity.
8. Upon reissuance of a successor NPDES general permit by the State Water Board, the facility operators subject to this reissued General Permit may be required to file an NOI.
  9. Facility operators may request to terminate their coverage under this General Permit by filing a Notice of Termination (NOT) with the Regional Water Board. The NOT shall provide all documentation requested by the Regional Water Board. The facility operator will be notified when the NOT has been approved. Should the NOT be denied, facility operators are responsible for continued compliance with the requirements of this General Permit.
  10. Facility operators who have filed an NOI, pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) shall:
    - a. Complete the 1996-97 activities required by those general permits. These include, but are not limited to, conducting any remaining visual observations, sample collection, annual site inspection, annual report submittal, and (for group monitoring leaders) Group Evaluation Reports; and
    - b. Comply with the requirements of this General Permit no later than August 1, 1997.
  11. If the Regional Water Board determines that a discharge may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan, the Regional Water Board may order the facility operator to comply with the requirements described in Receiving Water Limitation C.3. The facility operator shall comply with the requirements within the time schedule established by the Regional Water Board.
  12. If the facility operator determines that its storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of any



applicable water quality standards, the facility operator shall comply with the requirements described in Receiving Water Limitation C.3.

- 13. State Water Board Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ) and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Order No. 91-011 (as amended by Order No. 92-116) are hereby rescinded.

F. REGIONAL WATER BOARD AUTHORITIES

- 1. Following adoption of this General Permit, Regional Water Boards shall:
  - a. Implement the provisions of this General Permit, including, but not limited to, reviewing SWPPPs, reviewing annual reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.
  - b. Issue other NPDES general permits or individual NPDES storm water permits as they deem appropriate to individual facility operators, facility operators of specific categories of industrial activities, or facility operators in a watershed or geographic area. Upon issuance of such NPDES permits by a Regional Water Board, the affected facility operator shall no longer be regulated by this General Permit. Any new NPDES permit issued by the Regional Water Board may contain different requirements than the requirements of this General Permit.
- 2. Regional Water Boards may provide guidance to facility operators on the SWPPP and the Monitoring Program and reporting implementation.
- 3. Regional Water Boards may require facility operators to conduct additional SWPPP and Monitoring Program and reporting activities necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit.
- 4. Regional Water Boards may approve requests from facility operators whose facilities include co-located industrial activities that are not contiguous within the facilities (e.g., some military bases) to comply with this General Permit under a single NOI. Storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the co-located industrial activities and from other sources within the facility that may generate significant quantities of pollutants are authorized provided the SWPPP and

Monitoring Program addresses each co-located industrial activity and other sources that may generate significant quantities of pollutants.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the State Water Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on April 17, 1997.

AYE: John P. Caffrey  
 John W. Brown  
 James M. Stubchaer  
 Marc Del Piero  
 Mary Jane Forster

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

*Maureen Marché* 4/25/97  
 Maureen Marché  
 Administrative Assistant to the Board

## SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Implementation Schedule

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule.

- a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP when industrial activities begin.
- b. Existing facility operators that submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI), pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997.

### 2. Objectives

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

### 3. Planning and Organization

#### a. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Section B of this General Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the General Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

#### b. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

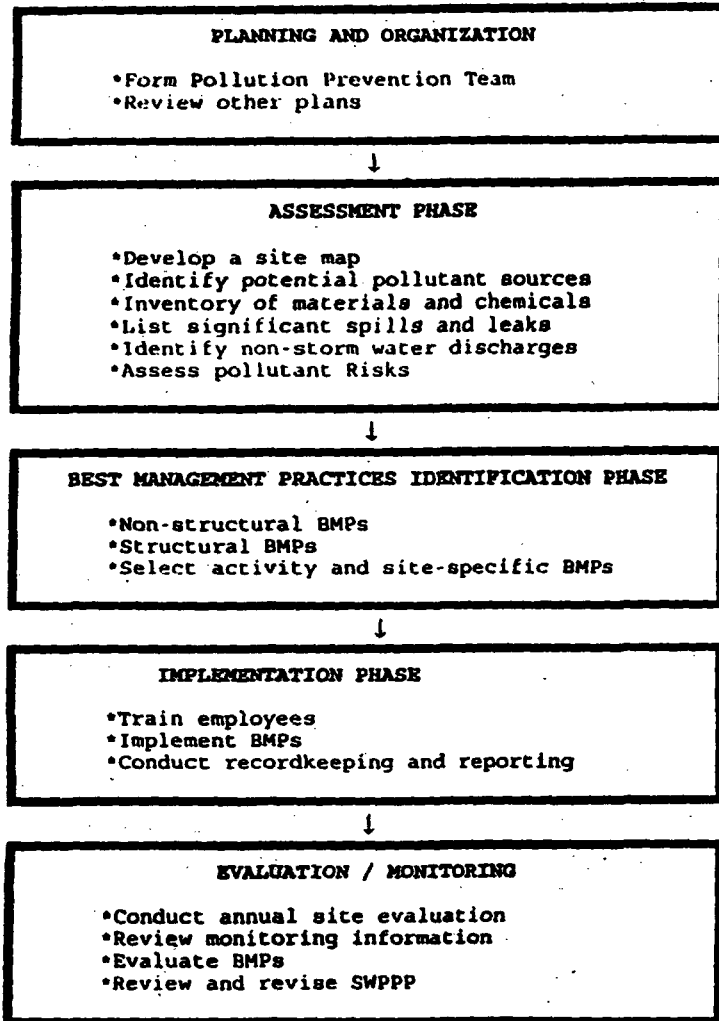
The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this General Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

### 4. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-1/2 x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A

**FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS**



The following information shall be included on the site map:

- a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
  - b. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
  - c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
  - d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.
  - e. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.
5. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

**6. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources**

- a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

**i. Industrial Processes**

Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

**ii. Material Handling and Storage Areas**

Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

**iii. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities**

Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

**iv. Significant Spills and Leaks**

Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302)

that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this General Permit.

**v. Non-Storm Water Discharges**

Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

Non-storm water discharges that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D. are prohibited by this General Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D. are authorized by this General Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

**vi. Soil Erosion**

Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

- b. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and

potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

7. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

- a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:
- i. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
  - ii. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.
- b. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

8. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B  
EXAMPLE

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND  
CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES  
SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery	fuel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use spill and overflow protection</li> <li>- Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area</li> </ul>
		Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks	fuel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cover fueling area</li> </ul>
		Hosing or washing down fuel area	fuel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area</li> <li>- Implement proper spill prevention control program</li> </ul>
		Leaking storage tanks	fuel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks</li> </ul>
		Rainfall running off fueling area, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area	fuel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur</li> </ul>

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

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

a. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

i. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

ii. Preventive Maintenance

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

iii. Spill Response

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

iv. Material Handling and Storage

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

v. Employee Training

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

vi. Waste Handling/Recycling

This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

vii. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

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

viii. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

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

ix. Inspections

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

x. Quality Assurance

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

b. Structural BMPs

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

i. Overhead Coverage

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

ii. Retention Ponds

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

iii. Control Devices

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

iv. Secondary Containment Structures

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

v. Treatment

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

9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

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

- a. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- b. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- c. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.
- d. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this General Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C. of this General Permit.

10. SWPPP General Requirements

- a. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.
- b. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

- c. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- d. Other than as provided in Provisions B.11, B.12, and E.2 of the General Permit, the SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this General Permit.
- e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in Provision E.2 or Sections A.1, A.9, A.10.c, and A.10.d of this General Permit due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.
- f. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

## SECTION B. MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Implementation Schedule

Each facility operator shall develop a written monitoring program for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule:

- a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement a monitoring program no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning operations after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement a monitoring program when the industrial activities begin.
- b. Facility operators that submitted a Notice Of Intent (NOI) pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing monitoring program and implement any necessary revisions to their monitoring program in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997. These facility operators may use the monitoring results conducted in accordance with those expired general permits to satisfy the pollutant/parameter reduction requirements in Section B.5.c., Sampling and Analysis Exemptions and Reduction certifications in Section B.12., and Group Monitoring Sampling credits in B.15.k. For facilities beginning industrial activities after the adoption of this General Permit, the monitoring program shall be developed and implemented when the facility begins the industrial activities.

### 2. Objectives

The objectives of the monitoring program are to:

- a. Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations specified in this General Permit.
- b. Ensure practices at the facility to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.
- c. Aid in the implementation and revision of the SWPPP required by Section A of this General Permit.



- d. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Much of the information necessary to develop the monitoring program, such as discharge locations, drainage areas, pollutant sources, etc., should be found in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The facility's monitoring program shall be a written, site-specific document that shall be revised whenever appropriate and be readily available for review by employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

- a. Facility operators shall visually observe all drainage areas within their facilities for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges;
- b. Facility operators shall visually observe the facility's authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources;
- c. The visual observations required above shall occur quarterly, during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges, and during scheduled facility operating hours<sup>1</sup>. Quarterly visual observations shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. Facility operators shall conduct quarterly visual observations within 6-18 weeks of each other.
- d. Visual observations shall document the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge. Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

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<sup>1</sup> "Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

4. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

- a. With the exception of those facilities described in Section B.4.d. below, facility operators shall visually observe storm water discharges from one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1-May 30). These visual observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations. Visual observations of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time of release.
- b. Visual observations are only required of storm water discharges that occur during daylight hours that are preceded by at least three (3) working days<sup>2</sup> without storm water discharges and that occur during scheduled facility operating hours.
- c. Visual observations shall document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, and source of any pollutants. Records shall be maintained of observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.
- d. Feedlots (subject to Federal effluent limitations guidelines in 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 412) that are in compliance with Sections 2560 to 2565, Article 6, Chapter 15, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, and facility operators with storm water containment facilities shall conduct monthly inspections of their containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard. Records shall be maintained of the inspection dates, observations, and any response taken to eliminate leaks and to maintain adequate freeboard.

5. Sampling and Analysis

- a. Facility operators shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from (1) the first storm event of the wet season, and (2) at least one other storm event in the wet season. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored

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<sup>2</sup> Three (3) working days may be separated by non-working days such as weekends and holidays provided that no storm water discharges occur during the three (3) working days and the non-working days.

or contained storm water is released. Facility operators that do not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season are still required to collect samples from two other storm events of the wet season and shall explain in the Annual Report why the first storm event was not sampled.

- b. Sample collection is only required of storm water discharges that occur during scheduled facility operating hours and that are preceded by at least (3) three working days without storm water discharge.
- c. The samples shall be analyzed for:
  - i. Total suspended solids (TSS) pH, specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC; and
  - ii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the facility operator may eliminate the pollutant from future sample analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again; and
  - iii. Other analytical parameters as listed in Table D (located at the end of this Section). These parameters are dependent on the facility's standard industrial classification (SIC) code. Facility operators are not required to analyze a parameter listed in Table D when the parameter is not already required to be analyzed pursuant to Section B.5.c.i. and ii. or B.6 of this General Permit, and either of the two following conditions are met: (1) the parameter has not been detected in significant quantities from the last two consecutive sampling events, or (2) the parameter is not likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities based upon the facility operator's evaluation of the facilities industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and SWPPP. Facility operators that do not analyze for the applicable Table D parameters shall certify in the Annual Report that the above conditions have been satisfied.
  - iv. Other parameters as required by the Regional Water Board.

6. Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Facility operators with facilities subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines, in addition to the requirements in Section B.5. above, must complete the following:

- a. Collect and analyze two samples for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N. The sampling and analysis exemptions and reductions described in Section B.12. of this General Permit do not apply to these pollutants.
- b. Estimate or calculate the volume of storm water discharges from each drainage area;
- c. Estimate or calculate the mass of each regulated pollutant as defined in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N; and
- d. Identify the individual(s) performing the estimates or calculations in accordance with Subsections b. and c. above.

7. Sample Storm Water Discharge Locations

- a. Facility operators shall visually observe and collect samples of storm water discharges from all drainage areas that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
- b. If the facility's storm water discharges are commingled with run-on from surrounding areas, the facility operator should identify other visual observation and sample collection locations that have not been commingled by run-on and that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
- c. If visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to observe or sample (e.g., sheet flow, submerged outfalls), facility operators shall identify and collect samples from other locations that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
- d. Facility operators that determine that the industrial activities and BMPs within two or more drainage areas are substantially identical may either (i) collect samples from a reduced number of substantially identical

drainage areas, or (ii) collect samples from each substantially identical drainage area and analyze a combined sample from each substantially identical drainage area. Facility operators must document such a determination in the annual report.

8. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

Facility operators are required to be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1) and throughout the wet season until the minimum requirements of Sections B.4. and B.5. are completed with the following exceptions:

- a. A facility operator is not required to collect a sample and conduct visual observations in accordance with Section B.4 and Section B.5 due to dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding, electrical storm, etc., when storm water discharges begin after scheduled facility operating hours or when storm water discharges are not preceded by three working days without discharge. Visual observations are only required during daylight hours. Facility operators that do not collect the required samples or visual observations during a wet season due to these exceptions shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the sampling or visual observations could not be conducted.
- b. A facility operator may conduct visual observations and sample collection more than one hour after discharge begins if the facility operator determines that the objectives of this Section will be better satisfied. The facility operator shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the visual observations and sample collection should be conducted after the first hour of discharge.

9. Alternative Monitoring Procedures

Facility operators may propose an alternative monitoring program that meets Section B.2 monitoring program objectives for approval by the Regional Water Board. Facility operators shall continue to comply with the monitoring requirements of this Section and may not implement an alternative monitoring plan until the alternative monitoring plan is approved by the Regional Water Board. Alternative monitoring plans are subject to modification by the Regional Water Boards.

10. Monitoring Methods

- a. Facility operators shall explain how the facility's monitoring program will satisfy the monitoring program objectives of Section B.2. This shall include:
  - i. Rationale and description of the visual observation methods, location, and frequency.
  - ii. Rationale and description of the sampling methods, location, and frequency; and
  - iii. Identification of the analytical methods and corresponding method detection limits used to detect pollutants in storm water discharges. This shall include justification that the method detection limits are adequate to satisfy the objectives of the monitoring program.
- b. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment (including a facility operator's own field instruments for measuring pH and Electro Conductivity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All laboratory analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this General Permit or by the Regional Water Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals. With the exception of analysis conducted by facility operators, all laboratory analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. Facility operators may conduct their own sample analyses if the facility operator has sufficient capability (qualified employees, laboratory equipment, etc.) to adequately perform the test procedures.

11. Inactive Mining Operations

Inactive mining operations are defined in Attachment 1 of this General Permit. Where comprehensive site compliance evaluations, non-storm water discharge visual observations, storm water discharge visual observations, and storm water sampling are impracticable, facility operators of inactive mining operations may instead obtain certification once every three years by a Registered Professional Engineer that an SWPPP has been prepared for the facility and is being implemented in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit. By means of these certifications, the

Registered Professional Engineer having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this General Permit shall attest that the SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Facility operators of mining operations who cannot obtain a certification because of noncompliance must notify the appropriate Regional Water Board and, upon request, the local agency which receives the storm water discharge.

## 12. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions and Reductions

A facility operator who qualifies for sampling and analysis exemptions, as described below in Section B.12.a.i., or who qualifies for reduced sampling and analysis, as described below in Section B.12.b., must submit the appropriate certifications and required documentation to the Regional Water Boards prior to the wet season (October 1) and recertify as part of the Annual Report submittal. A facility operator that qualifies for either the Regional Water Board or local agency certification programs, as described below in Section B.12.a.ii. and iii., shall submit certification and documentation in accordance with the requirements of those programs. Facility operators who provide certifications in accordance with this Section are still required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements. Facility operators shall prepare and submit their certifications using forms and instructions provided by the State Water Board, Regional Water Board, or local agency or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information. Facility operators whose facility no longer meets the certification conditions must notify the Regional Water Boards (and local agency) within 30 days and immediately comply with the Section B.5. sampling and analysis requirements. Should a Regional Water Board (or local agency) determine that a certification does not meet the conditions set forth below, facility operators must immediately comply with the Section B.5. sampling and analysis requirements.

### a. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions

A facility operator is not required to collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section B.5. if the facility operator meets all of the conditions of one of the following certification programs:

#### i. No Exposure Certification (NEC)

This exemption is designed primarily for those facilities where all industrial activities are conducted inside buildings and where all materials stored and handled are not exposed to storm water.

To qualify for this exemption, facility operators must certify that their facilities meet all of the following conditions:

- (1) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted.
- (2) All authorized non-storm water discharges have been identified and addressed in the SWPPP.
- (3) All areas of past exposure have been inspected and cleaned, as appropriate.
- (4) All significant materials related to industrial activity (including waste materials) are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.
- (5) All industrial activities and industrial equipment are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.
- (6) There is no exposure of storm water to significant materials associated with industrial activity through other direct or indirect pathways such as from industrial activities that generate dust and particulates.
- (7) There is periodic re-evaluation of the facility to ensure conditions (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) above are continuously met. At a minimum, re-evaluation shall be conducted once a year.

#### ii. Regional Water Board Certification Programs

The Regional Water Board may grant an exemption to the Section B.5. Sampling and Analysis Requirements if it determines a facility operator has met the conditions set forth in a Regional Water Board certification program. Regional Water Board certification programs may include conditions to (1) exempt facility operators whose facilities infrequently discharge storm water to waters of the United States, and (2) exempt facility operators that demonstrate compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

#### iii. Local Agency Certifications

A local agency may develop a local agency certification program. Such programs must be approved by the Regional Water Board. An approved local agency program may either grant an exemption

from the Section B.5. Sampling and Analysis Requirements or reduce the frequency of sampling if it determines that a facility operator has demonstrated compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Permit.

b. Sampling and Analysis Reduction

- i. A facility operator may reduce the number of sampling events required to be sampled for the remaining term of this General Permit if the facility operator provides certification that the following conditions have been met:
  - (1) The facility operator has collected and analyzed samples from a minimum of six storm events from all required drainage areas;
  - (2) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted;
  - (3) The facility operator demonstrates compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the previous two years (i.e., completed Annual Reports, performed visual observations, implemented appropriate BMPs, etc.);
  - (4) The facility operator demonstrates that the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants; and
  - (5) Conditions (2), (3), and (4) above are expected to remain in effect for a minimum of one year after filing the certification.
- ii. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board, facility operators shall collect and analyze samples from two additional storm events during the remaining term of this General Permit in accordance with Table C below. Facility operators shall collect samples of the first storm event of the wet season. Facility operators that do not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season shall collect samples from another storm event during the same wet season. Facility operators that do not collect a sample in a required wet season shall collect the sample from another storm event in the next wet season. Facility operators shall explain in the Annual Report why the first storm

event of a wet season was not sampled or a sample was not taken from any storm event in accordance with the Table C schedule.

Table C  
REDUCED MONITORING SAMPLING SCHEDULE

Facility Operator Filing Sampling Reduction Certification By	Samples Shall be Collected and Analyzed in These Wet Seasons	
	Sample 1	Sample 2
Sept. 1, 1997	Oct. 1, 1997-May 31, 1998	Oct. 1, 1999-May 31, 2000
Sept. 1, 1998	Oct. 1, 1998-May 31, 1999	Oct. 1, 2000-May 31, 2001
Sept. 1, 1999	Oct. 1, 1999-May 31, 2000	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002
Sept. 1, 2000	Oct. 1, 2000-May 31, 2001	Oct. 1, 2002-May 31, 2002
Sept. 1, 2001	Oct. 1, 2001-May 31, 2002	Oct. 1, 2003-May 31, 2002

13. Records

Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports (including the Annual Reports) required by this General Permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years. These records shall include:

- a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and or measurements;
- c. Flow measurements or estimates (if required by Section B.6);
- d. The date and approximate time of analyses;
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. Analytical results, method detection limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;
- g. Quality assurance/quality control records and results;
- h. Non-storm water discharge inspections and visual observations and storm water discharge visual observation records (see Sections B.3. and 4.);
- i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section B.5.a, 7.d, 8, and 12.b.ii.);

- j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used;
- k. All Sampling and Analysis Exemption and Reduction certifications and supporting documentation (see Section B.12);
- l. The records of any corrective actions and follow-up activities that resulted from the visual observations.

14. Annual Report

All facility operators shall submit an Annual Report by July 1 of each year to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board responsible for the area in which the facility is located and to the local agency (if requested).

The report shall include a summary of visual observations and sampling results, an evaluation of the visual observation and sampling and analysis results, laboratory reports, the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report required in Section A.9., an explanation of why a facility did not implement any activities required by the General Permit (if not already included in the Evaluation Report), and records specified in Section B.13.i. The method detection limit of each analytical parameter shall be included. Analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "less than the method detection limit." The Annual Report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C of this General Permit. Facility operators shall prepare and submit their Annual Reports using the annual report forms provided by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information.

15. Group Monitoring

Facility operators may participate in group monitoring as described below. A facility operator that participates in group monitoring shall develop and implement a written site-specific SWPPP and monitoring program in accordance with the General Permit and must satisfy any group monitoring requirements. Group monitoring shall be subject to the following requirements:

- a. A group monitoring plan (GMP) shall be developed and implemented by a group leader representing a group of similar facility operators regulated by this General Permit or by a local agency which holds an NPDES permit (local agency permittee) for a municipal separate storm sewer system. GMPs with participants that discharge

storm water within the boundaries of a single Regional Water Board shall be approved by that Regional Water Board. GMPs with participants that discharge storm water within the boundaries of multiple Regional Water Boards shall be approved by the State Water Board. The State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board(s) may disapprove a facility's participation in a GMP or require a GMP participant to conduct additional monitoring activities.

- b. At least two samples from each GMP participant shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with Section B.5. over the five-year period of this General Permit. The two sample minimum applies to new and existing members. The group leader or local agency permittee shall schedule sampling to meet the following conditions: (i) to evenly distribute the sample collection over the five-year term of this General Permit, and (ii) to collect the two samples at each participant's facility in different and non-consecutive wet seasons. New participants who join in Years 4 and 5 of this General Permit are not subject to Condition (ii) above. Group leaders shall explain in the annual Group Evaluation Report why any scheduled samples were not collected and reschedule the sampling so that all required samples are collected during the term of this General Permit.
- c. The group leader or local agency permittee must have the appropriate resources to develop and implement the GMP. The group leader or local agency permittee must also have the authority to terminate any participant who is not complying with this General Permit and the GMP.
- d. The group leader or local agency permittee is responsible for:
  - i. Developing, implementing, and revising the GMP;
  - ii. Developing and submitting an annual Group Evaluation Report to the State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board by August 1 of each year that includes:
    - (1) An evaluation and summary of all group monitoring data,
    - (2) An evaluation of the overall performance of the GMP participants in complying with this General Permit and the GMP,
    - (3) Recommended baseline and site-specific BMPs that should be considered by each participant based upon Items (1) and (2) above, and

- (4) A copy of each evaluation report and recommended BMPs as required in Section 8.15.d.v. below.
- iii. Recommending appropriate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges;
  - iv. Assisting each participant in completing their Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and Annual Report;
  - v. Conducting a minimum of two on-site inspections of each participant's facility (it is recommended that these inspections be scheduled during the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation) during the term of this General Permit to evaluate the participant's compliance with this General Permit and the GMP, and to recommend any additional BMPs necessary to achieve compliance with this General Permit. Participants that join in Years 4 and 5 shall be scheduled for one evaluation. A copy of the evaluation and recommended BMPs shall be provided to the participants;
  - vi. Submitting a GMP (or revisions, as necessary), to the appropriate Regional Water Board(s) and State Water Board no later than September 1, 1997 (or August 1 in subsequent years). Once approved, a group leader or local agency permittee shall submit a letter of intent by August 1 of each year to continue the approved GMP. The letter of intent must include a roster of participants, participant's Waste Discharge Identification number (WDID#), updated sampling schedules, and any other revisions to the GMP;
  - vii. Revising the GMP as instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board; and
  - viii. Providing the State Water Board and/or Regional Water Board with quarterly updates of any new or deleted participants and corresponding changes in the sampling and inspection schedule.
- e. The GMP shall:
- i. Identify the participants of the GMP by name, location, and WDID number;
  - ii. Include a narrative description summarizing the industrial activities of participants of the GMP and

- explain why the participants, as a whole, have sufficiently similar industrial activities and BMPs to be covered by a group monitoring plan;
- iii. Include a list of typical potential pollutant sources associated with the group participant's facilities and recommended baseline BMPs to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with industrial activity in the storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges;
  - iv. Provide a five-year sampling and inspection schedule in accordance with Subsections b. and d.v. above.
  - v. Identify the pollutants associated with industrial activity that shall be analyzed at each participant's facility in accordance with Section B.5. The selection of these pollutants shall be based upon an assessment of each facility's potential pollutant sources and likelihood that pollutants associated with industrial activity will be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities.
  - f. Sampling and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements of this Section.
  - g. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board Executive Director, the GMPs shall be implemented at the beginning of the wet season (October 1).
  - h. All participants in an approved GMP that have not been selected to sample in a particular wet season are required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements of this Section including the submittal of an Annual Report by July 1 of each year to the appropriate Regional Water Board.
  - i. If any GMP includes participants which are subject to Federal storm water effluent limitation guidelines, each of those participants must perform the monitoring described in Section B.6. and submit the results of the monitoring to the appropriate Regional Water Board in the facility operator's Annual Report.
  - j. GMPs and Group Evaluation Reports should be prepared in accordance with State Water Board (or Regional Water Board) guidance.

- k. GMP participants may receive sampling credits in accordance with the following conditions:
- i. Current or prior participants (group participants) of approved GMPs, who have not collected and analyzed the six samples necessary to qualify for the Section B.7.b.i. (1) Sampling and Analysis Reduction, may substitute credit earned through participation in a GMP for up to four of the six required samples. Credits for GMP participation shall be calculated as follows:
    - (1) Credits may only be earned in years of participation where the GMP participant was not scheduled to sample and the GMP was approved.
    - (2) One credit will be earned for each year of valid GMP participation.
    - (3) One additional credit may be earned for each year the overall GMP sample collection performance is greater than 75 percent.
  - ii. GMP participants substituting credit as calculated above shall provide proof of GMP participation and certification that all the conditions in Section B.12.b.i. have been met. GMP participants substituting credits in accordance with Section B.15.k.i. (3) shall also provide GMP sample collection performance documentation.
  - iii. GMP participants that qualify for Sampling and Analysis Reduction and have collected and analyzed one or more samples after October 1, 1997 shall only be required to collect one additional sample during the remainder of this General Permit. The sample shall be collected in accordance with the "Sample 2" schedule in Table C of this Section.
- n. Group leaders shall furnish, within 60 days of receiving a request from the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, any GMP information and documentation necessary to verify the Section B.15.k. sampling credits. Group leaders may also provide this information and documentation to the group participants.

16. Watershed Monitoring Option

Regional Water Boards may approve proposals to substitute watershed monitoring for some or all of the requirements of this Section if the Regional Water Board finds that the watershed monitoring will provide substantially similar monitoring information in evaluating facility operator compliance with the requirements of this General Permit.

TABLE D  
ADDITIONAL ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS

Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
<b>SECTOR A. TIMBER PRODUCTS</b>			
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills	COD;TSS;Zn
A2	2491	Wood Preserving	As;Cu
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling	TSS
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	COD;TSS
A4	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified	COD;TSS
A4	243X	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (except 2434—Wood Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers)	COD;TSS
A4	244X	Wood Containers	COD;TSS
A4	245X	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes	COD;TSS
A4	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products	COD;TSS
A4	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	
<b>SECTOR B. PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING</b>			
B1	261X	Pulp Mills	
B2	262X	Paper Mills	
B3	263X	Paperboard Mills	COD
B4	265X	Paperboard Containers and Boxes	
B5	267X	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes	
<b>SECTOR C. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING</b>			
C1	281X	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Al;Fe;N+Zn
C2	282X	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic, and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass	Zn
C3	283X	Drugs	
C4	284X	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations	N+N;Zn
C5	285X	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	
C6	286X	Industrial Organic Chemicals	
C7	287X	Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Basic Fertilizers, Mixed Fertilizer, Pesticides, and Other Agricultural Chemicals	Fe;N+N;Pb;Zn:P
C8	289X	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	
	3952	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, (limited to list) Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints, and Artist's Watercolors	
<b>SECTOR D. ASPHALT PAVING/ROOFING MATERIALS MANUFACTURERS AND LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS</b>			
D1	295X	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	TSS
D2	2992	Lubricating Oils and Greases	

Al - Aluminum	Cd - Cadmium	Cu - Copper	Mg - Magnesium	BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand
As - Arsenic	CN - Cyanide	Fe - Iron	Ag - Silver	N + N - Nitric & Nitrous Nitrogen
NH <sub>4</sub> - Ammonia	Hg - Mercury	P - Phosphorus	Se - Selenium	Pb - Lead
Zn - Zinc	TSS - Total Suspended Solids	COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand		



Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
<b>SECTOR E. GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCT MANUFACTURING</b>			
E1	3211	Flat Glass	
E1	322X	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	
E1	323X	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass	
E2	3241	Hydraulic Cement	
E3	325X	Structural Clay Products	Al
E3	326X	Pottery and Related Products	Al
E3	3297	Non-Clay Refractories	Al
E4	327X	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products (Except Lime) (except 3274)	TSS;Fe
E4	3295	Minerals and Earths, Ground, or Otherwise Treated	TSS;Fe
<b>SECTOR F. PRIMARY METALS</b>			
F1	331X	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, Rolling & Finishing Mill	Al;Zn
F2	332X	Iron and Steel Foundries	Al;TSS;Cu;Fe;Zn
F3	333X	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	
F4	334X	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	
F5	335X	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	Cu;Zn
F6	336X	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	Cu;Zn
F7	339X	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products	
<b>SECTOR G. METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING) EXCEPT INACTIVE METAL MINING ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS WHERE AN OPERATOR CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED</b>			
G1	101X	Iron Ores	
G2	102X	Copper Ores	TSS;COD;N+N
G3	103X	Lead and Zinc Ores	
G4	104X	Gold and Silver Ores	
G5	106X	Ferrous Ores, Except Vanadium	
G6	108X	Metal Mining Services	
G7	109X	Miscellaneous Metal Ores	
<b>SECTOR H. COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES</b>			
NA	12XX	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	TSS;Al;Fe
<b>SECTOR I. COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES</b>			
I1	131X	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	
I2	132X	Natural Gas Liquids	
I3	138X	Oil and Gas Field Services	
<b>SECTOR J. MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING EXCEPT INACTIVE MINERAL MINING ACTIVITIES OCCURRING ON FEDERAL LANDS WHERE AN OPERATOR CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED</b>			
J1	141X	Dimension Stone	TSS
J1	142X	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap	TSS
J1	148X	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	TSS
J2	144X	Sand and Gravel	TSS;N+N
J3	145X	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials	
J4	147X	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	
J4	149X	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	

Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
<b>SECTOR K. HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT STORAGE OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES</b>			
NA	4953	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal	NH;Al;COD;As Cd;CN;Pb Hg;Se;Ag
<b>SECTOR L. LANDFILLS AND LAND APPLICATION SITES</b>			
NA	4953	Landfills and Land Application Sites That Receive or Have Received Industrial Wastes, Except Inactive Landfills or Land Applications Sites Occurring on Federal Lands Where an Operator Cannot be Identified	TSS;Fe
<b>SECTOR M. AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS</b>			
NA	5015	Facilities Engaged in Dismantling or Wrecking Used Motor Vehicles for Parts Recycling or Resale and for Scrap	TSS;Fe;Pb;Al
<b>SECTOR N. SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES</b>			
NA	5093	Processing, Reclaiming, and Wholesale Distribution of Scrap and Waste Materials	TSS;Fe;Pb Al;Cu;Zn;COD
<b>SECTOR O. STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES</b>			
NA	4911	Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities	Fe
<b>SECTOR P. LAND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THAT HAVE VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOPS AND/OR EQUIPMENT CLEANING OPERATIONS</b>			
P1	40XX	Railroad Transportation	
P2	41XX	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation	
P3	42XX	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing	
P4	43XX	United States Postal Service	
P5	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	
<b>SECTOR Q. WATER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THAT HAVE VEHICLE (VESSEL) &amp; EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOPS AND/OR EQUIPMENT CLEANING OPERATIONS</b>			
NA	44XX	Water Transportation	Al;Fe;Pb;Zn
<b>SECTOR R. SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING OR REPAIRING YARDS</b>			
NA	373X	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	
<b>SECTOR S. AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES</b>			
NA	45XX	Air Transportation Facilities That Have Vehicle Maintenance Shops, Material Handling Facilities, Equipment Cleaning Operations, or Airport and/or Aircraft Deicing/Anti-icing Operations	BOD;COD;NH <sub>3</sub> ;pH

Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
<b>SECTOR T. TREATMENT WORKS</b>			
NA	4952	Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage or Any Other Sewage Sludge or Wastewater Treatment Device or System Used in the Storage, treatment, recycling, or Reclamation of Municipal or Domestic Sewage with a Design Flow of 1.0 MGD or More or Required to Have an Approved Pretreatment Program	
<b>SECTOR U. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</b>			
U1	201X	Meat Products	
U2	202X	Dairy Products	
U3	203X	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties	
U4	204X	Grain Mill Products	TSS
U5	205X	Bakery Products	
U6	206X	Sugar and Confectionery Products	
U7	207X	Fats and Oils	BOD; COD; TSS; N+P
U8	208X	Beverages	
U9	209X	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products	
NA	21XX	Tobacco Products	
<b>SECTOR V. TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING</b>			
V1	22XX	Textile Mill Products	
V2	23XX	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	
<b>SECTOR W. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>			
NA	25XX	Furniture and Fixtures	
NA	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets	
<b>SECTOR X. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING</b>			
NA	2732	Book Printing	
NA	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic	
NA	2754	Commercial Printing, Gravure	
NA	2759	Commercial Printing, Not Elsewhere Classified	
NA	2796	Platemaking and Related Services	
<b>SECTOR Y. RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISC. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>			
Y1	301X	Tires and Inner Tubes	Zn
Y1	302X	Rubber and Plastics Footwear	Zn
Y1	305X	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	Zn
Y1	306X	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	Zn
Y2	308X	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	

Subsector	SIC	Activity Represented	Parameters
Y2	393X	Musical Instruments	
Y2	394X	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods	
Y2	395X	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials	
Y2	396X	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal	
Y2	399X	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
<b>SECTOR Z. LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING</b>			
NA	311X	Leather Tanning and Finishing	
NA	NA	Facilities that Make Fertilizer Solely From Leather Scraps and Leather Dust	
<b>SECTOR AA. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS</b>			
AA1	3429	Hardware, Not Elsewhere Classified	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3441	Fabricated Structural Metal	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3442	Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3443	Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3444	Sheet Metal Work	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3451	Screw Machine Products	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3452	Boils, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, and Washers	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3462	Iron and Steel Forgings	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3471	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3494	Valves and Pipe Fittings, Not Elsewhere Classified	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3496	Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA1	391X	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware	Zn; N+N; Fe; Al
AA2	3479	Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services	Zn; N+N
<b>SECTOR AB. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY</b>			
NA	35XX	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (except 357X Computer and Office Equipment)	
NA	37XX	Transportation Equipment (except 373X Ship and Boat Building and Repairing)	
<b>SECTOR AC. ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS</b>			
NA	36XX	Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment	
NA	38XX	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical, and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks	
NA	357X	Computer and Office Equipment	

Section C: STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The facility operator must comply with all of the conditions of this General Permit. Any General Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and is grounds for (a) enforcement action for (b) General Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification or (c) denial of a General Permit renewal application.

The facility operator 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 General Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. General Permit Actions

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the facility operator for a General Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any General Permit condition.

If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this General Permit, this General Permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition, and the facility operator so notified.

3. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a facility operator in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the general permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

4. Duty to Mitigate

The facility operator shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The facility operator at all times shall properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the facility operator to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs). Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a facility operator when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

6. Property Rights

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The facility operator shall furnish the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or local storm water management agency, within a reasonable time specified by the agencies, any requested information to determine compliance with this General Permit. The facility operator shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit.

8. Inspection and Entry

The facility operator shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and local storm water management agency, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the facility operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
- b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;

- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) that are related to or may impact storm water discharge or authorized non-storm water discharge; and
- d. Conduct monitoring activities at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring General Permit compliance.

9. Signatory Requirements

- a. All Notices of Intent (NOIs) submitted to the State Water Board shall be signed as follows:
  - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (b) the manager of the facility if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
  - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA).
- b. All reports, certifications, or other information required by the General Permit or requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, or local storm water management agency shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and retained as part of the SWPPP.
  - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the

overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or 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.)

- (3) If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be attached to the SWPPP prior to submittal of any reports, certifications, or information signed by the authorized representative.

10. Certification

Any person signing documents under Provision 9. 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 ensure 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."

11. Reporting Requirements

- a. Planned changes: The facility operator shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board and local storm water management agency of any planned physical alteration or additions to the general permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- b. Anticipated noncompliance: The facility operator will give advance notice to the Regional Water Board and local storm water management agency of any planned changes at the permitted facility which may result in noncompliance with General Permit requirements.

- c. Compliance schedules: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this General Permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.
  - d. Noncompliance reporting: The facility operator shall report any noncompliance at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The written submission shall contain (1) a description of the noncompliance and its cause; (2) 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 (3) steps taken or planned to reduce and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
12. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability
- Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the facility operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the facility operator is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.
13. Severability
- The provisions of this General Permit are severable; and if any provision of this General Permit or the application of any provision of this General Permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this General Permit shall not be affected thereby.
14. Reopener Clause
- This General Permit may be modified, revoked, and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, receipt of U.S. EPA guidance concerning regulated activities, judicial decision, or in accordance with 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5. This General Permit may be reopened to modify the provisions regarding authorized non-storm water discharges specified in Section D. Special Conditions.
15. Penalties for Violations of General Permit Conditions.
- a. Section 309 of the CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a General Permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any General Permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a General Permit issued under Section 402. Any person who

- violates any General Permit condition of this General Permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Section 309 of the CWA.
- b. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also provides for civil and criminal penalties in some cases greater than those under the CWA.
16. Availability
- A copy of this General Permit shall be maintained at the facility and be available at all times to the appropriate facility personnel and to Regional Water Board and local agency inspectors.
17. Transfers
- This General Permit is not transferable from one facility operator to another facility operator nor may it be transferred from one location to another location. A new facility operator of an existing facility must submit an NCI in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit.
18. Continuation of Expired General Permit
- This General Permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued or the State Water Board rescinds the General Permit. Facility operators authorized to discharge under the expiring general permit are required to file an NOI to be covered by the reissued General Permit.
19. Penalties for Falsification of Reports
- Section 309(c)(4) of the CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

# Storm Water Contacts for the State and Regional Boards

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**  
 Division of Water Quality Regional Water  
 Manager: Storm Water Permit Unit  
 P.O. Box 1977  
 Sacramento, CA 95812-1977  
 (916) 657-0819 FAX (916) 657-1011  
 Contact: Bruce Fogelino

**1) NORTH COAST REGION**  
 Mr. Benjamin O. Kot, Executive Officer  
 5550 Shylens Boulevard, Suite A  
 Santa Rosa, CA 95403  
 (707) 576-2220 FAX (707) 523-0135  
 Contact: Nathan Quartin

**2) SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**  
 Ms. Lorena Kahn Barjamon, Executive Officer  
 2101 Webster Street, Suite 500  
 Oakland, CA 94612  
 (510) 286-1255 FAX (510) 286-1380  
 Contact: Tom Alsenby

**3) CENTRAL COAST REGION**  
 Mr. Roger W. Buggs, Executive Officer  
 81 Myuna Street, Suite 200  
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-5427  
 (805) 549-3458 FAX (805) 543-0397  
 Contact: Matt Fabry

**4) LOS ANGELES REGION**  
 Mr. Lawrence P. Hoob, Acting Executive Officer  
 101 Camino Plaza Drive  
 Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156  
 (213) 266-7392 FAX (213) 266-7600  
 Contact: Leaver Saravananu

**5S) CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**  
 Sacramento Office  
 Mr. Gary M. Carlton, Executive Officer  
 3443 Poulter Road, Suite A  
 Sacramento, CA 95827-3058  
 (916) 255-3000 FAX (916) 255-3015  
 Contact: Pamela Barkadale

**5R) CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**  
 Redding Branch Office  
 Mr. James C. Peden, Supervising Engineer  
 415 Knollcrest Drive, Redding, CA 96002  
 (916) 224-6849 FAX (916) 224-4857  
 Contact: Carole Crowe

**5F) CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**  
 Fresno Branch Office  
 Mr. Logan J. Hadow, Assistant Executive Officer  
 3614 East Ashton Avenue  
 Fresno, CA 93726  
 (209) 445-5116 FAX (209) 445-1910  
 Contact: Darrel Evenson

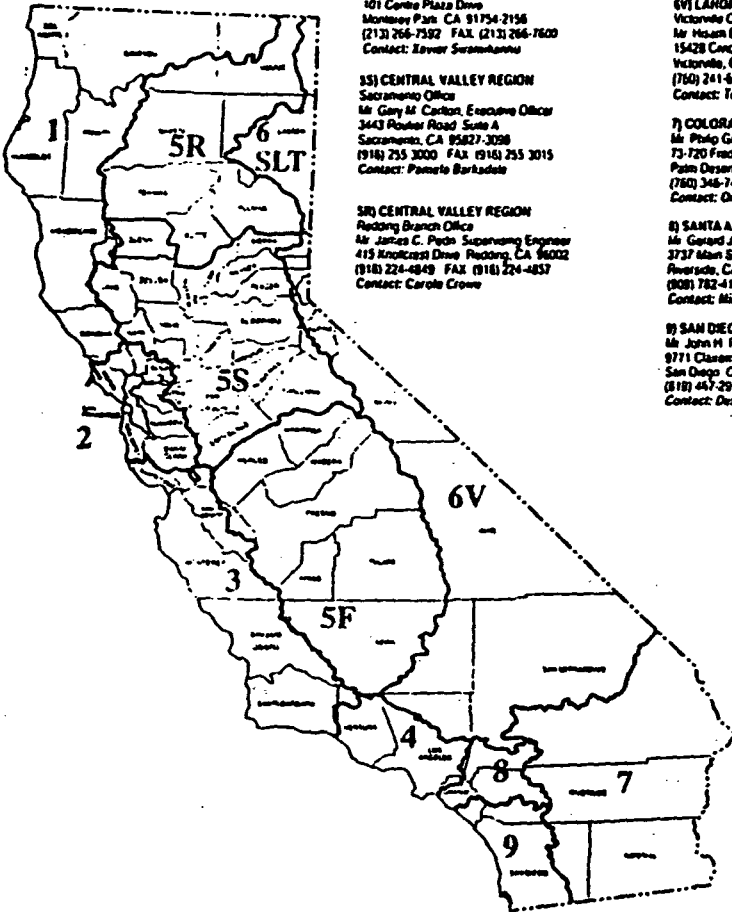
**6SLT) LAMONTAN REGION**  
 South Lake Tahoe Office  
 Mr. Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer  
 2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard  
 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
 (916) 542-5400 FAX (916) 544-2271  
 Contact: John Short

**6V) LAMONTAN REGION**  
 Victorville Office  
 Mr. Moam Baqir, Supervising Engineer  
 15428 Conv. Drive, Suite 100  
 Victorville, CA 92382  
 (760) 241-6563 FAX (760) 241-7308  
 Contact: Tom Rheiner

**7) COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION**  
 Mr. Philip Gruenberg, Executive Officer  
 73-720 Fred Wang Drive, Suite 100  
 Palm Desert, CA 92260  
 (760) 346-7491 FAX (760) 341-6620  
 Contact: Orlando Gonzalez

**8) SANTA ANA REGION**  
 Mr. Gerard J. Thibault, Executive Officer  
 3737 Main Street, Suite 500  
 Riverside, CA 92507-3339  
 (908) 782-4130 FAX (908) 781-6298  
 Contact: Michael Adeschapera

**9) SAN DIEGO REGION**  
 Mr. John H. Roberts, Executive Officer  
 9711 Claremont Mesa Boulevard, Suite A  
 San Diego, CA 92124  
 (619) 447-2972 FAX (619) 571-6972  
 Contact: Deborah Joyce



**State of California  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM No. CI-5675  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant)**

**I. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted by the first day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Data and Information Management Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by December 1, 1998, and will cover the monitoring period of October 1998.
- B. Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semi-annual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of February.
- C. Laboratory analyses: all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.

The analyses shall specify the USEPA analytical method used and its Method Detection Limit (MDL). For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported with an actual numerical value or "non-detected (ND)" with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used. The maximum allowed MDLs are those published by the USEPA (MDLs for priority pollutants are listed in Attachment 1). In addition, the detection limits employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher detection limit from the Executive Officer.

- D. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) items must be run on the same dates when the samples were actually analyzed. The Discharger shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Regional Board staff.

- E. By April 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on 3 1/2" computer diskette following the Regional Board's format. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements.
- F. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that can potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
- G. Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a less frequent basis and sampling constituents dropped by the Executive Officer if such is requested by the Discharger and backed by statistical trends of data submitted.

II. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-10, T-11 and T-12).

- A. Influent monitoring is required to:
  1. determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards,
  2. assess treatment plant performance, and
  3. assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.
- B. Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical results.
- C. Samples for influent BOD, 20°C and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that the effluent BOD, 20°C and suspended solids samples are obtained to demonstrate percent removal. Similarly, sampling of other constituents shall also be coordinated with effluent sampling.
- D. The following shall constitute the influent monitoring program:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	mgd	recorder/totalizer	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly



<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
Phenols	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Volatile organic compounds	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-10, T-11 and T-12).

A. Effluent monitoring is required to:

1. determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions,
2. identify operational problems and improve plant performance, and
3. provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

B. An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any inplant return flows where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that such station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

C. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous <sup>m)</sup>
Turbidity <sup>m)</sup>	NTU	recorder	continuous <sup>m)</sup>
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous <sup>m)</sup>
Total coliform <sup>m)</sup>	MPN or CFU/100 ml	grab	daily
Temperature	°F	grab	daily
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Settleable solids	ml/L	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	daily

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen <sup>(2)</sup>	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrate+Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Phosphate (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS) <sup>(4)</sup>	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chronic toxicity <sup>(5)</sup>	TU <sub>c</sub>	24-hour composite	monthly
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chromium VI <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Lead	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total hardness	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endosulfan-alpha	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endosulfan-beta	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Lindane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly <sup>(8)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
PAHs <sup>(9)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenols	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Benzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Other volatile organic compounds	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	quarterly <sup>(9)</sup>
Halomethanes	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Acute toxicity <sup>(10)</sup>	TU <sub>5</sub>	grab	quarterly
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
2,4-D	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Methoxychlor	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
2,4-D	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
MTBE	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
PCBs <sup>(11)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Radioactivity <sup>(12)</sup>	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Pesticides <sup>(13)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

**IV. WATERSHED-WIDE MONITORING PROGRAM**

- A. Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR § 122.41 (j) and § 122.48 (b)], the monitoring program for a discharger receiving a NPDES permit must determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions, and demonstrate that State water quality standards are met.
- B. Since compliance monitoring focuses on the effects of the point source discharge, it is not designed to assess impacts from other sources of pollution (e.g. non-point source runoff, aerial fallout) nor to evaluate the current status of important ecological resources on a regional basis.

- C. The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the upper Los Angeles River Watershed are: to determine compliance with receiving water limits, to monitor trends in surface water quality, to assure protection of beneficial uses, and to provide data for modeling contaminants of concern.
- D. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program. The City's responsibilities under the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program are described in the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements section. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, revisions to the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board.

V. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-10, T-11 and T-12).

- A. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations (See Figure T-1):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Los Angeles River Stations</u>
R-4	Los Angeles River (214 feet upstream from the discharge point)
R-5	Los Angeles River (850 feet downstream from the discharge point)
R-7	Los Angeles River at Los Feliz Blvd. (upstream from the Los Feliz Blvd. bridge)

To obtain representative samples, at each station, samples may be collected within 50 feet upstream or downstream from the designated point.

Only stations R-4 and R-5 will be used to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations.

- B. The following analyses, which constitute the receiving water monitoring program, shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-4, R-5, and R-7:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	weekly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	weekly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100 ml	weekly
Fecal coliform	MPN or CFU/100 ml	weekly
Turbidity	NTU	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	quarterly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Total phosphate (as P)	mg/L	quarterly
Detergents (as MBAS) <sup>(4)</sup>	mg/L	quarterly
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	quarterly
Total organic carbon	mg/L	quarterly
Oil and grease	mg/L	quarterly
MTBE	mg/L	quarterly
Chronic toxicity <sup>(5)</sup>	TU <sub>c</sub>	quarterly
Acute toxicity <sup>(10)</sup>	TU <sub>a</sub>	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/L	quarterly
Cadmium	µg/L	quarterly
Total chromium	µg/L	quarterly
Copper	µg/L	quarterly
Lead	µg/L	quarterly
Mercury	µg/L	quarterly
Nickel	µg/L	quarterly
Zinc	µg/L	quarterly
Total hardness	µg/L	quarterly
Cyanide	µg/L	quarterly
Phenolic compounds	µg/L	semiannually
Aldrin and dieldrin	µg/L	semiannually
Endrin	µg/L	semiannually
HCH	µg/L	semiannually
Chlordane	µg/L	semiannually
Lindane	µg/L	semiannually
Toxaphene	µg/L	semiannually
PAHs <sup>(9)</sup>	µg/L	semiannually

- C. The following analyses, which are part of the receiving water monitoring program, shall be conducted on grab samples of sediment obtained at Stations R-4, R-5, and R-7:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
DDTs <sup>(7)</sup>	$\mu\text{g/L}$	semiannually
PCBs <sup>(11)</sup>	$\mu\text{g/L}$ / <i>peg</i>	semiannually

- D. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made in the reach bounded by Stations Nos. R-4 and R-5, and around R-7, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:
- oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
  - sludge deposits
  - discoloration of surface waters
  - algal blooms
  - odors
  - foam
  - any unusual occurrences

The following shall also be noted in the log:

- date and time of observation
- weather conditions
- flow measurement
- exact sampling location
- users of water in the river (i.e. homeless, people washing in the river, etc.)
- non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc.)
- wildlife (i.e. birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation)

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

- E. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made of the flow, if any, emanating from the storm drain that is tied into the final effluent surge chamber, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:
- oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
  - colored or odorous materials
  - any unusual waste like garbage, floating solids, foam, etc.

An estimate of the flow rate shall also be reported.

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

- F. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage from the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant into the Los Angeles River system, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water stations and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water station.

Coliform samples shall be collected at each station on the date of the spill or bypass, and daily on each of the following four days.

- G. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Los Angeles River system.
- H. Receiving water sampling and observations need not be performed during period of no discharge to surface waters.
- I. Storm drain flow observations need not be performed during periods of no discharge to surface waters.

**VI. COMPLIANCE WITH 7-DAY, MONTHLY AVERAGE LIMITS AND DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITS**

- A. For constituents where both monthly average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply: Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
- B. For any weekly monitored constituent: if any result of a weekly analysis exceeds the 7-day average limit (or the monthly average limit if no 7-day limit is prescribed), the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test results. Daily testing shall continue for at least 7 consecutive days and until compliance with the 7-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.
- C. For any monthly monitored constituent: if any result of a monthly analysis exceeds the monthly average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to monthly.

VII. FOOTNOTES TO INFLUENT, EFFLUENT, AND RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- [1] Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total waste flow - Total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);

Total residual chlorine - maximum daily value (24-hour basis);

Turbidity - Maximum daily value, total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, the flow-proportioned average daily value.

- [2] Coliform and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.
- [3] During the pilot test studies and implementation phases of nitrogen controls, the monitoring frequency of nitrite in the effluent should be increased to weekly. If the nitrite concentration in the effluent exceeds 1 mg/l during the pilot test studies and implementation phases, the monitoring frequency of nitrite in the receiving water stations should be also increased to weekly.
- [4] Methylene blue active substances.
- [5] Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate and aquatic plant.

Two screening processes should be conducted, one for the effluent chronic toxicity testing and one for the receiving waters chronic toxicity testing (water form station R-5 should be used for the screening process). If the results from the first series of screening tests reveal that the most-sensitive organism in the receiving water is the same as the effluent, no further screening tests are required for the receiving waters. However, the complete initial screening process should be conducted for the effluent.

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub>.

The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = 100/NOEC$$



The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

If chronic toxicity in the effluent is higher than 1.0 TU, during three consecutive months, the City shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the City shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity in the effluent.

- [6] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits.
- [7] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.
- [8] Monitoring shall be on a monthly basis while the City is under a time schedule order, or until such time that the Executive Officer has determined that sufficient data have been collected to warrant reduction in monitoring frequency.
- [9] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- [10] By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (September 1991, EPA/600/4-90/027). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 70 through 73 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minow (*Pimephales promelas*) shall be used as the test species.

In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minow, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours to the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity test results.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

If the survival rates are lower than the effluent permit limit, the frequency of monitoring should be increased to monthly for at least three months after a permit limit violation.

- [11] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

- [12] If gross  $\alpha$  activity exceeds 5 pCi/L in any sample, measurement of Ra<sup>226</sup> shall be made; if Ra<sup>226</sup> exceeds 3 pCi/L, measurement of Ra<sup>228</sup> shall be made. If gross  $\beta$  activity exceeds 50 pCi/L in any sample, an analysis of the sample shall be performed to identify the major constituents present and compliance with Title 17, Section 30269 shall also be demonstrated.
- [13] Pesticides are, for purposes of this Order, those six constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 125.58 (m) (demeton, guthion, malathion, mirex, methoxychlor, and parathion).

### VIII. HAULING REPORT

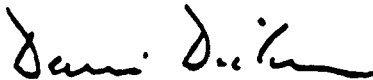
A monthly report shall be provided, noting the moisture content, weight, and volume of screenings, sludges, grit, and other solids removed from wastewater. The point(s) from which these wastes were obtained and the disposal sites to which waste solids were transported should be specified in the monthly reports.

This requirement does not cover those wastes that are routinely returned to the North Outfall Sewer Line for downstream treatment at Hyperion Treatment Plant.

### IX. STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

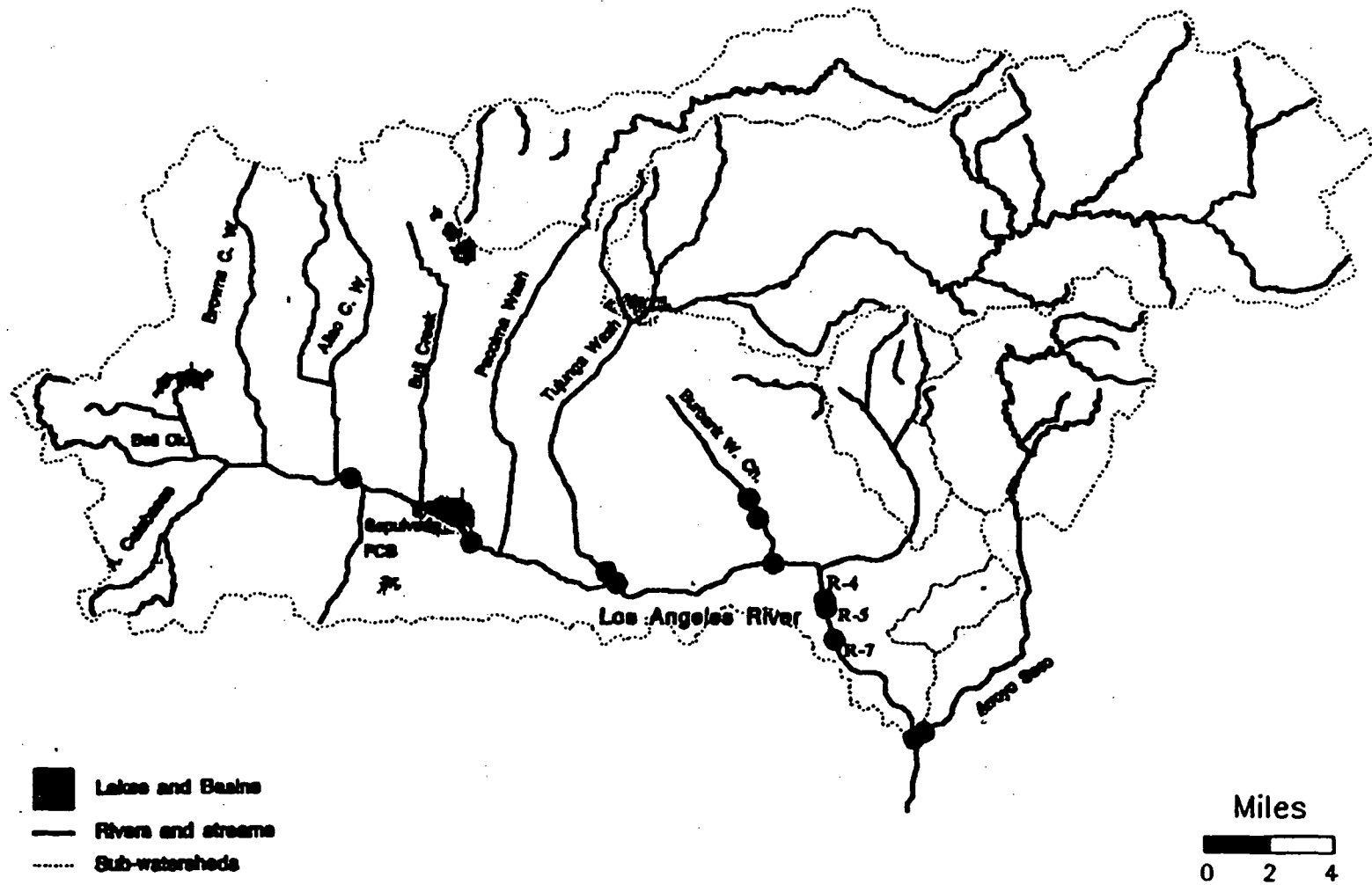
The City shall implement the Storm Water Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) (Attachment 3).

Ordered by:



DENNIS DICKERSON  
Executive Officer  
Date: June 15, 1998

FIGURE T-1



**Los Angeles River - Upper Watershed  
Regional Monitoring Program - Sampling Stations**

CIWG-2A



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board

## Los Angeles Region



Mr. M. Rooney  
Secretary for  
Environmental  
Protection

Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb4>  
101 Centre Plaza Drive, Monterey Park, California 91754-2156  
Phone (323) 266-7500 FAX (323) 266-7600

Pete Wilson  
Governor

July 9, 1998

Ms. Judith A. Wilson, Director  
Bureau of Sanitation  
Department of Public Works  
City of Los Angeles  
433 South Spring Street, 4th Floor  
Los Angeles, California 90013-1957

Dear Ms. Wilson:

### WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - DONALD C. TILLMAN WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0056227).

Our letter dated May 14, 1998, transmitted the tentative requirements for your waste discharge. Final revisions to the tentative waste discharge requirements were also sent to you on June 11, 1998.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on June 15, 1998, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 98-046 (copy attached) relative to this waste discharge. The order includes the changes described in the Change Sheet (see enclosures) considered during the public hearing and a reopener provision for phosphorus. This Order serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and expires on May 10, 2003. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

The "Monitoring and Reporting Program" requires you to implement the monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. Your first monitoring report is due by December 1, 1998. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Data and Information Management Unit.

When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Board per these requirements, please include a reference to "Compliance File CI-5695 and NPDES No. CA0056227" which will assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. We will appreciate it if you would not combine other reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

*California Environmental Protection Agency*



*Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.*

Ms. Judith A. Wilson

- 2 -

July 9, 1998

If you have any questions about the permit, please feel free to call me at (213) 266-7512 or Dennis Dasker at (213) 266-7518.

Sincerely,



Dennis A. Dickerson  
Executive Officer  
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Enclosures

cc: See attached mailing list

**California Environmental Protection Agency**

 Recycled Paper

*Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.*

MAILING LIST

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, CWA Standard and Permit Office  
(WTR-5)  
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers  
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Department of Interior, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. John Youngerman, Division of Water Quality, SWRCB  
Mr. Jorge Leon, Office of Chief Counsel, SWRCB  
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5  
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District  
Department of Health Services, Office of Drinking Water  
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division  
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services  
South Coast Air Quality Management District  
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, Wastewater Systems Engineering Division  
City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power  
City of Burbank  
City of Glendale  
ULARA Watermaster  
Water Replenishment District of Southern California  
Friends of the Los Angeles River  
Heal The Bay  
Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council

***California Environmental Protection Agency***

 Recycled Paper

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State of California  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

Special Board Meeting  
JUNE 15, 1998

ITEMS 5.2 AND 5.3

CITY OF LOS ANGELES:  
DONALD C. TILLMAN WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (CA0056227) AND  
LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (CA0053953)

CHANGE SHEET

1. All the limits for toxic pollutants (metals) are expressed as the total recoverable form.  
Changes will affect the footnotes on the following Agenda Pages:  
Item 5.2: Pages 102 and 103, footnotes 5, 6, 7, and 17  
Item 5.3: Page 206, footnotes 8, 9, and 11
2. Interim limits will be removed from the permits.  
Changes will affect the following Agenda Pages:  
Item 5.2: Page 94, finding #27 will be deleted  
Pages 102 and 103, footnotes 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 19 will be deleted  
Item 5.3: Page 197, finding #20 will be deleted  
Pages 202, 203, 204, and 205, interim limits will be deleted  
Pages 205, 206 and 207, footnotes 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, and 17 will be deleted
3. The effective date will be changed. The paragraph that reads as follows:  
"This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to §402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendment thereto, and shall take effect at the end of *ten* days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections."  
Will be changed to the following:  
"This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to §402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendment thereto, and shall take effect at the end of *ninety one* days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections."  
Changes will affect the following Agenda Pages:  
Item 5.2: Page 97  
Item 5.3: Page 201
4. Daily maximum limit for Selenium will be change to 10 mg/L.  
Changes will affect the following Agenda Pages:  
Item 5.2: Page 99  
Item 5.3: Page 203

**State of California  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**ORDER NO. 98-046**

**NPDES NO. CA0056227**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant)**

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

Regulation of Discharge

1. The City of Los Angeles (hereafter City or Discharger) discharges waste from the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (hereafter Tillman Plant or Plant) under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 91-102 adopted by this Regional Board on September 9, 1991 and amended on April 13, 1998 to incorporate new chloride limits. This Order serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (NPDES No. CA0056227).
2. The City has filed a report of Waste Discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
3. The Regional Board is in the process of implementing a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles River watershed. Accordingly, the Regional Board is reviewing the WDRs and NPDES permits for the facilities that discharge wastes to the Upper Los Angeles River (including the Tillman Plant).
4. The City maintains and operates the Hyperion Service Area (HSA) which collects, treats, and processes municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources from the entire city (except the Terminal Island Service Area surrounding the Los Angeles Harbor area) and from a number of cities and other agencies under contractual agreements. There are approximately 4 million people living in the HSA with approximately 1 million people served by the Tillman Plant.

The Tillman Plant is one of the two upstream water reclamation plants in the HSA. The other upstream plant is the Los Angeles/Glendale Water Reclamation Plant.

May 14, 1998  
June 1, 1998  
Revised June 15, 1998



5. The Tillman Plant, located at 6100 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys, California, is operated by the City's Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation (see Attachment 1 - Location Map), and consists of two identical treatment trains (Phases I and II), each with a dry weather average design capacity of 40 million gallons per day (mgd).
6. The use of reclaimed water from the Tillman Plant is regulated under Water Reclamation Requirements contained in Order Nos. 97-072 and 86-039. Current uses include maintaining flows in the Japanese Garden Lake, Lake Balboa, and the Wildlife Lake in the Sepulveda Basin. Other options as approved include water truck delivery for landscape irrigation, street cleaning, graffiti removal, and construction-related dust control.
7. On September 18, 1995, the Regional Board adopted Water Reclamation Requirements (Order No. 95-133) and Monitoring and Reporting Program (CI 7599) for the East Valley Water Recycling Project Phase-1A Demonstration (EVWRP-1A). This project would divert tertiary treated reclaimed water from the Tillman Plant to the Hansen Spreading Grounds for ground water recharge of the San Fernando Basin. A virus study monitoring program must be completed prior to initiating ground water recharge with reclaimed water. The virus study is to evaluate the virus inactivation capability of the Hardinge Automatic Backwash Traveling Bridge Filters (Hardinge Filters). The City has to complete the sampling and testing protocols and the study to comply with the requirements of the State of California Department of Health Services (Drinking Water Field Operations Branch).
8. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified the discharge from the Tillman Plant as a major discharge.

#### Description of the Facility

9. Phase I of the Tillman Plant start-up began in June 1984, with all effluent from the Hardinge-type, rapid sand filters being returned to the Additional Valley Outfall Relief Sewer (AVORS). In 1985, the Plant actually started discharging to the Los Angeles River.

Phase II, an integral part of the City's Wastewater Facilities Plan, was constructed in compliance with Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. 86-002, issued by this Regional Board to the City in January 1986, following numerous incidents of dry weather overflows of untreated sewage to Ballona Creek from the Jackson Avenue Overflow Structure. The CDO required that the City shall operate both Phases I and II of the Tillman Plant at a dry weather average treatment capacity of 80 mgd by September 15, 1991.

10. When the CDO was issued in 1986, sewage flows to the Tillman Plant averaged 80 mgd. Hydrographs from October 1989 and June 1990 showed an average flow of 63.5 mgd, representing a 20 percent reduction when compared with 1986 data. Water conservation measures have impacted sewage flows with the average flows at approximately 60 mgd since 1990. Therefore, the Tillman Plant has the capacity but does not treat 80 mgd.
11. Sewage enters the Tillman Plant via both AVORS and the East Valley Interceptor Sewer (EVIS) from the communities of Chatsworth, Canoga Park, West Hills, Woodland Hills, Northridge, Granada Hills, and Van Nuys, and from the City of San Fernando, the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, and the Triunfo Canyon Sanitation District under contractual agreements.
12. Treatment at the Tillman Plant consists of grit removal, screening, flow equalization, primary sedimentation, activated sludge biological treatment with fine pore aeration, secondary clarification, coagulation, mixed dual media filtration (Hardinge Filters), disinfection by chlorination, and dechlorination (see Attachment 2 for the plant flow diagram).
13. Wastestreams from the Plant are returned to the collection system for ultimate treatment and processing at the Hyperion Treatment Plant. Wastestreams returned to the sewer consist of grit, primary and secondary sludge and skimmings, and filter backwash (approximately 10 mgd).

#### Discharge Quality

14. In 1997, the average annual removal of BOD and total suspended solids was 99% and 96%, respectively. The average reclaimed water flow was 56 mgd.
15. The characteristics of the treated wastewater discharged into the Los Angeles River in 1997 were as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Flow	mgd	56.1	42.6	84.9
pH	pH units	7.1	6.9	7.2
Temperature	°F	77	69	86
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	9.0	8	11
Suspended solids	mg/L	2.0	2.0	3.0
Settleable solids	ml/L	<0.1	—	0.2
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	475	402	528
Turbidity	NTU	1.2	1.0	2.0
Total chlorine residual	mg/L	<0.01	—	—
Sulfate	mg/L	101	72	122
Chloride	mg/L	107	81	124
Total coliform	CFU/100ml	<1	<1	18
Oil and grease	mg/L	1.0	ND	1.0
Ammonia-N	mg/L	18	15.3	20.4
Nitrate-N	mg/L	2.0	0.7	5.9
Nitrite-N	mg/L	0.8	0.4	0.9
MBAS	mg/L	0.2	0.1	0.6

Tillman Plant Discharge Outfalls and the Los Angeles River

16. Tillman effluent not diverted for reclaimed uses is discharged to the upper Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point 878 feet downstream of the Sepulveda Dam Spillway (Discharge Serial No. 008: Latitude 34° 09' 54", Longitude 118° 28' 15"), above the estuary (see Attachment 1 - Discharge Outfalls).
17. The 100-year flood water surface elevation under the "U.S. Corps of Engineers Modified Spillway Gate Operating Plan" for the Sepulveda Basin is 714.4 feet. The City's Department of Public Works in 1994 completed construction of a berm around the Tillman Plant to elevation 715 feet. The City also completed construction in 1993 of Discharge Serial No. 008, downstream of the Sepulveda Dam and downstream of Discharge Serial No. 001, which was formerly used as the discharge outfall for the Tillman Plant prior to the use of Discharge Serial No. 008. Discharge Serial No. 001 is now inactive but is still in place. The berm and new outfall (Discharge Serial No. 008) were measures necessary to protect the Tillman Plant from flood conditions.
18. The City is currently using reclaimed water to maintain the Japanese Garden, the recreation lake (Lake Balboa), and the Wildlife Lake. The wildlife and recreation lakes are operated and maintained by the City's Department of Recreation and Parks. The Department of Recreation and Parks has developed management plans for these lakes. These plans discuss measures to be implemented in the operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the lakes.

19. The Department of Recreation and Parks has used up to 17 mgd of reclaimed water in the 27.5 acre Lake Balboa. The reclaimed water is discharged from the Tillman Plant to the lake at southeast corner of Victory and Balboa Boulevards, Los Angeles, (Discharge Serial No. 002: Latitude 34° 10' 38", Longitude 118° 28'20"). The reclaimed water flows through the lake and eventually discharges through weirs, spillways and a bottom drain to three outfalls: at Bull Creek (Lake Discharge Serial No. 004), Hayvenhurst Channel (Lake Discharge Serial No. 005), and Los Angeles River (Lake Discharge Serial No. 006). Bull Creek and Hayvenhurst Channel are tributaries to the Los Angeles River above the estuary (see Attachment 3 - Schematic Flow Diagram).
20. The Department of Recreation and Parks uses approximately 5 mgd of reclaimed water for the Wildlife Lake and approximately 2 mgd in Haskell Flood Control Channel during September through May. The reclaimed water flows by gravity to the Wildlife Lake located northeast of Burbank Boulevard and Woodley Avenue (Discharge Serial No. 003: Latitude 34° 10' 38", Longitude 118° 28' 20"). The reclaimed water flows through the 10 acre Wildlife Lake and is discharged to the Haskell Flood Control Channel (Lake Discharge Serial No. 007), thence to the Los Angeles River, above the estuary (see Attachment 3 - Schematic Flow Diagram).

During the summer months, the Wildlife Lake may be drained (for maintenance and to minimize nuisance resulting from mosquito breeding), and discharge of reclaimed water to Haskell Flood Control Channel will be increased up to 5 mgd.
21. Storm water in the Tillman Plant is collected by a storm drain with the initial flush discharged to the AVORS sewer for treatment. After collection of the initial flush, stormwater is discharged to the Los Angeles River.

#### Watershed Approach

22. This Regional Board has implemented a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region. The objective is to provide a comprehensive and integrated strategy resulting in water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts within a hydrologically-defined drainage basin or watershed. The Management Approach emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available. This Order fosters the implementation of this approach by protecting beneficial uses in the watershed and requiring the City to participate in the implementation of a regional monitoring program.

23. Pursuant to this Regional Board's watershed initiative framework, the Los Angeles River Watershed Management Area is the targeted watershed for fiscal years 1997-1999. The Los Angeles River watershed encompasses an area of about 825 square miles. Of those, approximately 324 square miles are covered by forest and open space land within the Angeles National Forest, the Santa Monica Mountains, the Verdugo Mountains and Griffith Park in the Upper watershed. The rest of the watershed is highly developed. The urban area in the upper watershed consists mostly of residential and commercial areas, while the area in the lower watershed consists of industrial, residential and commercial areas.

Waste Discharge Requirements and their Bases

Basin Plan

24. On June 13, 1994, this Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River.

Beneficial Uses

25. The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:

Los Angeles River upstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.21

Existing: ground water recharge; contact and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; and wetland habitat.  
Potential: municipal and domestic supply<sup>1</sup>; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.15

Existing: ground water recharge; contact<sup>2</sup> and non-contact water recreation; and warm freshwater habitat.  
Potential: municipal and domestic supply<sup>1</sup>; and industrial service supply.

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<sup>1</sup> Municipal and domestic supply designations under State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 88-063 and Regional Board Resolution No. 89-003.

<sup>2</sup> Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

- Existing: ground water recharge; contact<sup>2</sup> and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened, or endangered species.
- Potential: municipal and domestic supply<sup>1</sup>; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; and shellfish harvesting<sup>2</sup>.

Los Angeles River Estuary - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

- Existing: industrial service supply; navigation; contact and non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species<sup>3</sup>; migration of aquatic organisms<sup>4</sup>; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development<sup>4</sup>; and wetland habitat.
- Potential: shellfish harvesting.

The requirements in this order are intended to protect designated beneficial uses and enhance the water quality of the watershed.

Pollutants of Concern and Impairments

26. The 1996 State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) *Water Quality Assessment Report* identified the water quality condition of water bodies in the Los Angeles Region. In the Los Angeles River, the following beneficial uses were determined to be either impaired or threatened to be impaired: aquatic life, contact and non-contact recreation. The report also identified that the quality of the water is impacted by bacteriological contamination (coliform count), heavy metals (lead and silver), ammonia, nitrogen, nutrients (algae), oil, pH, total dissolved solids, chloride, turbidity, trash, scum, and odor.

---

<sup>3</sup> One or more rare species utilize all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.

<sup>4</sup> Aquatic organisms utilize all bays, estuaries, lagoons, and coastal wetlands, to a certain extent, for spawning and early development. This may include migration into areas which are heavily influenced by freshwater inputs.

Human Health

27. There is public contact in the downstream areas of the receiving water; therefore, the quality of wastewater discharged to the Los Angeles River must be such that no public health hazard is created.

Nutrients

28. The Federal Clean Water Act requires that each state provides a list of impaired surface waters (303(d) list). Water bodies on the 303(d) list must have Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) established.

The Los Angeles River is included in the 303(d) list due to ammonia and nitrogen pollution. The Regional Board has conducted a TMDL which assessed the extent of the ammonia and total nitrogen problem and sources in the Los Angeles River during dry weather conditions. The draft Los Angeles River nitrogen TMDL proposes future effluent limits for the existing POTWs which will result in achievement of Basin Plan objectives in the river. The proposed effluent limits for the Tillman Plant are:

Total nitrogen	8 mg/L
Ammonia-N	4 mg/L

The Discharger will have until the year 2002 to: (a) meet the Basin Plan objective by making the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet the above limits, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved site specific objective for ammonia.

29. Phosphorus also contributes to the algae growth in the Los Angeles River, this permit contains provisions to monitor the amount of phosphorous that the Tillman Plant discharges into the Los Angeles River.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

30. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) is a major component of gasoline and has been detected in drinking water wells throughout California. The threat to human health from MTBE is being evaluated at this time by the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services.

Toxic Constituents

31. Numeric toxic constituent limitations are prescribed for this discharge pursuant to the narrative water quality objective in the Basin Plan for toxic constituents and 40 CFR Part 122.44. The numeric toxic limitations are based on Basin Plan Objectives, USEPA's Water Quality Criteria, and the National Toxics Rule.

For toxic constituents that have not been consistently detected in the effluent and have been determined to have no reasonable potential for causing or contributing to excursions in water quality objectives, no numerical limitations are prescribed. Instead, a narrative limit to comply with all water quality requirements is provided in lieu of such numerical limitations.

### Performance Goals

32. The Regional Board has implemented the Water Quality Task Force<sup>5</sup> recommendations on the use of performance goals, rather than performance-based limits, when appropriate. The use of performance goals is intended to minimize pollutant loadings and at the same time maintain the incentive for future voluntary improvement of water quality wherever feasible, without fear of being punished with more stringent limits based on improved performance. This Order contains performance goals.

The performance goals require the Discharger to maintain its treatment efficiency while recognizing normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques. This approach, however, does not address substantial changes in operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, this Order provides that performance goals may be modified by the Executive officer, if warranted. The listed effluent performance goals are not enforceable limitations or standards.

33. The performance goals prescribed in this Order are based on the following:
- (a) For pollutants which have been detected in the effluent, performance goal of a constituent is statistically set at the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data. Therefore, it is expected that one sample in twenty may exceed the goal during normal plant operation in the long-term.
  - (b) For other pollutants whose monitoring data have consistently showed nondetectable levels, or which have been occasionally detected at levels less than the Practical Quantitation Levels (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit or the Discharger's method detection limit approved by the executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

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<sup>5</sup> *Working Together for an Affordable Clean Water Environment.* A final report presented to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region by Water Quality Advisory Task Force, September, 1993.



State and Federal Regulations

34. Effluent limitations, toxic, and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 307, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto, are applicable to this discharge.
35. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and has implemented a USEPA-approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program. This Order requires proper implementation of the pretreatment program.
36. Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for storm water discharges. Pursuant to this requirement, in 1990, the USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 122.26 which established requirements for storm water discharges under NPDES program. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, in 1992, the State Water Resource Control Board issued a statewide general permit [NPDES No. CAS000001, reissued on April 17, 1997] to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The Tillman Plant is covered by that general permit and its requirements are incorporated in this Order by reference.
37. The requirements contained in this Order were derived using best professional judgement and are based on the Basin Plan, Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans, water quality criteria, and will protect and maintain existing and potential beneficial uses of the receiving water.
38. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with §21100, et. seq.), Division 13, Public Resources Code pursuant to California Water Code §13389.

The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to renew waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to §402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendment thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ninety one days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the City of Los Angeles, as operator of the Tillman Plant, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and

regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to tertiary treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.
2. The discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

(a) Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>		
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	13,300	20,000	30,000
Chloride	mg/L	--	--	190
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	13,000
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	--	--	0.5
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	330
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	2.0
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	1,380
Nitrite-N (as N)	mg/L	--	--	1
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	670
Nitrite+Nitrate-N (as N)	mg/L	--	--	8
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	5,300
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	--	15
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	6,700	--	10,000
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.3
Sulfate	mg/L	--	--	300
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	200,000
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	10,000	27,000	31,000
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	--	--	950
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	634,000
Total residual chlorine <sup>(12)</sup>	mg/L	--	--	0.1
	lbs/day <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	67

(b) Toxic pollutants (metals):

Discharge Limitations<sup>(1,4)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u> <sup>(3)</sup>
Arsenic	µg/L	--	50
Barium	mg/L	--	1.0
Cadmium <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	1	3.7
Chromium (VI) <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/L	10	15
Copper <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	11	17
Lead	µg/L	2.5 <sup>(5)</sup>	15
Mercury <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/L	0.012	2.1
Nickel	µg/L	--	100
Selenium <sup>(8)</sup>	µg/L	5	10
Silver <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	--	3.4
Zinc <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	100	110

(c) Toxic pollutants (pesticides/PCBs):

Discharge Limitations<sup>(1,4)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(5)</sup></u>
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0019	2.5
DDT <sup>(9)</sup>	µg/L	0.001	1.1
Endosulfan-alpha	µg/L	0.056	0.22
Endosulfan-beta	µg/L	0.056	0.22
Endrin	µg/L	0.0023	0.18
Lindane	µg/L	0.08	0.2
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0002	0.73
PCBs <sup>(10)</sup>	µg/L	0.014	0.5

**(d) Toxic pollutants (volatile organics):**

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1,4)</sup></u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
Benzene	µg/L	--	1
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	100
Chloroform	µg/L	--	100
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	100
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	5
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	--	0.5
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	700
Methylene chloride	µg/L	--	5
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5
Toluene	µg/L	--	150

**(e) Toxic pollutants (base/neutral extractables):**

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1,4)</sup></u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	--	4
PAHs <sup>(11)</sup>	µg/L	--	0.2

**(f) Toxic Pollutants (Miscellaneous):**

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1,4)</sup></u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
Cyanide	µg/L	5.2	22

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

- [1] If the constituent limit is less than the method detection limit, compliance with the constituent limit shall be based on the PQL (Practical Quantitation Level). PQL shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA method detection limit (MDL) shown in Attachment 1 or the Discharger's performance MDL approved by the Executive Officer, with the factors five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for noncarcinogens. If the constituent limit is between the method detection limit and PQL, compliance with the constituent limit may be based on a 95th percentile of a distribution of samples taken within a month rather than one single sample.
- [2] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.
- [3] The daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to both flow weighted 24-hour composite samples and grab samples, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T).
- [4] The mass emission rate limitations shall be determined by multiplying the plant design flow rate of 80 mgd by the respective concentration limit.
- [5] Concentrations expressed as total recoverable metals, and corresponded to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following 40 CFR §131.36(b)(2) and/or a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [6] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits. Concentrations are expressed as total recoverable hexavalent chromium and corresponded to a water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [7] Concentrations expressed as total recoverable. The daily maximum concentration corresponds to a water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [8] Concentration expressed as total recoverable.
- [9] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE. The PQL for DDT will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for DDT.
- [10] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [11] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene. The PQL for PAHs will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for benzo[a]pyrene.
- [12] Total residual chlorine concentration excursions of up to 0.3 mg/l shall not be considered in violation of this requirement provided the total duration of such excursions do not exceed 15 minutes during any 24-hour.

Footnotes to discharge limitations (continued):

period. Peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/l lasting less than one minute while changing sulfur dioxide tanks shall not be considered in violation of this requirement.

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3. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.
4. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.
5. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.
6. The arithmetic mean of BOD<sub>5</sub> 20°C and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of any monthly period shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.
7. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirements, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any monthly period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis has been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
8. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means an oxidized, coagulated, and clarified wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the followings: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs); and (b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period.

During storm events when the plant is treating more than 10% in excess of its treatment design capacity to minimize the potential of overflows in the sewage collection system downstream of the plant, the turbidity of the filtered wastewater shall not exceed any of the followings: (a) a daily average of 5 NTUs in the first 24 hours following the end of the storm event; (b) a daily average of 3 NTUs between 24 and 48 hours after the end of the storm event; and (c) 10 NTUs at any time.



"Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen. "Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream of a filter by the addition of suitable flocc-forming chemicals.

9. **Acute Toxicity Limitation:**

The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

If the acute toxicity limitation is violated three consecutive months, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

10. To protect underlying ground water basins, ammonia shall not be present in the wastes discharged at levels that, when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to ground water quality.

B. **Effluent Quality Performance Goals**

The discharger shall make best efforts to maintain the following effluent quality goals. Exceedance of any goal shall trigger an investigation by the Discharger on the causes of the exceedance. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board on a quarterly basis any exceedance of these effluent quality goals. If exceedance of any particular goal persists on two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the second quarterly report shall contain the results of the Discharger's investigation including but not be limited to the description of the exceedance, cause(s) of the exceedance, and proposed corrective measures, if necessary.

The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals upon demonstration by the discharger that the change is warranted.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Effluent Quality Performance Goals<sup>[1]</sup></u>
		<u>Monthly Average</u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	11
Suspended solids	mg/L	4
Oil and grease	mg/L	4.4
Arsenic	µg/L	15
Nickel	µg/L	50
Zinc	µg/L	71
Bromoform	µg/L	3
Lindane	µg/L	0.05
Chloroform	µg/L	18
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	1
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	5
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	7
Toluene	µg/L	3
Remaining priority pollutants (Attachment 1)	µg/L	PQL <sup>[2]</sup>

Footnotes to effluent quality performance goals:

- [1] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data from January 1993 through December 1997. Effluent values ( $x_i$ ) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation,  $Y_i = \ln(x_i)$ , results in effluent values ( $Y_i$ ) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined using the mean ( $u_n$ ) and the standard deviation ( $\sigma_n$ ) of the distribution of the average using the equation:

$$x_{95th} = \exp [u_n + (Z_{0.95}) \sigma_n]$$

where

- $x_{95th}$  = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.  
 $u_n$  = Mean distribution of the average (transformed).  
 $Z_{0.95}$  = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.  
 $\sigma_n$  = Standard deviation of the average transformed.  
 Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

- [2] PQL (Practical Quantitation Level) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL, approved by the Executive Officer, with the factor five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

**C. Receiving Water Limitations**

Receiving water limitations apply to direct discharge from the Tillman Plant (Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, 003, and 008) and discharges from the wildlife and recreation lakes (Lake Discharge Serial Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007).

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time shall not be raised above 80 °F as a result of the wastes discharged.
2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
4. The residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
5. The fecal coliform concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10% of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml as a result of the wastes discharged.
6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.
7. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
8. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
9. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
10. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
11. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

12. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
13. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving waters.
14. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
16. The wastes discharged shall not increase the turbidity of the receiving waters to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
17. The Department of Parks and Recreation shall manage the recreation lake and wildlife lake such that beneficial uses of the receiving water are not impaired.

**D. Receiving Water Objectives**

1. To protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving waters shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 4) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:

The Discharger will have until the year 2002 to: (a) make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved less restrictive site specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 4 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

2. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of the waste discharged.

If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point during three consecutive months exceeds 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedance, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

**II. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS**

- A. This Order includes the Discharger's pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and USEPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the USEPA Regional Administrator.
- B. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403, including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order or the effective date of the Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Board, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for non-compliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.
- C. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The Discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
- D. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not be limited to:
- (i) Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (1);
  - (ii) Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
  - (iii) Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2); and
  - (iv) Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (3).
- E. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the SWRCB, and the USEPA Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the Discharger will also include the

reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report (Attachment P) or approved revised version thereof.

III. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

- A. This order includes the attached Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Standard Provisions) (Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
- C. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) (Attachment 3).
- D. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River, including the toxic criteria in 40 CFR Part 131.36.
- E. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other causes, the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.
- F. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach and/or for the addition of a limitation for phosphorous.
- G. This permit may be modified according to 40 CFR Part 122.62 if new regulations are adopted by the State of California, including the Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (California Toxics Rule) and implementation policies (State's Toxics Standards Implementation Policy).
- H. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health, or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

- I. The Department of Recreation and Parks shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned addition of any chemical to the lakes which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include but not limited to:
- a. Name and general composition of the chemical;
  - b. Estimated frequency of use: and ,
  - c. Recommended concentration and estimated quantities to be used.

IV. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on May 10, 2003.

The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

V. RESCISSION

Order No. 91-102, adopted by this Regional Board on September 9, 1991, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 15, 1998.



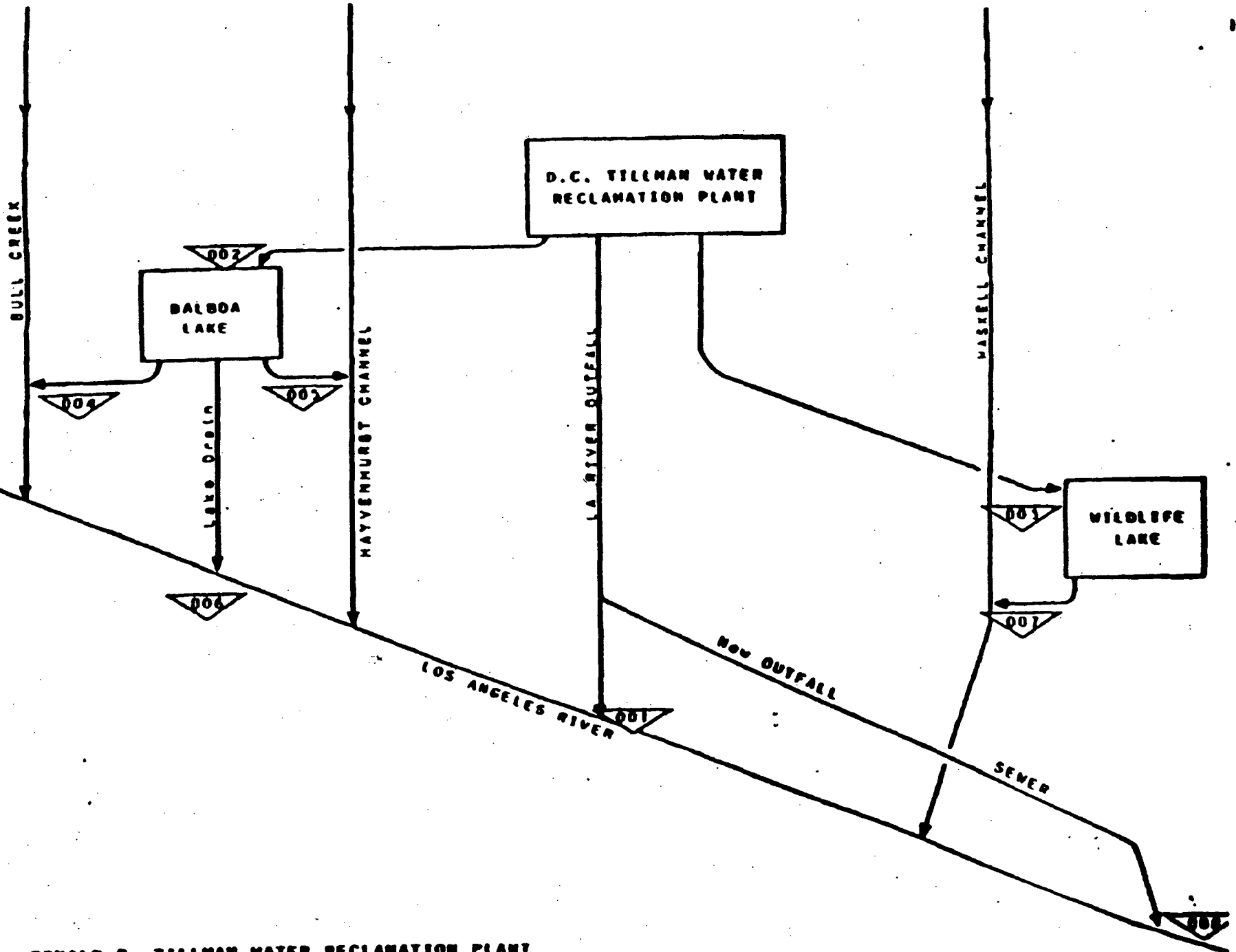
DENNIS DICKERSON  
Executive Officer

/GS

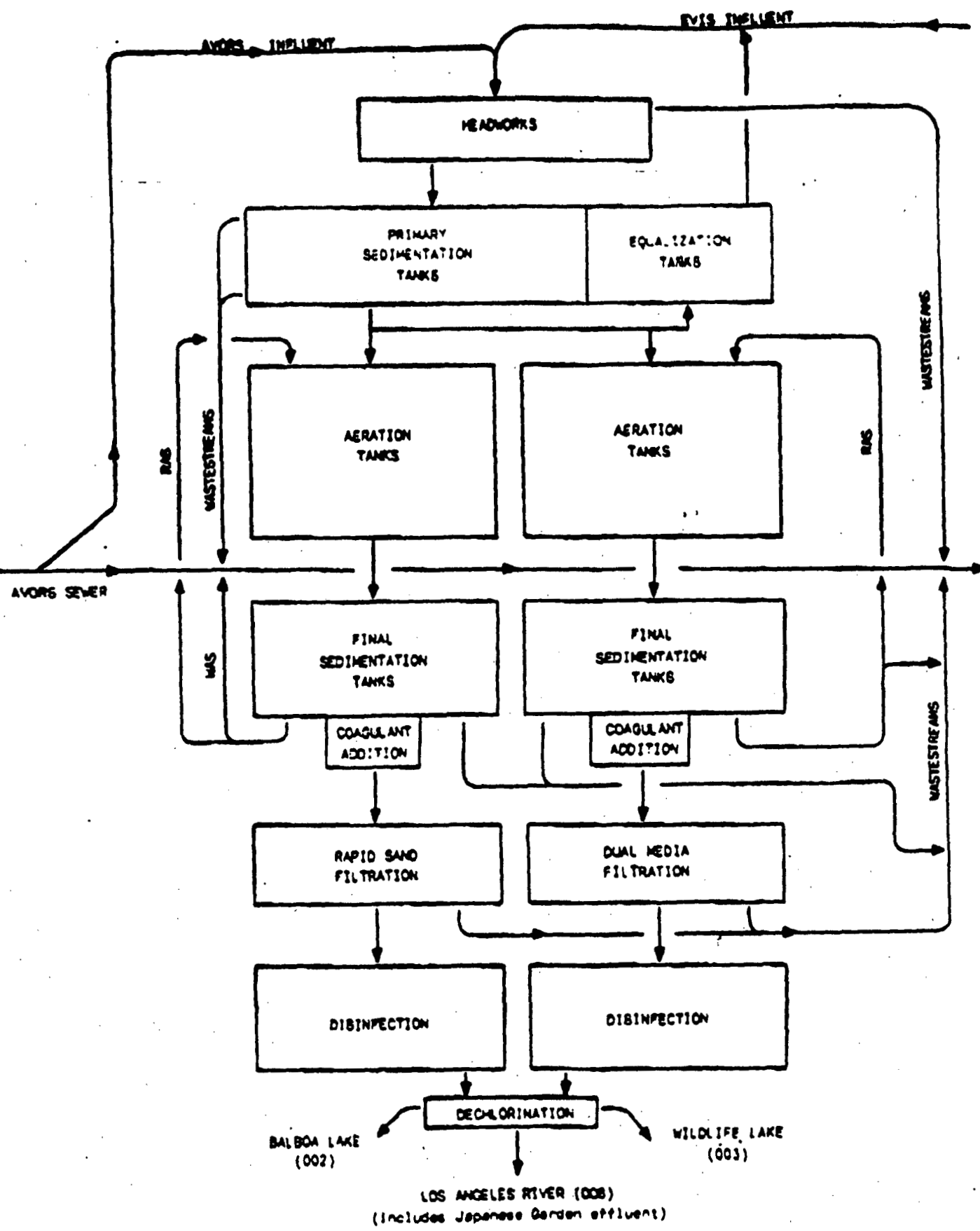




ATTACHMENT 2



DONALD C. TILLMAN WATER RECLAMATION PLANT  
SCHEMATIC FLOW DIAGRAM



ATTACHMENT 3

**Table 3-2. One-hour Average Concentration for Ammonia<sup>1,2</sup> for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).**

pH	Temperature, °C				
	0	5	10	15	20
Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH <sub>3</sub> )					
6.50	0.0091	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036
6.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059
7.00	0.023	0.033	0.046	0.066	0.093
7.25	0.034	0.048	0.068	0.095	0.135
7.50	0.045	0.064	0.091	0.128	0.181
7.75	0.058	0.080	0.113	0.159	0.22
8.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.25	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.50	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.75	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
9.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
Total ammonia (mg/liter NH <sub>3</sub> )					
6.50	35	33	31	30	29
6.75	32	30	28	27	27
7.00	28	26	25	24	23
7.25	23	22	20	19.7	19.2
7.50	17.4	16.3	15.5	14.9	14.6
7.75	12.2	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3
8.00	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.8
8.25	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
8.50	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
8.75	1.47	1.40	1.37	1.38	1.42
9.00	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.91

1 To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822

2 Source: USEPA, 1986

**Table 3-4. Four-day Average Concentration for Ammonia<sup>1,2</sup> for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).**

pH	Temperature, °C						
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH <sub>3</sub> )							
6.50	0.0008	0.0011	0.0016	0.0022	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031
6.75	0.0014	0.0020	0.0028	0.0039	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055
7.00	0.0025	0.0035	0.0049	0.0070	0.0099	0.0099	0.0099
7.25	0.0044	0.0062	0.0088	0.0124	0.0175	0.0175	0.0175
7.00	0.0078	0.0111	0.0156	0.022	0.031	0.031	0.031
7.75	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036	0.051	0.051	0.051
8.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.25	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.50	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
9.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
Total ammonia (mg/liter NH <sub>3</sub> )							
6.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.73	1.23
6.75	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.00	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.25	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.75	1.24
7.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.76	1.25
7.75	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.65	1.18
8.00	1.82	1.70	1.62	1.57	1.55	1.10	0.79
8.25	1.03	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.90	0.64	0.47
8.50	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.39	0.29
8.75	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.190
9.00	0.195	0.189	0.189	0.195	0.21	0.163	0.133

1 To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822.

2 Source: USEPA, 1992

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**ATTACHMENT P**

**PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**I. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**The annual report is due on April 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:**

- 1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW'S influent and effluent for those pollutants USEPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by nondomestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. The Discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos.**

**Sludge shall be sampled and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of 12 discrete samples. This sampling method is applicable to sludge that is dewatered on site and is immediately hauled off site for disposal. However, if the sludge is dried in drying beds prior to its final disposal, the sludge composite sample must be from 12 discrete samples collected from twelve representative locations of the drying beds. Sludge results shall be expressed in mg/kg dry sludge, 100% dry weight basis.**

**Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed at a minimum of once per quarter. The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent, or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass-Through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.**

- 2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass-Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Discharger knows or suspects was/were caused by nondomestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reason(s) why the incident(s) occurred, the corrective action(s) taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable local or federal discharge limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing**

Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements

requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass-Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

3. An updated list of the Discharger's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The SIU list shall identify the SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations.
4. The Discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each Significant Industrial User (SIU), by providing a list or table which includes:
  - a. SIU name;
  - b. Industrial category;
  - c. Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
  - d. Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
  - e. A description that states the procedure used to ensure that all needed certificates were provided for Facilities which have total toxic organic management plan;
  - f. Standards violated during the year (Federal and local, reported separately);
  - g. Whether the facility was in Significant Noncompliance (SNC), as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.12 (f) (2) (vii), at any time in the year (This requirement may be submitted as an addendum, by July 1st of each year) ; and
  - h. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance, including the type of action, and amount of fines assessed/collected (if any). Briefly describe any proposed actions, for bringing the SIU into compliance.
5. A short description of any significant changes in operating the Pretreatment Program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitation; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms, resource requirements; or staffing levels.

**Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

6. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
7. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2) (vii) ( This requirement may be submitted, as an addendum, by July 1st of each year).
8. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.
9. A brief description of any program the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs.

**II. SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The Discharger shall submit a semi-annual compliance status report to the USEPA, the State Board, and the Regional Board. The report shall cover the periods January 1 - June 30. The report shall be submitted by August 31. The reports shall contain:

1. A list of SIUs which violated any standards or reporting requirements for which a Notice of Violation was issued during January - June;
2. What the violations were (distinguish between categorical and local limits);
3. What enforcement actions were taken; and
4. The status of active enforcement actions from the annual report, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the two quarters).

**III. REPORT SUBMITTAL AND SIGNATORY**

The semi-annual and annual reports shall be duly signed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403.12 (j) and shall be sent to the following addresses:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region  
101 Center Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

Pretreatment Program Manager  
Division of Water Quality  
State Water Resources Control Board  
P.O. Box 944213

**Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

**Sacramento, CA 94244-2130**

**Pretreatment Program Report  
CWA Compliance Office (WTR-7)  
Water Division  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901**



**State of California  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM No. CI-5695  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant)  
NPDES No. CA0056227**

**I. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted by the first day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Data and Information Management Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by September 1, 1998, and will cover the monitoring period of July 1998.
- B. Weekly effluent analyses shall be performed on different weekdays during each month. Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semi-annual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of February.
- C. Laboratory analyses: all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.

The analyses shall specify the USEPA analytical method used and its Method Detection Limit (MDL). For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported with an actual numerical value or "non-detected (ND)" with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used. The maximum allowed MDLs are those published by the USEPA (MDLs for priority pollutants are listed in Attachment 1). In addition, the detection limits employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher detection limit from the Executive Officer.

- D. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) items must be run on the same dates when the samples were actually analyzed. The Discharger shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Regional Board staff.

- E. By April 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on 3 1/2" computer diskette following the Regional Board's format. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements.
- F. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that can potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
- G. Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a less frequent basis and sampling constituents dropped by the Executive Officer if such is requested by the discharger and backed by statistical trends of data submitted.

II. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-15 to T-17).

- A. Influent monitoring is required to:
  - i. determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards,
  - ii. assess treatment plant performance, and
  - iii. assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.
- B. Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical results.
- C. Samples for influent BOD<sub>5</sub>, 20°C and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that the effluent BOD<sub>5</sub>, 20°C and suspended solids samples are obtained to demonstrate percent removal. Similarly, sampling of other constituents shall also be coordinated with effluent sampling.
- D. The following shall constitute the influent monitoring program:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	mgd	recorder/totalizer	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Phenols	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Volatile organic compounds	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-15 to T-17).

A. Effluent monitoring is required to:

- i. determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions,
- ii. identify operational problems and improve plant performance, and
- iii. provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

B. An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any inplant return flows where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that such station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

C. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program for Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, 003, and 008:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
Turbidity <sup>(2)</sup>	NTU	recorder	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
Total coliform <sup>(2)</sup>	MPN or CFU /100 ml	grab	daily
Temperature	°F	grab	daily
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Settleable solids	ml/L	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	daily
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	daily
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	weekly

<u>Constituent(cont'd)</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen <sup>(13)</sup>	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Phosphate (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS) <sup>(13)</sup>	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chronic toxicity <sup>(4)</sup>	TU <sub>c</sub>	24-hour composite	monthly
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chromium VI <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Lead	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total hardness	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly <sup>(7)</sup>
Endosulfan-alpha	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endosulfan-beta	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Lindane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
PAHs <sup>(8)</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenols	µg/L	grab	quarterly

<u>Constituent (cont'd)</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Benzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Toluene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Other volatile organic compounds	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Halomethanes	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Acute toxicity <sup>[9]</sup>	TU <sub>s</sub>	grab	quarterly
Methoxychlor	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
2,4-D	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
MTBE	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
PCBs <sup>[10]</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Radioactivity <sup>[11]</sup>	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Pesticides <sup>[12]</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

**IV. WATERSHED-WIDE MONITORING PROGRAM**

- A. Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR § 122.41 (j) and § 122.48 (b)], the monitoring program for a discharger receiving a NPDES permit must determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions, and demonstrate that State water quality standards are met.
- B. Since compliance monitoring focuses on the effects of the point source discharge, it is not designed to assess impacts from other sources of pollution (e.g. non-point source runoff, aerial fallout) nor to evaluate the current status of important ecological resources on a regional basis.
- C. The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the upper Los Angeles River Watershed are: to determine compliance with receiving water limits, to monitor trends in

surface water quality, to assure protection of beneficial uses, and to provide data for modeling contaminants of concern.

- D. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program. The City's responsibilities under the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program are described in the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements section. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, revisions to the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board.

V. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Receiving water stations for Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 008 shall be at the following locations (Figure 1):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Los Angeles River Stations</u>
R-2	Los Angeles River, 500 feet downstream of Discharge Serial No. 001
R-5	At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Encino Creek (upstream of Discharge Serial No. 001)
R-7	Los Angeles River, 1800 feet downstream of Discharge Serial No. 008
R-8	Los Angeles River, immediately upstream of confluence of Tujunga Wash
R-9	Los Angeles River at Reseda Boulevard (upstream of Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 008)

- B. Receiving water stations for Lake Discharge Serial Nos. 004, 005 and 006, as indicated in the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area - Recreation Lake Management Plan (City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks, Landscape Design Division, August 1990), shall be at the following locations (Lake Balboa) (Figure 2):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Receiving Water Stations</u>
A	Hayvenhurst Channel, upstream from lake discharge (100 feet upstream of the Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 5 outlet)
B	Hayvenhurst Channel at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 3 outlet) (Discharge Serial No. 005)
C	Hayvenhurst Channel at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 4 outlet)

- D At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Hayvenhurst Channel
  - E Los Angeles River, downstream from Hayvenhurst Channel and upstream from Woodley Flood Control Channel
  - F At the Recreation Lake outlet spillway, prior to discharge into Hayvenhurst Channel
  - G Recreation Lake bottom drain outlet at the Los Angeles River (Discharge Serial No. 006)
  - H At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Bull Creek
  - I Los Angeles River, upstream of Bull Creek
  - J Bull Creek at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain Nos. 1 and 2 outlets) (Discharge Serial No. 004)
  - K Bull Creek, upstream of lake discharge (100 feet upstream of Recreation Lake Storm Drain Nos. 1 and 2 outlets)
  - L Hayvenhurst Channel at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 5 outlet)
- C. Receiving water stations for Lake Discharge Serial No. 007, as indicated in the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area - Wildlife Lake Area Management Plan (City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation & Parks, Landscape Design Division, February 1991), shall be at the following locations (Figure 3):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Receiving Water Stations</u>
W-A	Haskell Flood Control Channel, 200 feet upstream from diverter (station upstream from lake discharge)
W-B	Haskell Flood Control Channel at Burbank Boulevard (downstream from confluence of the lake outlet channel)
W-C	At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Haskell Flood Control Channel (downstream from lake discharge)
W-D	Los Angeles River, upstream of Haskell Flood Control Channel (Station R-2 may be substituted for Station W-D)
W-E	Los Angeles River, downstream of Haskell Flood Control Channel

- D. Stations within the Recreation Lake for Discharge Serial No. 002, as indicated in the Revised Addendum to Sepulveda Basin Recreation Lake Management Plan (City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation & Parks, August 23, 1991), shall be at the following locations (Figure 2):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Recreation Lake Stations</u>
No. 1	400 feet from the shoreline inflow waterfall
No. 2	400 feet southwest from Station No. 1
No. 3	400 feet southeast from Station No. 2
No. 4	400 feet from the outlet spillway
No. 5	In the lake inlet chamber
No. 6	In the northwest lobe of the lake, at the center of the lobe
No. 7	In the southwest cove of the lake, at the center of the cove area

- E. Stations within the Wildlife Lake for Discharge Serial No. 003, as indicated in the above-mentioned wildlife lake management plan, shall be at the following locations (Figure 3):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Wildlife Lake Stations</u>
W-1	In the center of the lake, north of the island, within the deep channel area
W-2	South of the island, near the westerly lake shoreline at 2 foot water depth
W-3	Within the concrete-lined lake outlet channel that discharges to Haskell Channel

- F. Type and frequency of monitoring. In reference to Stations A through L, W-A through W-E, 1 through 7, and W-1 through W-3, if discharger's request is backed by statistical trends of data, the Executive Officer shall decide whether to modify the sampling constituents, the minimum frequency of analysis, station locations, or the number of stations. Until approval has been given to modify the program, these monitoring requirements shall remain in effect.

1. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-2, R-5, R-7, R-8, and R-9 (Stations R-2 and R-5 need be sampled only if Discharge Serial No. 001 is used for discharge of effluent):



<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	weekly
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	weekly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100 ml	weekly
Fecal coliform	MPN or CFU/100 ml	weekly
Turbidity	NTU	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	quarterly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen <sup>(13)</sup>	mg/L	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Total phosphate (as P)	mg/L	quarterly
Detergents (as MBAS) <sup>(2)</sup>	mg/L	quarterly
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	quarterly
Total organic carbon	mg/L	quarterly
Oil and grease	mg/L	quarterly
Chronic toxicity <sup>(4)</sup>	TU <sub>c</sub>	quarterly
MTBE	mg/L	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/L	quarterly
Cadmium	µg/L	quarterly
Total chromium	µg/L	quarterly
Copper	µg/L	quarterly
Lead	µg/L	quarterly
Mercury	µg/L	quarterly
Nickel	µg/L	quarterly
Zinc	µg/L	quarterly
Total hardness	µg/L	quarterly
Cyanide	µg/L	quarterly
Phenolic compounds	µg/L	semiannually
Aldrin and dieldrin	µg/L	semiannually
Endrin	µg/L	semiannually
HCH	µg/L	semiannually
Chlordane	µg/L	semiannually
DDT	µg/L	semiannually
Lindane	µg/L	semiannually
Toxaphene	µg/L	semiannually
PAHs <sup>(8)</sup>	µg/L	semiannually

2. The receiving water monitoring program for the Recreation Lake (Lake Balboa) shall be conducted during the discharge through Serial No. 002. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations A through L:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	weekly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	weekly
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen <sup>(13)</sup>	mg/l	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total phosphate	mg/l	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
MBAS	mg/l	quarterly
COD	mg/l	quarterly
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/l	quarterly
Oil and Grease	mg/l	quarterly
Arsenic	mg/l	semi-annually
Cadmium	mg/l	semi-annually
Total Chromium	mg/l	semi-annually
Copper	mg/l	semi-annually
Lead	mg/l	semi-annually
Mercury	mg/l	semi-annually
Nickel	mg/l	semi-annually
Zinc	mg/l	semi-annually
Cyanide	mg/l	semi-annually
Phenolic compounds	mg/l	semi-annually
Aldrin and Dieldrin	µg/l	semi-annually
Endrin	µg/l	semi-annually
HCH	µg/l	semi-annually
Chlordane	µg/l	semi-annually
Lindane	µg/l	semi-annually
Toxaphene	µg/l	semi-annually
PCBs	µg/l	semi-annually
DDTs	µg/l	semi-annually
PAHs	µg/l	semi-annually

3. The receiving water monitoring program for the Wildlife Lake shall be conducted during the discharge through Serial No. 003. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations W-A through W-E:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	weekly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	weekly
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen <sup>(13)</sup>	mg/l	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total phosphate	mg/l	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
MBAS	mg/l	quarterly
COD	mg/l	quarterly
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/l	quarterly
Oil and Grease	mg/l	quarterly
Arsenic	mg/l	semi-annually
Cadmium	mg/l	semi-annually
Total Chromium	mg/l	semi-annually
Copper	mg/l	semi-annually
Lead	mg/l	semi-annually
Mercury	mg/l	semi-annually
Nickel	mg/l	semi-annually
Zinc	mg/l	semi-annually
Cyanide	mg/l	semi-annually
Phenolic compounds	mg/l	semi-annually
Aldrin and Dieldrin	µg/l	semi-annually
Endrin	µg/l	semi-annually
HCH	µg/l	semi-annually
Chlordane	µg/l	semi-annually
Lindane	µg/l	semi-annually
Toxaphene	µg/l	semi-annually
PCBs	µg/l	semi-annually
DDTs	µg/l	semi-annually
PAHs	µg/l	semi-annually

4. The monitoring program for the Recreation Lake (Lake Balboa) shall be conducted during the discharge through Serial No. 002. The following analyses shall be conducted on samples obtained from the Recreation Lake Station Nos. 1 through 7. From the in-lake stations, samples shall be taken at one foot and seven foot water depths:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	daily
Temperature	°F	daily
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	daily
Total nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Total phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Organic phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Condensed phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Orthophosphorus	mg/l	weekly

\*Sampling for that non-limiting nutrient shall be changed to monthly upon approval by the Executive Officer. Until approval has been given, weekly monitoring shall remain in effect.

5. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Recreation Lake Station No. 4 (samples shall be taken at one foot and seven foot water depths):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Fecal coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	monthly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	monthly
Suspended solids	mg/l	monthly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	monthly
Lindane	ng/L	semiannually
DDT	ng/L	semiannually

6. The monitoring program for the Wildlife Lake shall be conducted during the discharge through Serial No. 003. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at the Wildlife Lake station nos. W-1, W-2, and W-3 (samples shall be taken from mid-depth):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	daily
Temperature	°F	daily
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	daily
Total nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Total phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Organic phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Condensed phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Orthophosphorus	mg/l	weekly

7. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Wildlife Lake Station No. W-3:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Fecal coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	weekly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	weekly
Suspended solids	mg/l	monthly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	monthly

- G. Once every quarter, representative bottom samples shall be collected at Recreation Lake Station No. 4, Wildlife Lake Station No. W-2, and Los Angeles River Station No. R-2. These bottom samples shall be analyzed for total organic nitrogen, total organic carbon, sediment grain size distribution, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, PCBs, DDTs, PAHs, cyanide, phenols, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, HCH, chlordane and toxaphene. Constituents to be included in the PAHs analysis shall be approved by the Executive Officer.
- H. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made in the reaches bounded by Station Nos. R-5 and R-2, Station Nos. K and H, Station Nos. A and D, Station Nos. H and D, and Station Nos. W-A and W-C, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:
1. oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
  2. sludge deposits
  3. discoloration of surface waters
  4. algal blooms
  5. odors
  6. foam
  7. any unusual occurrences

The following shall also be noted in the log:

1. date and time of observation
2. weather conditions
3. estimate of flow
4. exact sampling location
5. users of water in the river (i.e. homeless, people washing in river, etc.)
6. non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc.)
7. wildlife (i.e. birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation)

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

- I. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage from the Tillman Plant into the Los Angeles River system, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water stations and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water station. Coliform samples shall be collected at each station on the date of the spill or bypass, if possible, and daily on each of the following four days.
- J. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Los Angeles River system.

**VI. COMPLIANCE WITH 7-DAY, MONTHLY AVERAGE, AND DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITS**

- A. For constituents where both monthly average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply: Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
- B. For any weekly monitored constituent: if any result of a weekly analysis exceeds the 7-day average limit (or the monthly average limit if no 7-day limit is prescribed), the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test results. Daily testing shall continue for at least 7 consecutive days and until compliance with the 7-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.
- C. For any monthly monitored constituent: if any result of a monthly analysis exceeds the monthly average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to monthly.

**VII. FOOTNOTES TO INFLUENT, EFFLUENT, AND RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

[1] Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total waste flow - Total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);

Total residual chlorine - maximum daily value (24-hour basis);

Turbidity - Maximum daily value, total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, the flow-proportioned average daily value.

- [2] Coliform and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.
- [3] Methylene blue active substances.
- [4] Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate and aquatic plant.

Two screening processes should be conducted, one for the effluent chronic toxicity testing and one for the receiving waters chronic toxicity testing. If the results from the first series of screening tests reveal that the most-sensitive organism in the receiving water is the same as the effluent, no further screening tests are required for the receiving waters. However, the complete initial screening process should be conducted for the effluent.

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub>. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = 100/NOEC$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

If chronic toxicity in the effluent is higher than 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> during three consecutive months, the City shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the City shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity in the effluent.

- [5] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits.
- [6] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.



- [7] Monitoring shall be on a monthly basis while the City is under an interim limit; or until such time that the Executive Officer has determined that sufficient data have been collected to warrant reduction in monitoring frequency.
- [8] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- [9] By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (September 1991, EPA/600/4-90/027). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 70 through 73 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) shall be used as the test species.

In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours to the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity test results.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

- [10] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [11] If gross  $\alpha$  activity exceeds 5 pCi/l in any sample, measurement of  $Ra^{226}$  shall be made; if  $Ra^{226}$  exceeds 3 pCi/l, measurement of  $Ra^{228}$  shall be made. If gross  $\beta$  activity exceeds 50 pCi/l in any sample, an analysis of the sample shall be performed to identify the major constituents present and compliance with Title 17, Section 30269 shall also be demonstrated.
- [12] Pesticides are, for purposes of this Order, those six constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 125.58 (m) (demeton, guthion, malathion, mirex, methoxychlor, and parathion).
- [13] During the pilot test studies and implementation phases of nitrogen controls, the monitoring frequency of nitrite in the effluent should be increased to weekly. If the nitrite concentration in the effluent exceeds 1.3 mg/l during the pilot test studies and implementation phases, the monitoring frequency of nitrite in the receiving water stations should be also increased to weekly.

## VIII. HAULING REPORT

A monthly report shall be provided, noting the moisture content, weight, and volume of screenings, sludges, grit, and other solids removed from wastewater. The point(s) from which these wastes were obtained and the disposal sites to which waste solids were transported should be specified in the monthly reports.

This requirement does not cover those wastes that are routinely returned to the Additional Outfall Relief Sewer for downstream treatment at Hyperion Treatment Plant.

IX. STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

The City shall implement the Storm Water Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements of the California State Water Resources Control Board's NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) (Attachment 3).

Ordered by:

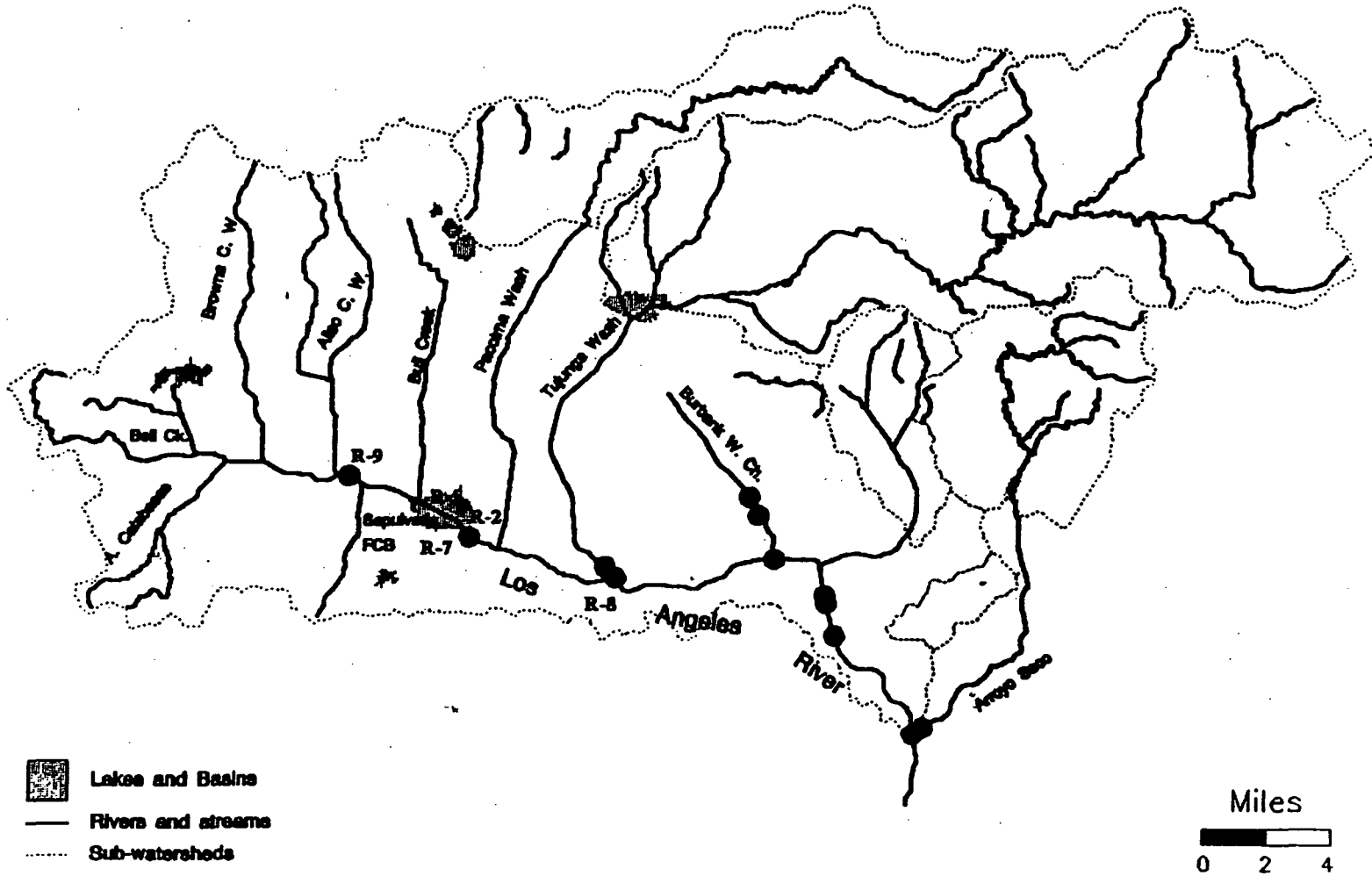


DENNIS A. DICKERSON  
Executive Officer

Date: June 15, 1998

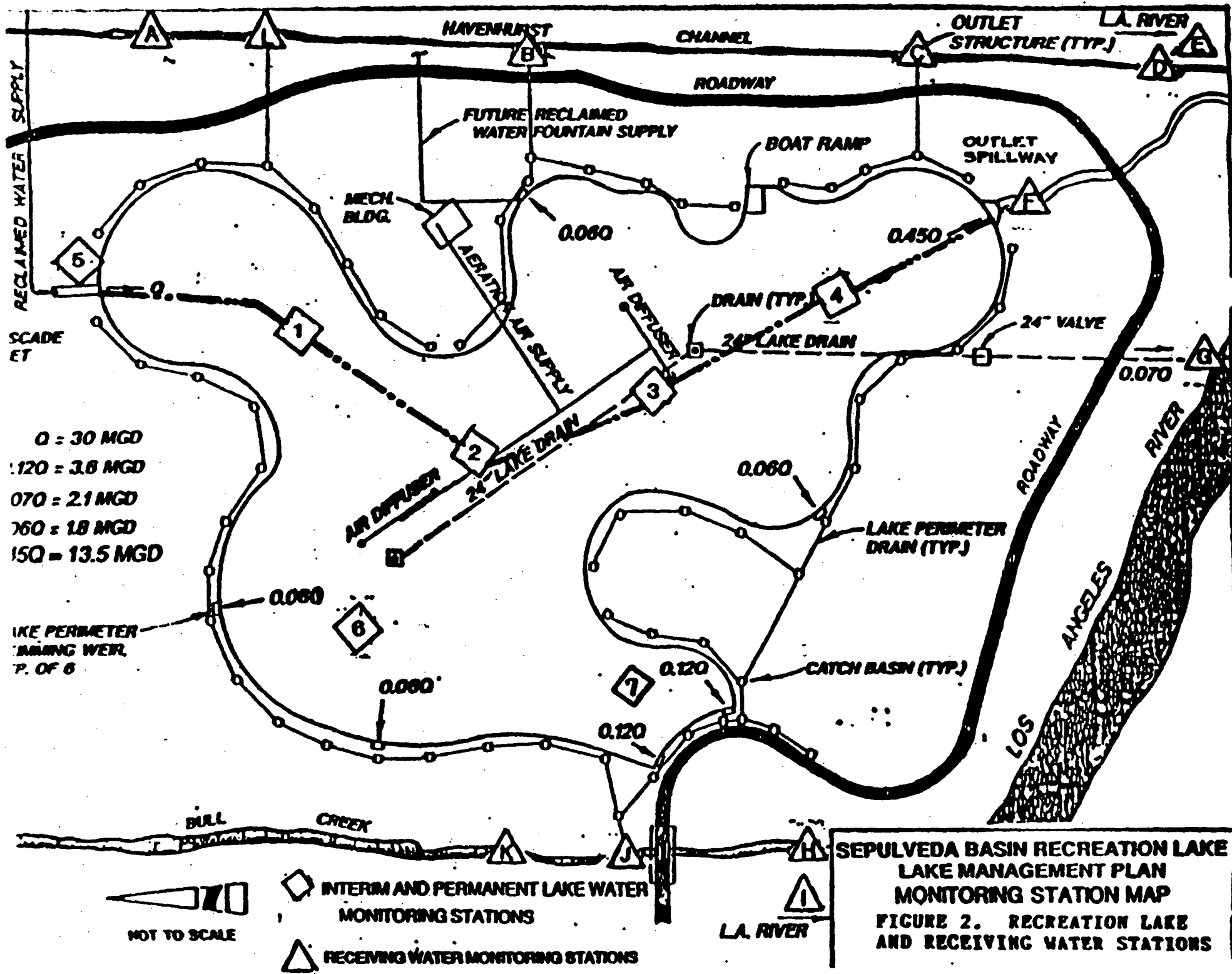
IGS

FIGURE 1



**Los Angeles River - Upper Watershed  
Regional Monitoring Program - Sampling Stations**



CRWQCB-LA



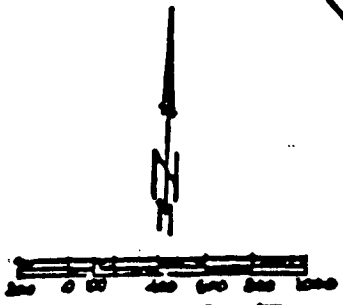
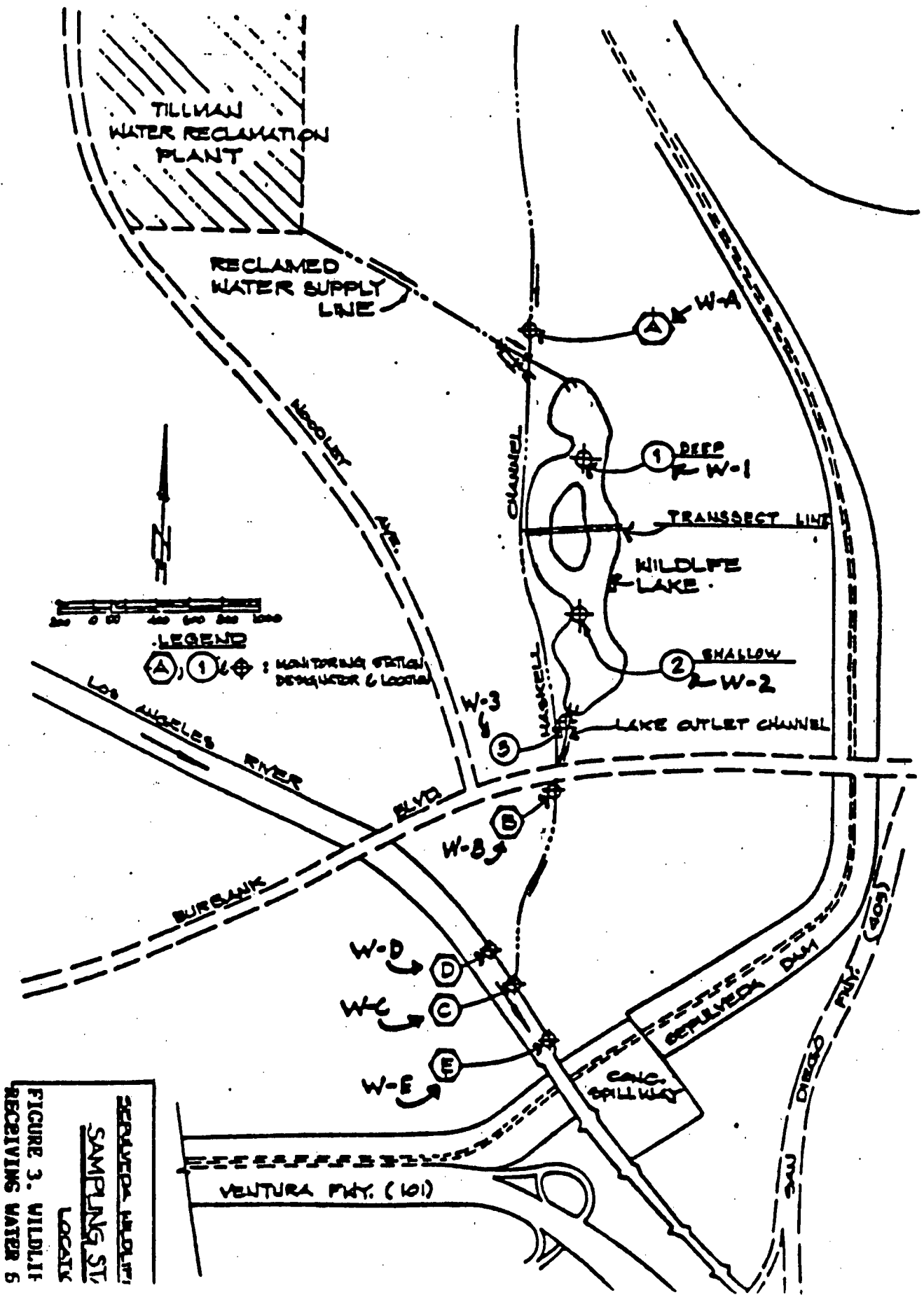
0 = 30 MGD  
 120 = 3.6 MGD  
 070 = 2.1 MGD  
 760 = 1.8 MGD  
 150 = 13.5 MGD

LAKE PERIMETER  
 RAINING WEIR  
 P. OF 6

  
 NOT TO SCALE

 INTERIM AND PERMANENT LAKE WATER MONITORING STATIONS  
 RECEIVING WATER MONITORING STATIONS

**SEPULVEDA BASIN RECREATION LAKE  
 LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
 MONITORING STATION MAP**  
**FIGURE 2. RECREATION LAKE  
 AND RECEIVING WATER STATIONS**



SERVED TO WILDLIFE  
 SAMPLING ST  
 LOCALS  
 FIGURE 3. WILDLIFE  
 RECEIVING WATER S

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (ug/l)	
<b>METALS AND CYANIDE</b>			
Antimony	7062	1	NC
Arsenic	3114B	2	C
Barium	208.2	2	NC
Beryllium	210.2	0.2	C
Cadmium	200.7	4	NC
Chromium	200.7	7	NC
Cobalt	219.2	1	
Copper	200.7	6	NC
Lead	239.1	100	NC
Mercury	245.1	0.2	NC
Nickel	200.7	15	NC
Selenium	3114B	2	NC
Silver	272.1	0.2	NC
Thallium	279.2	1	NC
Zinc	200.7	2	NC
Cyanide			NC
<b>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</b>			
Acrolein	603	0.6	NC
Acrylonitrile	603	0.6	C
Benzene	602	0.2	C
Bromoform	601	0.2	C
Bromodichloromethane	601	0.1	
Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.12	C
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	602	0.2	NC
Chlorodibromomethane			C
Chloroethane	601	0.52	
Chloroform	601	0.05	C
Chloromethane	601	0.06	
Dibromochloromethane	601	0.06	
Dichlorobromomethane			C
Ethylbenzene	602	0.2	NC
Methylene Chloride	601	0.25	C
Methyl Bromide	601	1.18	C
Methyl Chloride	601	0.06	C
Tetrachloroethylene	601	0.03	C
Toluene	602	0.2	NC
Trichloroethylene	601	0.12	C
Vinyl Chloride	601	0.16	C
1,1-Dichloroethane	601	0.07	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	601	0.13	C
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	0.03	NC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601	0.02	C
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601	0.03	C
1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.03	C

\* C - Carcinogen  
NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (cont)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MCL (ug/l)	
1,2-Dichloropropane	801	0.04	C
1,2-Dichloropropylene			
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	801	0.1	NC
1,3-Dichloropropylene	801	0.34	NC
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	801	0.13	
<b>ACID COMPOUNDS</b>			
2-Chlorophenol	825	3.3	NC
Pentachlorophenol	825	3.6	C
Phenol	825	1.8	NC
2-Nitrophenol	825	3.6	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	825	2.7	NC
2,4-Dimethylphenol	825	2.7	NC
2,4-Dinitrophenol	825	42	NC
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	825	2.7	NC
4-Nitrophenol	825	2.4	
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol)			NC
4-Methylphenol (p-cresol)			NC
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (P-Chloro-M-Cresol)	825	3	NC
<b>BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</b>			
Acenaphthene	825	1.8	NC
Benzidine	825	4.4	C
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	825	5.3	NC
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	825	5.7	C
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	825	5.7	NC
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	825	2.5	C
Bis(Chloromethyl)Ether			C
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	825	2.5	NC
Diethyl Phthalate	825	2.2	NC
Dimethyl Phthalate	825	1.8	NC
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	825	2.5	NC
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	825	2.5	
Fluoranthene	825	2.2	NC
Hexachlorobenzene	825	1.8	C
Hexachlorobutadiene	825	0.8	C
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			NC
Hexachloroethane	825	1.8	C
Isophorone	825	2.2	NC
Naphthalene	825	1.8	NC
Nitrobenzene	825	1.8	NC
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	825	0.15	C
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	825		C
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	825	1.8	C
TCDD			

\* C - Carcinogen  
NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (cont)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (ug/l)	
<b>Total PAHS</b>			
Acenaphthylene		1.9	C
Anthracene	825	1.9	C
Benzo(A)Anthracene	825	7.8	C
Dibenzo(A,F)Anthracene (1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene)	825	2.5	C
Benzo(B)Fluoranthene	825	4.8	C
Benzo(K)Fluoranthene	825	2.5	C
Benzo(GHI)Perylene (1,12-Benzoperylene)	825	4.1	C
Benzo(A)Pyrene	825	2.5	C
Chrysene	825	2.5	C
Fluorene	825	1.9	C
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	825	3.7	C
Phenanthrene	825	5.4	C
Pyrene	825	1.9	C
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	825	1.9	NC
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	825		C
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	825	1.9	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	825	1.9	NC
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	825	4.4	C
2-Chloronaphthalene	825	1.9	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	825	5.7	C
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	825	1.9	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	825	16.5	C
4-BromoPhenyl Phenyl Ether	825	1.9	
4-ChloroPhenyl Phenyl Ether	825	4.2	
<b>PESTICIDES AND PCBs</b>			
4,4'-DDD	825	2.8	C
4,4'-DDE	825	5.6	C
4,4'-DDT	825	4.7	C
Aldrin	808	0.004	C
Alpha-BHC	808	0.003	C
Alpha-Endosulfan	808	0.014	NC
Beta-BHC	808	0.006	C
Beta-Endosulfan	808	0.004	NC
Chlordane	808	0.014	C
Delta-BHC	808	0.009	C
Dieldrin	808	0.002	C
Endosulfan Sulfate	808	0.066	NC
Endrin	808	0.006	NC
Endrin Aldehyde	808	0.023	NC
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	808	0.004	
Heptachlor	808	0.003	C
Heptachlor Epoxide	808	0.083	C

\* C - Carcinogen

NC - Noncarcinogen



**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (cont)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
Total PCBs		65	
PCB-1016			C
PCB-1221			C
PCB-1232			C
PCB-1242	808	0.065	C
PCB-1248			C
PCB-1254			C
PCB-1260			C
Toxaphene		240	C

B. MISCELLANEOUS POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin			
Asbestos			
Ethylene Dibromide			
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane			
2,4,5-TP			
Simazine			
2,4-D			
Methoxychlor			
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane			
Trichlorofluoromethane			
Xylene			
Bentazon			
Carbofuran			
Barium			
Molinate			
Atrazine			
1,2-Cis-Dichloroethylene			
Thiobencarb			
Glyphosate			
Acetone			
Molybdenum	246.2	1	
Vanadium	266.2	4	
Aluminum	202.2	3	

\* C - Carcinogen  
NC - Noncarcinogen

# PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

## Metals

Antimony  
Arsenic  
Beryllium  
Cadmium  
Chromium  
Copper  
Lead  
Mercury  
Nickel  
Selenium  
Silver  
Thallium  
Zinc

## Miscellaneous

Cyanide  
Asbestos (only if  
specifically  
required)

## Pesticides & PCBs

Aldrin  
Chlordane  
Dieldrin  
4,4'-DDT  
4,4'-DDE  
4,4'-DDD  
Alpha-endosulfan  
Beta-endosulfan  
Endosulfan sulfate  
Endrin  
Endrin aldehyde  
Heptachlor  
Heptachlor epoxide  
Alpha-BHC  
Beta-BHC  
Gamma-BHC  
Delta-BHC  
Toxaphene  
PCB 1016  
PCB 1221  
PCB 1232  
PCB 1242  
PCB 1248  
PCB 1254  
PCB 1260

## Base/Neutral Extractibles

Acenaphthene  
Benzidine  
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene  
Hexachlorobenzene  
Hexachloroethane  
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether  
2-chloronaphthalene  
1,2-dichlorobenzene  
1,3-dichlorobenzene  
1,4-dichlorobenzene  
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine  
2,4-dinitrotoluene  
2,6-dinitrotoluene  
1,2-diphenylhydrazine  
Fluoranthene  
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether  
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether  
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether  
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane  
Hexachlorobutadiene  
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
Isophorone  
Naphthalene  
Nitrobenzene  
N-nitrosodimethylamine  
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine  
N-nitrosodiphenylamine  
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  
Butyl benzyl phthalate  
Di-n-butyl phthalate  
Di-n-octyl phthalate  
Diethyl phthalate  
Dimethyl phthalate  
Benzo(a) anthracene  
Benzo(a) pyrene  
Benzo(b) fluoranthene  
Benzo(k) fluoranthene  
Chrysene  
Acenaphthylene  
Anthracene  
1,12-benzoperylene  
Fluorene  
Phenanthrene  
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene  
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene  
Pyrene  
TCDD

## Acid Extractibles

2,4,6-trichlorophenol  
P-chloro-m-cresol  
2-chlorophenol  
2,4-dichlorophenol  
2,4-dimethylphenol  
2-nitrophenol  
4-nitrophenol  
2,4-dinitrophenol  
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol  
Pentachlorophenol  
Phenol

## Volatile Organics

Acrolein  
Acrylonitrile  
Benzene  
Carbon tetrachloride  
Chlorobenzene  
1,2-dichloroethane  
1,1,1-trichloroethane  
1,1-dichloroethane  
1,1,2-trichloroethane  
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane  
Chloroethane  
Chloroform  
1,1-dichloroethylene  
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene  
1,2-dichloropropane  
1,3-dichloropropylene  
Ethylbenzene  
Methylene chloride  
Methyl chloride  
Methyl bromide  
Bromofom  
Bromodichloromethane  
Dibromochloromethane  
Tetrachloroethylene  
Toluene  
Trichloroethylene  
Vinyl chloride  
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether



Pete Wilson  
Governor

TO: INTERESTED PARTIES

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT

Enclosed is the Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit (General Permit) adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) on April 17, 1997. This General Permit replaces the now expired SWRCB statewide General Permit (No. 91-013-DWQ) and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board General Permit for Santa Clara County (No. 92-11).

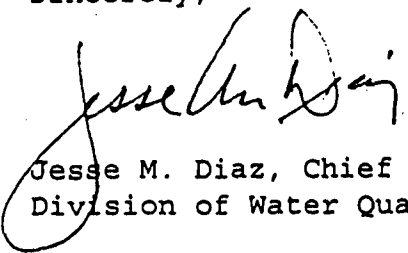
New facility operators seeking coverage under this General Permit must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and first annual fee at least 14 days prior to the beginning of industrial activities. The NOI instructions, fee schedule, and NOI form are in Attachment 3 of the General Permit. Facility operators previously covered by the now expired General Permits are required to submit a special NOI form mailed to them in May 1997.

Attachment 2 of the General Permit lists the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards' (RWQCBs) addresses, phone numbers, and staff contacts. You should discuss any questions or issues which relate to implementation of the General Permit with the RWQCB staff in your area.

For those of you who are familiar with the expired General Permits, the reverse side of this letter lists some of the important differences between this General Permit and the two expired General Permits.

If you have any questions for SWRCB staff, please call our industrial activities message line at 916/657-0919.

Sincerely,

  
Jesse M. Diaz, Chief  
Division of Water Quality

Enclosure

**SUMMARY OF  
IMPORTANT REVISIONS**

EXPIRED PERMIT	NEW PERMIT
<b>Non-Storm Water Discharges</b>	
Distinction between authorized and unauthorized non-storm water discharges unclear. Fact Sheet Guidance and Permit Language not entirely consistent.	Provides a specific list of non-storm water discharges that are authorized when certain conditions are met (see pages 5-6, D. Special Conditions).
<b>Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided basic description of steps necessary to develop an effective SWPPP.</li> <li>- Authorized non-storm water discharges are not addressed.</li> <li>- No deadline to implement SWPPP revisions in response to violations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides a better description of the steps necessary to develop an effective SWPPP.</li> <li>- Requires BMPs for authorized non-storm water discharges.</li> <li>- Requires SWPPP revisions within 90 days after a violation is found.</li> <li>- Requires an Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (formerly called an annual site inspection that was included in the Monitoring Program).</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visual observation for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges twice/year during dry season.</li> <li>- No requirement to observe authorized non-storm water discharges.</li> <li>- Wet Season October 1-April 30.</li> <li>- Sampling required in first 1/2 hour.</li> <li>- Sampling of storms that produce 1 hour of discharge.</li> <li>- Analyze four basic parameters and toxic chemicals and other pollutants.</li> <li>- Sample two storm events/year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly visual observations for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges.</li> <li>- Quarterly visual observations of authorized non-storm water discharges.</li> <li>- Wet Season October 1-May 31.</li> <li>- Sampling required in first hour.</li> <li>- Sampling of a storm event that produces discharge.</li> <li>- In addition, analyze listed Table D parameters.</li> <li>- Sample two storm events/year. Facility operators who have sampled six storm events are eligible for reduced sampling.</li> </ul>

\* There are various revisions to the Group Monitoring requirements. Group monitoring participants should contact their group leaders for more details.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**STANDARD PROVISIONS, GENERAL MONITORING AND  
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**"ATTACHMENT N"**

**A. General Requirements**

1. Neither the disposal nor any handling of wastes shall cause pollution or nuisance.
2. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
3. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
4. Wastes discharged shall not contain visible color, oil or grease, and shall not cause the appearance of color, grease, oil or oily slick, or persistent foam in the receiving waters or on channel banks, walls, inverters or other structures.
5. Wastes discharged shall not increase the natural turbidity of the receiving waters at the time of discharge.
6. Wastes discharged shall not cause the formation of sludge deposits.
7. Wastes discharged shall not damage flood control structures or facilities.
8. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
9. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
10. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100° F.
11. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

NPDES  
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**Standard Provisions  
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12. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318 and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

**B. General Provisions**

1. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from his liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.
2. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
3. The discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this order. Any violation of this order constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act, its regulations and the California Water Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, Order termination, Order revocation and reissuance, denial of an application for reissuance; or a combination thereof.
4. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
5. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.
6. The Regional Board, EPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:
  - a) Entry upon premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this Order;
  - (b) Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Order;
  - (c) To inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

**Standard Provisions  
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- (d) To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.
7. 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 Order.
8. The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act 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. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition is established for toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge authorized herein and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition and so notify the discharger.
9. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
- (a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - (b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
  - (c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
10. In the event the discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:
- (a) breakdown of waste treatment equipment;
  - (b) accidents caused by human error or negligence; or
  - (c) other causes such as acts of nature,

the discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as he or his agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps were taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and what steps are being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

**Standard Provisions  
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11. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
12. The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
13. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control including sludge use and disposal facilities (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar system that are installed by a discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
14. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
15. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
16. The discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
17. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed:
  - (a) In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharge originates;
  - (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
  - (c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;



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- (d) In the case of municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

**18. The discharger shall notify the Board of:**

- (a) new introduction into such works of pollutants from a source which could be a new source as defined in section 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if such source were discharging pollutants to the waters of the United States,
- (b) new introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such works by a source introducing pollutants into such works at the time the waste discharge requirements were adopted.

Notice shall include a description of the quantity and quality of pollutants and the impact of such change on the quantity and quality of effluent from such publicly owned treatment works. A substantial change in volume is considered an increase of ten percent in the mean dry-weather flow rate. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice directly to the Regional Administrator.

- 19. The discharger shall notify the Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
- 20. The discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the facility or of any planned changes in the facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with requirements.
- 21. The discharger shall file with the Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
- 22. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
  - (a) that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the

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discharge of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

- (i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
  - (ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
  - (iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
  - (iv) The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- (b) that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

23. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the discharger for bypass unless:

- (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that 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.);
- (b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- (c) The discharger submitted a notice at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

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The discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable. The discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in E-16.

24. A discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for non-compliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
- (a) an upset occurred and that the discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - (b) the permitted facility was being properly operated by the time of the upset;
  - (c) the discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in E-16; and
  - (d) the discharger complied with any remedial measures required.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that non-compliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceeding, the discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

25. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Board. The Regional 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 Clean Water Act.

**C. Enforcement**

1. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

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Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

2. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that any person who violates a permit condition or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000, or more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.
3. 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.
4. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years per violation, or by both.

**D. Monitoring Requirements**

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
2. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application for this Order, for a period of at least five(5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board or EPA at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge.

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3. **Records of monitoring information shall include:**
  - (a) **The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;**
  - (b) **The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;**
  - (c) **The date(s) analyses were performed;**
  - (d) **The individual(s) who performed the analyses;**
  - (e) **The analytical techniques or methods used; and**
  - (f) **The results of such analyses.**
4. **All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.**
5. **All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.**
6. **The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.**
7. **The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in E-8 shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.**

**When requested by the Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.**
8. **Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.**
9. **For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply:**

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- (a) Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this permit, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
- (b) If future analyses of two successive samples yield results greater than 90% of the maximum limit for a parameter, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory result on the second sample) to a minimum of once weekly until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.

**E. Reporting Requirements**

1. The discharger shall file with the Board technical reports on self monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in any Monitoring and Reporting Programs as directed by the Executive Officer.
2. In reporting the monitoring data, the discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernable. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.
3. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.
4. The discharger shall submit to the Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
5. The discharger shall file a technical report with this Board not later than 30 days after receipt of this Order, relative to the operation and maintenance program for this waste disposal facility. The information to be contained in that report shall include as a minimum, the following:
  - (a) The name and address of the person or company responsible for operation

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and maintenance of the facility.

- (b) Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective).
- (c) Frequency of maintenance, if preventive.

If an operation and maintenance report has been supplied to the Board previously and there have been no changes, a second report need not be provided.

6. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the monitoring and Reporting Program.
  - (a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
  - (b) If the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
  - (c) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.
7. 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.
8. By March 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
9. The discharger shall include in the annual report, an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used for cooling and/or boiler water treatment and which are discharged.
10. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program".

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11. Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"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 a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Executed on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Title)"

12. If no flow occurred during the reporting period, the monitoring report shall so state.
13. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the EPA guidelines or in the monitoring and Reporting Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
14. This Board requires the discharger to file with the Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
- (a) Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.
  - (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.
  - (c) Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.



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- (d) Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events.

Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the discharger.

- 15. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
  - (a) Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
  - (b) Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
  - (c) Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

- 16. The discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.  
The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:
  - (a) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
  - (b) Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
  - (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours.

The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis.

**Standard Provisions  
and General Monitoring  
and Reporting Requirements**

17. Should the discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information in a report, it shall promptly submit the missing or correct information.
18. The discharger shall report all instances of non-compliance not otherwise reported at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain all information listed in E-16.
19. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
20. Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.
21. The discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report to:

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY  
CONTROL BOARD - LOS ANGELES REGION  
101 Centre Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156**

A copy of such monitoring report for those discharges designated as a major discharge shall also be mailed to:

**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105**

**F. Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plant Requirements  
(Does not apply to any other type or class of discharger)**

1. Publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Regional Board of:
  - (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.

**Standard Provisions  
and General Monitoring  
and Reporting Requirements**

- (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the Order.

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

2. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within 90 days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administration officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:
- (a) Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for that day.
  - (b) The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.
  - (c) The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.
3. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.
4. The discharger shall require any industrial user of the treatment works to comply with applicable service charges and toxic pretreatment standards promulgated in accordance with Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall require each individual user to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Board and the Regional Administrator.
5. Collected screening, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal and in accordance with the provisions of Section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act and Division 7 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by

**Standard Provisions  
and General Monitoring  
and Reporting Requirements**

a Regional Water Quality Control Board and which is in full compliance therewith.

6. Supervisors and operators of publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The annual report required by E-8 shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall include the date of each facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual, the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facilities. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with this order and permit and provide a summary of performance.

**G. Definitions**

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility whose operation is necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order.
2. "Composite sample" means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

"Composite sample" means, for other than flow rate measurement,

- (a) A combination of at least eight individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling;

OR

- (b) A combination of at least eight individual portions of equal volume obtained over a 24-hour period. The time interval will vary such that the volume of wastewater discharged between samplings remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

3. "Daily discharge" means:
  - (a) For flow rate measurements, the average flow rate measured during a

Standard Provisions  
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calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

- (b) For pollutant measurements, the concentration or mass emission rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

4. The "daily discharge rate" shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate} = \frac{8.34 \sum_{i=1}^N (Q_i)(C_i)}{N}$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day,  $Q_i$  and  $C_i$  are the rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are associated with each of the N grab samples which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken,  $C_i$  is the concentration measured in the composite sample and  $Q_i$  is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

5. "Daily maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable "daily discharge" for pollutant measurements. Unless otherwise specified, the results to be compared to the "daily maximum" limit are based on composite samples."

6. "Duly authorized representative" is one whose:

- (a) Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;
- (b) 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.); and
- (c) Written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. If an authorization becomes no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 prior to or together

**Standard Provisions  
and General Monitoring  
and Reporting Requirements**

with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

7. "Grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with "daily maximum" limits and the "instantaneous maximum" limits.
8. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
9. "Heavy metals" are for purposes of this Order, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, nickel, and zinc.
10. "Instantaneous maximum" concentration is defined as the maximum value measured from any single "grab sample."
11. "Median" of an ordered set of values is the value which the values above and below is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values, if there is no one middle value.
12. "Priority pollutants" are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 through V-9.
13. "6-month median" means a moving "median" of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.
14. "7-day" and "30-day average" shall be the arithmetic average of the values of daily discharge calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during any 7 and 30 consecutive calendar day periods, respectively.
15. "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR 122, Appendix D.
16. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with 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 action.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE  
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156  
(213) 266-7500  
FAX: (213) 266-7600



B  
SEF  
LLL

CJ & DISTRIBUTION

FAN CHENG  
STRAUB JAO  
STARR CHANG  
SHAN  
DAFETA

June 19, 1995

Mr. Delwin A. Biagi  
Director, Bureau of Sanitation  
City of Los Angeles  
City Hall East, Suite 1400  
200 N. Main Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RECEIVED

JUN 20 1995

FINAL PERMIT : BRIEF & MAKE  
YOURSELF FAMILIAR w/ PERMIT  
REQUIREMENTS ; IF ANY CONDITION  
IS CONTRARY TO WHAT YOU EXPECTED,  
PLEASE LET ME KNOW

LIQUID WASTE MGMT DIVISION

Ken

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES-  
GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (NPDES NO. CA0053953, CI 5675)

Our letter dated May 4, 1995, transmitted tentative waste discharge requirements for your discharge of tertiary treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on June 12, 1995, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 95-075 (copy attached)\* relative to this waste discharge. This Order serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and expires on May 10, 2000. Pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 122.21(d) and Section 2235.2, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, the discharger is required to file a complete application for a new permit at least 180 days before the expiration date, if the discharge should to continue beyond that date.

You are required to implement the "Monitoring and Reporting Program" on the effective date of Order No. 95-075. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Technical Support Unit.

Please reference all technical and monitoring reports to our Compliance File No. 5675. We would appreciate it if you would not combine other reports, such as progress or technical, with your monitoring reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

\* As the Board adopted the tentative requirements without changes in the attachments, we are only sending the final copies of these attachments to the addressee. For those on the mailing list, please refer to the attachments previously sent to you. However, copies of these documents will be furnished upon request.

Mr. Delwin A. Biagi  
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 266-7594 or Ann Zaskodna at (213) 266-7599.



WINNIE D. JESENA, P.E.  
Senior Water Resource  
Control Engineer

Enclosures

cc: Enclosure - Order only unless otherwise indicated.  
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permit Section  
(W-5-1)  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Ecological Services  
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Mr. Jorge Leon, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources  
Control Board  
Mr. John Youngerman, Division of Water Quality, State Water  
Resources Control Board  
State Department of Fish and Game, Marine Resources, Region 5  
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District  
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division  
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, Wastewater Systems Engineering  
Division  
City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power  
City of Burbank  
City of Glendale  
ULARA Watermaster  
Water Replenishment District of Southern California  
Friends of the Los Angeles River  
Heal the Bay (Order with attachments)



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 95-075  
NPDES NO. CA0053953

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT)

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

1. The City of Los Angeles (hereinafter City or Discharger) discharges waste from the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter LA-Glendale Plant) under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 90-044 adopted by this Regional Board on March 26, 1990. This Order serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit (NPDES No. CA0053953).
2. The City has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters.
3. The City operates the LA-Glendale Plant, a tertiary wastewater treatment plant jointly owned by the City of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale, as one of the upstream plant of the City's Hyperion Treatment System. The plant has a treatment design capacity of 20 million gallons per day (mgd). The plant treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The plant is located at 4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and discharges the treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point about 1,400 feet downstream of Colorado Street (latitude 34°8'25", longitude 118°17'24"), above the tidal prism. Figure 1 shows the location map of the plant.
4. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified the discharge from the LA-Glendale Plant as a major discharge.
5. The wastewater treated at the LA-Glendale Plant is generated from the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles, and La Canada-Flintridge, and is taken by the LA-Glendale Plant from the North Outfall Sewer line. In case of plant operational problems or a need for plant shutdown, wastewater can be diverted back to the North Outfall Sewer which flows to the

Revised June 12, 1995

Hyperion Treatment Plant for treatment. Similarly, during emergency conditions elsewhere in the Hyperion Treatment System, the LA-Glendale Plant may be able to process flows in excess of 20 mgd for short time periods without exceeding effluent limitations.

6. Treatment at the LA-Glendale Plant consists of bar screening, primary sedimentation, biological treatment using activated sludge with fine pore aeration, secondary clarification, coagulation, mixed dual media filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. Sludge from the primary and secondary processes, as well as wastes from other sidestreams, are returned to the North Outfall Sewer line for treatment at the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The grit and solids separated by screening are sent to a landfill.
7. The characteristics of the treated wastewater in 1993, as indicated in the discharger's Report of Waste Discharge, are as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
Flow	mgd	19.9
pH	pH units	7.4
Temperature	°F	75.0
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/l	6.9
Suspended solids	mg/l	2.0
Settleable solids	ml/l	<0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	752.0

8. A portion of the treated wastewater is used for irrigation, dust control in construction sites, and as cooling water. The reuse of treated wastewater is regulated under water reclamation requirements which are contained in a separate order adopted by this Regional Board (Order No. 86-16).
9. The discharge is subject to USEPA's regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 304(1) of the Clean Water Act, and to implement USEPA's "Policy for the Development of Water Quality-based Permit Limitations for Toxic Pollutants" (49 FR 9016, dated March 9, 1984). These regulations prescribe biological and other laboratory testing procedures and toxicity limits, particularly for chronic toxicity.

10. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and have implemented an approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program.
11. The USEPA promulgated toxics criteria for states that are not in compliance with Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 131.36). These criteria supersede any criteria adopted by the State, except when State regulations contain criteria which are more stringent for a particular use, in which case the State's criteria will continue to apply. Discharge from the LA-Glendale Plant is subject to the USEPA's toxics criteria.
12. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to this discharge to navigable waters and tributaries thereto.
13. Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Water Resource Control Board adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992). Stormwater discharges from the LA-Glendale Plant are subject to requirements under this general permit.
14. The Board adopted an updated Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994 (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River.
15. The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:  
  
Existing:       contact and non-contact water recreation, wildlife and warm freshwater habitats, groundwater recharge, and wetland.  
  
Potential:     municipal and domestic water supply, and industrial service supply.

16. There is public contact in the downstream areas of the receiving water; therefore, the quality of wastewater discharged to the Los Angeles River must be such that no public health hazard is created.
17. The requirements contained in this Order were derived using best professional judgment and are based on the Basin Plan, Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans, water quality criteria, and will protect and maintain existing and potential beneficial uses of the receiving water.
18. No numerical limits are prescribed for toxic constituents that are consistently not detected in the effluent. A narrative limit to comply with all water quality objectives, including those specified in 40 CFR Part 131.36, is provided in lieu of such numerical limits. However, if a toxic constituent has a limit in the current waste discharge requirements (Order No. 90-044), a limit for that constituent is prescribed in this Order.
19. Since the late 1980 drought years, some dischargers in the Los Angeles Region have been unable to meet the chloride effluent limit contained in their waste discharge requirements. This situation resulted primarily from high levels of chloride in imported water supplies and increased water conservation efforts. To address the compliance concerns of these dischargers, the Regional Board in 1990 adopted a chloride resolution (Resolution No. 90-004) which prescribes interim chloride limits for those dischargers that meet certain criteria. In February 1995, the Regional Board extended the chloride resolution until the chlorides in the water supply return to the pre-drought levels to a maximum of two years.

The City has applied and been approved for coverage under the chloride resolution for discharges from the LA-Glendale Plant. In 1993, chloride levels in the discharge ranged from 155 to 200 mg/l; chloride limit in this Order (as in previous waste discharge requirements) is 150 mg/l.

20. Based on existing effluent data, the LA-Glendale Plant effluent may not be able to consistently meet the limit for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. This Order contains interim limit and provision dealing with this constituent.

21. The Discharger's monitoring data from 1989 through 1994 consistently showed high effluent quality. To maintain the level of plant performance, effluent quality performance goals are prescribed in this Order. This approach requires the discharger to maintain its treatment efficiency while recognizing normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques. However, this approach does not address substantial changes in plant operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, this Order provides that the performance goals may be modified, by the Executive Officer, if warranted.

For pollutants which have been routinely detected in the effluent, the performance goals were statistically set at the 95th percentile of the 1989 through 1994 performance data. Therefore, it is expected that one sample in twenty may exceed the goal in the long term.

For other pollutants whose monitoring data have consistently showed nondetectable levels, or which have been occasionally detected at levels less than the Practical Quantitation Levels (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit or the Discharger's method detection limit approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

22. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with California Water Code Section 13389.

The Regional Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to renew waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at

the end of ten days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the City of Los Angeles, as operator of the LA-Glendale Plant, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to tertiary treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.
2. The arithmetic mean of BOD<sub>5</sub>20°C and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of thirty (30) consecutive calendar days shall not exceed fifteen (15) percent of the arithmetic mean of BOD<sub>5</sub>20°C and suspended solids values, respectively, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.
3. The discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-Day Average<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>7-Day Average<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/l lbs/day	20 3,340	30 5,000	45 7,500
Oil and grease	mg/l lbs/day	10 1,670	-- --	15 2,500
Settleable solids	ml/l	0.1	--	0.2
Suspended solids	mg/l lbs/day	15 2,500	40 6,670	45 7,500
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	--	--	0.1 <sup>(4)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>
		<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(3)</sup></u>
Barium	mg/l	1.0
	lb/day	170
Boron	mg/l	1.5
	lbs/day	250
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	950
	lbs/day	158,600
Chloride	mg/l	150 <sup>(5)</sup>
	lbs/day	25,000
Fluoride	mg/l	1.6
	lbs/day	300
Sulfate	mg/l	300
	lbs/day	50,100
Nitrite plus nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	8
	lbs/day	1,340

Toxic Pollutants

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>
		<u>30-Day Average<sup>(6)</sup></u>
Arsenic <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l	50
	lb/day	8.34
Cadmium <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l	5
	lb/day	0.83
Chromium (VI) <sup>(7,8)</sup>	µg/l	50
	lb/day	8.34
Lead <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l	50
	lb/day	8.34
Mercury <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l	2
	lb/day	0.33

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>
		<u>30-Day Average<sup>(6)</sup></u>
Nickel <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l lb/day	100 16.68
Selenium <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l lb/day	10 1.67
Silver <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l lb/day	50 8.34
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/l lb/day	4 <sup>(9)</sup> 0.67
Endrin <sup>(8)</sup>	µg/l lb/day	0.2 0.033
Lindane	µg/l lb/day	0.2 0.033
Methoxychlor	µg/l lb/day	40 6.67
Toxaphene	µg/l lb/day	3 0.50
2,4-D	µg/l lb/day	70 11.67
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/l lb/day	10 1.67
DDT <sup>(11)</sup>	µg/l lb/day	0.1 0.017
PAHs <sup>(12)</sup>	µg/l lb/day	0.2 0.033
PCBs <sup>(13)</sup>	µg/l lb/day	0.5 0.083
Benzene	µg/l lb/day	1 0.167



<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>
		<u>30-Day Average<sup>(6)</sup></u>
Chloroform	µg/l	100
	lb/day	16.68
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/l	5
	lb/day	0.83

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

- [1] The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 20 mgd.
- [2] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.
- [3] The daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to both flow weighted 24-hour composite samples and grab samples, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- [4] Total residual chlorine concentration peaks in excess of 0.1 mg/l are allowed; however, they shall not exceed 0.3 mg/l and shall not last more than 15 minutes during any 24-hour period.
- [5] While Resolution No. 90-004 is in effect, the interim chloride limitation shall be 250 mg/l or water supply concentrations plus 85 mg/l, whichever is less.
- [6] Compliance may be determined from a single analysis or from the average of the initial analysis and three additional analyses taken one week apart once the results of the initial analysis are obtained.
- [7] Based on total recoverable metals. These limits may be converted to total dissolved upon request by the Discharger and only after it has conducted a study on the water-effect ratio (WER) according to the USEPA guidance document (and/or State protocols, if available).
- [8] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits.
- [9] This limit shall be in effect after the City has conducted studies to identify the sources of pollutant, implemented all reasonable measures to reduce this pollutant in the effluent, and the limit has been determined to be achievable; otherwise, site specific objectives, if warranted, may be prescribed. The work plan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be approved by the Executive Officer and shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. While the aforementioned studies are being conducted, the City shall comply with the interim limit of 46 µg/l for bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.

- [10] Endrin shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.
- [11] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.
- [12] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphtylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo [k] fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- [13] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
4. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.
5. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirements, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 mililiters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 mililiters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis have been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
6. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means an oxidized and coagulated wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the following: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs); (b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time during any 24 hour period for which the daily average is calculated; and (c) 10 NTUs at any time.

During storm events when the plant is treating more than 10% in excess of its treatment design capacity to minimize the potential of overflows in the sewage collection system downstream of the plant, the turbidity of the filtered wastewater shall not exceed any of the following: (a) a daily

average of 5 NTUs; (b) the exceedance from the daily average of 2 NTUs shall not last more than 24 hours after the end of the storm event; and 10 NTUs at any time.

"Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen. "Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream of a filter by the addition of suitable floc-forming chemicals.

NTU means a measurement of turbidity as determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light using approved laboratory methods.

7. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

If the acute toxicity effluent limitation is consistently violated, the discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level.

B. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

The discharger shall make best efforts to maintain the following effluent quality goals. Exceedance of any goal shall trigger an investigation by the discharger on the causes of the exceedance. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board on a quarterly basis any exceedance of these effluent quality goals. If exceedance of any particular goal persists on two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the second quarterly report shall contain the results of the Discharger's investigation including but not be limited to the description of the exceedance, cause(s) of the exceedance, and proposed corrective measures, if necessary. If the exceedance of any goal becomes chronic, the Executive Officer may require the Discharger to implement corrective measures.

The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals upon demonstration by the Discharger that the change is warranted.

**EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS**

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>(1)</sup></u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> ,20°C	mg/l	15	--
Suspended solids	mg/l	5	--
Arsenic	µg/l	--	11
Chromium (Total)	µg/l	--	8
Copper	µg/l	--	39
Iron	µg/l	--	200
Lead	µg/l	--	15
Nickel	µg/l	--	105
Silver	µg/l	--	3
Zinc	µg/l	--	122
Cyanide	µg/l	--	55
Toluene	µg/l	--	2
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	--	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/l	--	3
1,1,2,2-Tetra- chloroethane	µg/l	--	1
Dichloromethane	µg/l	--	34
Chloroform	µg/l	--	33
Halomethanes <sup>(3)</sup>	µg/l	--	22
Remaining priority pollutants (Attachment 1)	µg/l	--	PQL <sup>(2)</sup>

Footnotes to effluent quality performance goals:

[1] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data from January 1989 through June 1994. Effluent values ( $x_i$ ) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation,  $Y_i = \ln(x_i)$ , results in effluent values ( $Y_i$ ) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined using the mean ( $u_n$ ) and the standard deviation ( $\sigma_n$ ) of the distribution of the average using the equation:

$$x_{95th} = \exp [ u_n + (Z_{.95}) \sigma_n ]$$

where  $X_{.95}$  = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.

$u_n$  = Mean distribution of the average (transformed).

$Z_{.95}$  = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.

$\sigma_n$  = Standard Deviation of the average transformed.

Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

- [2] PQL (Practical Quantitation Level) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.
- [3] Halomethanes means the sum of bromoform, bromomethane, chloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period shall not be increased by more than 5°F (or above 70°F if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F) as a result of the wastes discharged.
2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/l as a result of the wastes discharged.
4. The residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not exceed 0.1 mg/l as a result of the wastes discharged.
5. The fecal coliform concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 % of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml as a result of the wastes discharged.
6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.
7. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect the

beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

8. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
9. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
10. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
11. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
12. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
13. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving waters.
14. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
16. The wastes discharged shall not increase the turbidity of the receiving waters to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

D. Receiving Water Objectives

1. To protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving waters shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:

The Discharger will have up to 8 years following the adoption of this Order to; (a) make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved less restrictive site specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 2 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

2. To protect underlying groundwater basins, ammonia shall not be present in the wastes discharged at levels that when oxidized to nitrate pose a threat to ground water quality.
3. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of the waste discharged.

If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the waste discharged. If it is determined that the waste discharged caused the exceedance, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

II. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

- A. This Order includes the Discharger's pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and USEPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the USEPA Regional Administrator.

- B. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order or the effective date of the Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Board, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for non-compliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.
- C. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The Discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
- D. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:
- a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
  - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
  - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and
  - d. Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).



- E. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the State Board, and the USEPA Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the Discharger will also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report (Attachment P) or approved revised version thereof.

### III. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

- A. This Order includes the attached Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Standard Provisions) (Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
- C. This Order include the requirements of the California State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 92-12DWQ, Attachment S-1).

The Discharger must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Attachment S-2 (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan) within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. If the Discharger has already developed a SWPPP pursuant to the requirements in Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended, the Discharger shall be considered in compliance with this requirement and shall continue implementing said SWPPP.

- D. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River, including the toxic criteria in 40 CFR Part 131.36.

- E. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other causes, the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.
- F. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Part 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed protection management approach.
- G. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health, or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

IV. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on May 10, 2000.

The discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

V. RESCISSION

Order No. 90-044, adopted by this Regional Board on March 26, 1990, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 12, 1995.



ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.  
Executive Officer

GEN/AC



ORDER NO. 95-075  
NPDES NO. CA0053953

Attachments

Attachment 1	Pollutants Method Detection Limits
Attachment 2	Concentration for Ammonia
Attachment "N"	Standard Provisions, General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
Attachment P	Pretreatment Reporting Requirements
Attachment S-1	Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharge of Storm Water
Attachment S-2	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Attachment T	Monitoring and Reporting Program
Attachment T-1	Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
<b>METALS AND CYANIDE</b>			
Antimony	7062	1	NC
Arsenic	3114B	2	C
Barium	208.2	2	NC
Beryllium	210.2	0.2	C
Cadmium	200.7	4	NC
Chromium	200.7	7	NC
Cobalt	219.2	1	
Copper	200.7	6	NC
Lead	239.1	100	NC
Mercury	245.1	0.2	NC
Nickel	200.7	15	NC
Selenium	3114B	2	NC
Silver	272.1	0.2	NC
Thallium	279.2	1	NC
Zinc	200.7	2	NC
Cyanide			NC
<b>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</b>			
Acrolein	603	0.6	NC
Acrylonitrile	603	0.5	C
Benzene	602	0.2	C
Bromoform	601	0.2	C
Bromodichloromethane	601	0.1	
Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.12	C
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	602	0.2	NC
Chlorodibromomethane			C
Chloroethane	601	0.52	
Chloroform	601	0.05	C
Chloromethane	601	0.08	
Dibromochloromethane	601	0.09	
Dichlorobromomethane			C
Ethylbenzene	602	0.2	NC
Methylene Chloride	601	0.25	C
Methyl Bromide	601	1.15	C
Methyl Chloride	601	0.08	C
Tetrachloroethylene	601	0.03	C
Toluene	602	0.2	NC
Trichloroethylene	601	0.12	C
Vinyl Chloride	601	0.18	C
1,1-Dichloroethane	601	0.07	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	601	0.13	C
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	0.03	NC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601	0.02	C
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601	0.03	C
1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.03	C

\* C - Carcinogen  
NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (ug/l)	
1,2-Dichloropropane	601	0.04	C
1,2-Dichloropropylene			
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601	0.1	NC
1,3-Dichloropropylene	601	0.34	NC
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601	0.13	
<b>ACID COMPOUNDS</b>			
2-Chlorophenol	625	3.3	NC
Pentachlorophenol	625	3.6	C
Phenol	625	1.5	NC
2-Nitrophenol	625	3.6	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	625	2.7	NC
2,4-Dimethylphenol	625	2.7	NC
2,4-Dinitrophenol	625	42	NC
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	625	2.7	NC
4-Nitrophenol	625	2.4	
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol)			NC
4-Methylphenol (p-cresol)			NC
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (P-Chloro-M-Cresol)	625	3	NC
<b>BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</b>			
Acenaphthene	625	1.9	NC
Benzidine	625	4.4	C
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	625	5.3	NC
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	625	5.7	C
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	625	5.7	NC
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	625	2.5	C
Bis(Chloromethyl)Ether			C
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	625	2.5	NC
Diethyl Phthalate	625	2.2	NC
Dimethyl Phthalate	625	1.6	NC
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	625	2.5	NC
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	625	2.5	
Fluoranthene	625	2.2	NC
Hexachlorobenzene	625	1.9	C
Hexachlorobutadiene	625	0.9	C
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			NC
Hexachloroethane	625	1.6	C
Isophorone	625	2.2	NC
Naphthalene	625	1.6	NC
Nitrobenzene	625	1.9	NC
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	625	0.15	C
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	625		C
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	625	1.9	C
TCDD			

\* C - Carcinogen

NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
<b>Total PAHS</b>			
Acenaphthylene		1.9	C
Anthracene	625	1.9	C
Benzo(A)Anthracene	625	7.8	C
Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene (1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene)	625	2.5	C
Benzo(B)Fluoranthene	625	4.8	C
Benzo(K)Fluoranthene	625	2.5	C
Benzo(GHI)Perylene (1,12-Benzoperylene)	625	4.1	C
Benzo(A)Pyrene	625	2.5	C
Chrysene	625	2.5	C
Fluorene	625	1.9	C
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	625	3.7	C
Phenanthrene	625	5.4	C
Pyrene	625	1.9	C
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	625	1.9	NC
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	625		C
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	625	1.9	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	625	1.9	NC
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	625	4.4	C
2-Chloronaphthalene	625	1.9	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	625	5.7	C
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	625	1.9	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	625	16.5	C
4-BromoPhenyl Phenyl Ether	625	1.9	
4-ChloroPhenyl Phenyl Ether	625	4.2	
<b>PESTICIDES AND PCBs</b>			
4,4'-DDD	625	2.8	C
4,4'-DDE	625	5.6	C
4,4'-DDT	625	4.7	C
Aldrin	608	0.004	C
Alpha-BHC	608	0.003	C
Alpha-Endosulfan	608	0.014	NC
Beta-BHC	608	0.006	C
Beta-Endosulfan	608	0.004	NC
Chlordane	608	0.014	C
Delta-BHC	608	0.009	C
Dieldrin	608	0.002	C
Endosulfan Sulfate	608	0.066	NC
Endrin	608	0.006	NC
Endrin Aldehyde	608	0.023	NC
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	608	0.004	
Heptachlor	608	0.003	C
Heptachlor Epoxide	608	0.083	C

\* C - Carcinogen

NC - Noncarcinogen

**ATTACHMENT 1  
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS**

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
Total PCBs		65	
PCB-1016			C
PCB-1221			C
PCB-1232			C
PCB-1242	608	0.065	C
PCB-1248			C
PCB-1254			C
PCB-1260			C
Toxaphene		240	C

B. MISCELLANEOUS POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin			
Asbestos			
Ethylene Dibromide			
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane			
2,4,5-TP			
Simazine			
2,4-D			
Methoxychlor			
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane			
Trichlorofluoromethane			
Xylene			
Bentazon			
Carbofuran			
Barium			
Molinate			
Atrazine			
1,2-Cis-Dichloroethylene			
Thiobencarb			
Glyphosate			
Acetone			
Molybdenum	246.2	1	
Vanadium	286.2	4	
Aluminum	202.2	3	

\* C - Carcinogen  
NC - Noncarcinogen



## ATTACHMENT 2

**Table 3-2. One-hour Average Concentration for Ammonia<sup>1,2</sup> for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).**

pH	Temperature, °C				
	0	5	10	15	20
Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH <sub>3</sub> )					
6.50	0.0091	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036
6.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059
7.00	0.023	0.033	0.046	0.066	0.093
7.25	0.034	0.048	0.068	0.095	0.135
7.50	0.045	0.064	0.091	0.128	0.181
7.75	0.056	0.080	0.113	0.159	0.22
8.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.25	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.50	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.75	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
9.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
Total ammonia (mg/liter NH <sub>3</sub> )					
6.50	35	33	31	30	29
6.75	32	30	28	27	27
7.00	28	26	25	24	23
7.25	23	22	20	19.7	19.2
7.50	17.4	16.3	15.5	14.9	14.6
7.75	12.2	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3
8.00	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.8
8.25	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
8.50	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
8.75	1.47	1.40	1.37	1.38	1.42
9.00	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.91

1 To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822

2 Source: USEPA, 1986

**ATTACHMENT 2**

**Table 3-4. Four-day Average Concentration for Ammonia<sup>1,2</sup> for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).**

pH	Temperature, °C						
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
<b>Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH<sub>3</sub>)</b>							
6.50	0.0008	0.0011	0.0016	0.0022	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031
6.75	0.0014	0.0020	0.0028	0.0039	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055
7.00	0.0025	0.0035	0.0049	0.0070	0.0099	0.0099	0.0099
7.25	0.0044	0.0062	0.0088	0.0124	0.0175	0.0175	0.0175
7.00	0.0078	0.0111	0.0156	0.022	0.031	0.031	0.031
7.75	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036	0.051	0.051	0.051
8.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.25	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.50	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
9.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
<b>Total ammonia (mg/liter NH<sub>3</sub>)</b>							
6.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.73	1.23
6.75	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.00	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.25	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.75	1.24
7.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.76	1.25
7.75	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.65	1.18
8.00	1.82	1.70	1.62	1.57	1.55	1.10	0.79
8.25	1.03	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.90	0.64	0.47
8.50	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.39	0.29
8.75	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.190
9.00	0.195	0.189	0.189	0.195	0.21	0.163	0.133

1 To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822.

2 Source: USEPA, 1992

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS, GENERAL MONITORING AND  
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Requirements

1. Neither the disposal nor any handling of wastes shall cause pollution or nuisance.
2. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
3. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
4. Wastes discharged shall not contain visible color, oil or grease, and shall not cause the appearance of color, grease, oil or oily slick, or persistent foam in the receiving waters or on channel banks, walls, inverters or other structures.
5. Wastes discharged shall not increase the natural turbidity of the receiving waters at the time of discharge.
6. Wastes discharged shall not cause the formation of sludge deposits.
7. Wastes discharged shall not damage flood control structures or facilities.
8. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

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9. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
10. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100° F.
11. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
12. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318 and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

B. General Provisions

1. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from his liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.
2. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
3. The discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this order. Any violation of this order constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act, its regulations and the California Water Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, Order termination, Order revocation and reissuance, denial of an application for reissuance; or a combination thereof.
4. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
5. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.

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6. The Regional Board, EPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:
  - a) Entry upon premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this Order;
  - (b) Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Order;
  - (c) to inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
  - (d) To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.
7. 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 Order.
8. The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act 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. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition is established for toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge authorized herein and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition and so notify the discharger.
9. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
  - (a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - (b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;

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(c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

10. In the event the discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:

(a) breakdown of waste treatment equipment;

(b) accidents caused by human error or negligence; or

(c) other causes such as acts of nature,

the discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as he or his agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps were taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and what steps are being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

11. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

12. The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

13. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control including sludge use and disposal facilities (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar system that are installed by a discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.

14. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or

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terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

15. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
16. The discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
17. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed:
  - (a) In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharge originates;
  - (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
  - (c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;
  - (d) In the case of municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
18. The discharger shall notify the Board of:
  - (a) new introduction into such works of pollutants from a source which could be a new source as defined in section 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if such source were discharging pollutants to the waters of the United States,
  - (b) new introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such

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works by a source introducing pollutants into such works at the time the waste discharge requirements were adopted.

Notice shall include a description of the quantity and quality of pollutants and the impact of such change on the quantity and quality of effluent from such publicly owned treatment works. A substantial change in volume is considered an increase of ten percent in the mean dry-weather flow rate. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice directly to the Regional Administrator.

19. The discharger shall notify the Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
20. The discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the facility or of any planned changes in the facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with requirements.
21. The discharger shall file with the Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
22. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
  - (a) that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
    - (i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
    - (ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol;



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and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or

(iv) The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

(b) that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

23. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the discharger for bypass unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that 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.);

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The discharger submitted a notice at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

The discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it

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is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable. The discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in E-16.

24. A discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for non-compliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- (a) an upset occurred and that the discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
- (b) the permitted facility was being properly operated by the time of the upset;
- (c) the discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in E-16; and
- (d) the discharger complied with any remedial measures required.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that non-compliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceeding, the discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

25. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Board. The Regional 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 Clean Water Act.

C. Enforcement

1. The California Water Code provides that any person who

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violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

2. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that any person who violates a permit condition or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000, or more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.
3. 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.
4. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years per violation, or by both.

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D. Monitoring Requirements

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
2. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application for this Order, for a period of at least five(5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board or EPA at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge.
3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - (e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - (f) The results of such analyses.
4. All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.
5. All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.
6. The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

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7. The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in E-8 shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

When requested by the Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

8. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
9. For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply:
  - (a) Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this permit, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
  - (b) If future analyses of two successive samples yield results greater than 90% of the maximum limit for a parameter, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory result on the second sample) to a minimum of once weekly until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.

E. Reporting Requirements

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1. The discharger shall file with the Board technical reports on self monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in any Monitoring and Reporting Programs as directed by the Executive Officer.
2. In reporting the monitoring data, the discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernable. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.
3. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.
4. The discharger shall submit to the Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
5. The discharger shall file a technical report with this Board not later than 30 days after receipt of this Order, relative to the operation and maintenance program for this waste disposal facility. The information to be contained in that report shall include as a minimum, the following:
  - (a) The name and address of the person or company responsible for operation and maintenance of the facility.
  - (b) Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective).
  - (c) Frequency of maintenance, if preventive.

If an operation and maintenance report has been supplied to the Board previously and there have been no changes, a second report need not be provided.

6. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the monitoring and Reporting Program.

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- (a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
  - (b) If the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
  - (c) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.
7. 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.
8. By March 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
9. The discharger shall include in the annual report, an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used for cooling and/or boiler water treatment and which are discharged.
10. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program".
11. Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:
- "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or

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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 a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Executed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_,

at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)"

12. If no flow occurred during the reporting period, the monitoring report shall so state.
13. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the EPA guidelines or in the monitoring and Reporting Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
14. This Board requires the discharger to file with the Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
  - (a) Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.
  - (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.
  - (c) Describe facilities and procedures needed for



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effective preventive and contingency plans.

- (d) Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events.

Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the discharger.

- 15. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
  - (a) Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
  - (b) Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
  - (c) Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

- 16. The discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

- (a) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.

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- (b) Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
- (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours.

The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis.

- 17. Should the discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information in a report, it shall promptly submit the missing or correct information.
- 18. The discharger shall report all instances of non-compliance not otherwise reported at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain all information listed in E-16.
- 19. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- 20. Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.
- 21. The discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report to:

TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY  
CONTROL BOARD - LOS ANGELES REGION  
101 Centre Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

A copy of such monitoring report for those discharges designated as a major discharge shall also be mailed to:

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

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F. Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plant Requirements  
(Does not apply to any other type or class of discharger)

1. Publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Regional Board of:

(a) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.

(b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the Order.

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

2. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within 90 days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administration officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:

(a) Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for that day.

(b) The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.

(c) The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

3. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.

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4. The discharger shall require any industrial user of the treatment works to comply with applicable service charges and toxic pretreatment standards promulgated in accordance with Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall require each individual user to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Board and the Regional Administrator.
5. Collected screening, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal and in accordance with the provisions of Section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act and Division 7 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by a Regional Water Quality Control Board and which is in full compliance therewith.
6. Supervisors and operators of publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The annual report required by E-8 shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall include the date of each facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual, the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facilities. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with this order and permit and provide a summary of performance.

G. Definitions

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility whose operation is necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order.
2. "Composite sample" means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for

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the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

"Composite sample" means, for other than flow rate measurement,

- (a) A combination of at least eight individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling;

OR

- (b) A combination of at least eight individual portions of equal volume obtained over a 24-hour period. The time interval will vary such that the volume of wastewater discharged between samplings remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

3. "Daily discharge" means:

- (a) For flow rate measurements, the average flow rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.
- (b) For pollutant measurements, the concentration or mass emission rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

4. The "daily discharge rate" shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate} = \frac{8.34}{N} \sum_{1}^N (Q_i) (C_i)$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day,  $Q_i$  and  $C_i$  are the rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are associated with each of the N grab samples which may be

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taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken,  $C_c$  is the concentration measured in the composite sample and  $Q_c$  is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

5. "Daily maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable "daily discharge" for pollutant measurements. Unless otherwise specified, the results to be compared to the "daily maximum" limit are based on composite samples."
6. "Duly authorized representative" is one whose:
  - (a) Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;
  - (b) 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.); and
  - (c) Written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. If an authorization becomes no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
7. "Grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with "daily maximum" limits and the "instantaneous maximum" limits.
8. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

Standard Provisions  
and General Monitoring  
and Reporting Requirements

9. "Heavy metals" are for purposes of this Order, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, nickel, and zinc.
10. "Instantaneous maximum" concentration is defined as the maximum value measured from any single "grab sample."
11. "Median" of an ordered set of values is the value which the values above and below is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values, if there is no one middle value.
12. "Priority pollutants" are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 through V-9.
13. "6-month median" means a moving "median" of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.
14. "7-day" and "30-day average" shall be the arithmetic average of the values of daily discharge calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during any 7 and 30 consecutive calendar day periods, respectively.
15. "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a) (1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR 122, Appendix D.
16. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with 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 action.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

ATTACHMENT P

PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW'S influent and effluent for those pollutants USEPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharge by industrial users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. The Discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos.

Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. This sampling method is applicable to sludge that is dewatered on site and is immediately hauled off site for disposal. However, if the sludge is dried in drying beds prior to its final disposal, the sludge composite sample must be from 12 discrete samples collected from twelve representative locations of the drying beds. Sludge results shall be expressed in mg/kg dry sludge.

Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed at a minimum of once per quarter. The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent, or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass-Through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.

2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass-Through incidents, if any, at

May 4, 1995



**Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

the treatment plant which the Discharger knows or suspects was/were caused by industrial users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incident(s) occurred, the corrective action(s) taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable local or federal discharge limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass-Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

3. An updated list of the Discharger's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The SIU list shall identify the SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations.
4. The Discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each industrial user, by providing a list or table which includes:
  - a. SIU name;
  - b. Industrial category;
  - c. The type (processes) of wastewater treatment in place;
  - d. Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
  - e. Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
  - f. Whether, for facilities which have limits for total toxic organics, all needed certificates (if allowed) were provided;
  - g. Standards violated during the year (Federal and local, reported separately);



**Attachment P  
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

2. What the violations were (distinguish between categorical and local limits);
3. What enforcement actions were taken; and
4. The status of active enforcement actions from previous periods, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the quarter).

**III. REPORT SUBMITTAL AND SIGNATORY**

The quarterly and annual reports shall be duly signed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403.12(j) and shall be sent to the following addresses:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region  
101 Center Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

Pretreatment Program Manager  
Division of Water Quality  
State Water Resources Control Board  
P.O. Box 944213  
Sacramento, CA 94244-2130

Pretreatment and Sludge Section  
Water Management Division (W-5-2)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

pretment.rpt/wdj/95-2

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD)  
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 91-13  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION ACT (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS00001

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)  
FOR  
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES  
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board finds that:

1. Federal Regulations for storm water discharges were issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require specific categories of facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water), to obtain a NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.
2. This General Permit (Permit) shall regulate discharges of storm water from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment 1, excluding discharges covered by existing NPDES permits which already include provisions regulating discharges of storm water, construction activities, or dischargers determined ineligible for coverage by this Permit by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards).
3. All dischargers participating in group applications must either obtain coverage under this Permit or apply for an individual permit by October 1, 1992. The State Water Board has elected not to accept EPA's group application approach or to adopt general permits for industrial groups at this time.
4. This Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other watercourses within their jurisdictions, as allowed by State and Federal law.
5. To obtain authorization for continued and future storm water discharge pursuant to this Permit, owners, or operators when the owners does operate the facility (dischargers), must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and appropriate fee. Unless notified to the contrary, dischargers who submit a NOI and appropriate fee are authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions of this Permit.
6. If an individual NPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this Permit, or an alternative general permit is subsequently adopted, which covers storm water discharges regulated by this Permit, applicability of this Permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent general Permit.
7. Effluent limitations, and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to storm water discharges regulated by this Permit.
8. This action to adopt a NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.), in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
9. The State Water Board adopted the California Ocean Plan on March 22, 1990, and the California Inland Surface Water Plan and Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Plan on April 11, 1991. In addition, the Regional Boards have adopted and the State Water Board has approved Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

Dischargers regulated by this Permit must comply with the water quality standards in these Plans, and subsequent amendments thereto. The State Water Board shall, by April 1996, determine what further actions are appropriate to ensure that discharges subject to this Permit are in compliance with the numerical objectives in the Inland Surface Water Plan and the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan.

10. Federal Regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges from facilities in ten industrial categories.
11. For facilities which do not have established numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. This is due to the large number of dischargers and the complex nature of storm water discharges.
12. Implementation of the provisions of this Permit constitutes compliance with BAT/BCT requirements, and with requirements to achieve water quality standards.
13. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control and abate the discharge of pollutants in storm water discharges are authorized where numeric effluent limits are infeasible and the BMPs are reasonably necessary to achieve compliance with effluent limitations or water quality standards.
14. Following adoption of this Permit, the Regional Boards shall enforce the provisions of this Permit including the monitoring and reporting requirements. Attachment 2 contains the addresses and telephone numbers of each Regional Board office.
15. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal law and regulations, the State Water Board, in a public hearing held September 3, 1991, heard, considered, and responded to all comments pertaining to this Permit.
16. This Order is a NPDES permit in compliance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and shall take effect upon adoption by the State Water Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all dischargers that file a NOI indicating their intention to be regulated under the provisions of this Permit shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS:

1. Discharges of material other than storm water, which are not otherwise regulated by a NPDES permit, to a storm sewer system or waters of the nation are prohibited.
2. Storm water discharges for those facilities listed in Attachment 1 of this Permit as "Facilities Subject to Storm Water Effluent Guideline Limitations" shall not exceed the numeric effluent limitations as specified in Federal Regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N). Dischargers subject to those regulations who do not have or are unable to obtain copies of the pertinent regulations should contact the:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977  
Attn: Storm Water Permitting Section

3. Storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
4. Storm water discharges regulated by this Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

**B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:**

1. Storm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.
2. Storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards contained in the California Ocean Plan, Inland Surface Water Plan, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, or the applicable Regional Boards' Basin Plan.

**C. PROVISIONS**

1. All dischargers must submit an NOI and appropriate fee for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Attachment 3: Notice of Intent--General Instructions.
2. All dischargers must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Section A: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
3. All dischargers must develop and implement a Monitoring and Reporting Program Plan for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Section B: Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements.
4. Feedlots as defined in 40 CFR Part 412 that are in full compliance with Section 2360 to Section 2365, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (Chapter 13) will be in compliance with all effluent limitations and prohibitions contained in this Permit. Feedlots must comply with any Regional Board WDR or NPDES permit regulating their storm water discharge. Feedlots that comply with Chapter 13, however, must perform monitoring in compliance with the requirements of Provision 4(a) and 13, Section B: Monitoring Program and Requirements.
5. All dischargers must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Boards to local agencies.
6. All dischargers must comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements for each facility covered by this Permit contained in Section C: Standard Provisions.
7. This Permit will expire on November 19, 1996. Upon reissuance of the NPDES permit by the State Water Board, the facilities subject to this reissued permit are required to file a revised NOI.

**D. REGIONAL BOARD AUTHORITIES**

1. Following adoption of this Permit, Regional Boards shall:
  - (a) Implement the provisions of this Permit, including, but not limited to, reviewing storm water pollution prevention plans, reviewing group monitoring plans, reviewing monitoring reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

(b) Issue permits as they deem appropriate to individual dischargers, categories of dischargers, or dischargers in a geographic area. Upon issuance of such permits by a Regional Board, the affected dischargers shall no longer be regulated by this Permit. The new permits may address additional storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, more stringent effluent limitations, or additional monitoring and reporting program requirements.

2. Regional Boards may provide guidance to dischargers on Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring Program implementation.

CERTIFICATION

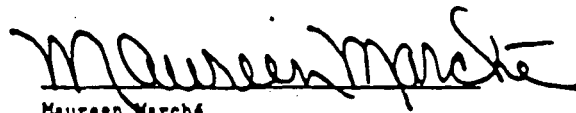
The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the State Water Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on November 19, 1991.

AYE: U. Don Maughan  
Edwin H. Finster  
Eliseo M. Samaniego  
John Caffrey

NOs: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None



Maureen Marché  
Administrative Assistant to the Board

ATTACHMENT S-2

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. The discharger shall develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) within 60 days of the Waste Discharge Requirements Order date. The SWPPP shall be designed to comply with BAT/BCT and be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of Standard Provision B.17. A copy of the SWPPP shall be retained onsite and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Board and/or local stormwater management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharge.
2. The Regional Board and/or local agency may notify the discharger when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. Within 30 days of notice, the discharger shall submit a time schedule to the Regional Board and/or local agency in which the changes will be made to meet the minimum requirements. After making the required changes, the discharger shall provide written certification that the changes have been made.
3. The discharger shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, and/or maintenance which may effect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to surface water, ground waters, and/or the local agency's storm drain system. The SWPPP should also be amended if it has not achieved the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges.
4. The SWPPP shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
  - a. A topographic map (or other map if a topographic map is unavailable), extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies (including springs and wells), and the discharge point where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included in the site map required under the following paragraph if appropriate.



Attachment A

b. A site map showing:

- i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;
- ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;
- iii. Paved areas and buildings;
- iv. Areas of pollutant contact, actual or potential;
- v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (i.e., berms, coverings, etc.);
- vi. Surface water locations;
- vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion; and,
- viii. Vehicle service areas.

c. A narrative description of the following:

- i. Significant materials that have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharge after November 19, 1988;
- ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharge;
- iii. Material loading, unloading, and access areas;
- iv. Existing structural and non-structural control measures (if any) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharge;
- v. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities (if any);
- vi. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials;
- vii. Outdoor storage, manufacturing, and processing activities including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.

Attachment A

- d. A list of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities, and an estimate of the annual quantities of these pollutants in storm water discharge.
  - e. An estimate of the size of the facility (in acres or square feet), and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas (i.e., pavement, buildings, etc.).
  - f. A list of significant spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants to storm water that have occurred after November 19, 1988. This shall include:
    - i. Toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR 372) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on EPA Form R;
    - ii. Oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR 110, 117 or 302).
  - g. A summary of existing sampling data (if any) describing pollutants in storm water discharge.
5. The SWPPP shall describe the storm water management controls appropriate for the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:
- a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel. Identify specific individuals (and job titles) who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the Plan.
  - b. Preventive Maintenance. Preventive maintenance involves inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices (i.e., oil/water separators, catch basins, etc.) and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.
  - c. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, and orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.

Attachment A

- d. Spill Prevention and Response. Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal reporting procedures for spills of significant materials shall be established.
  - e. Storm Water Management Practices. Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in significant quantities, additional storm water management practices to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented.
  - f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention. The SWPPP shall identify measures to limit erosion around the storm water drainage and discharge points.
  - g. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform all personnel responsible for implementing the SWPPP. Training should address spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Periodic dates for training should be identified.
  - h. Inspections. All inspections shall be done by trained personnel. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.
6. An annual facility inspection shall be conducted to verify that all elements of the SWPPP (i.e., site map, potential pollutant sources, structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharge, etc.) are accurate. Observations that require a response (and the appropriate response to the observation) shall be retained as part of the Plan.

Attachment A

7. This SWPPP may incorporate, by reference, the appropriate elements of other program requirements (i.e., Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans under Section 311 of the CWA, Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100, etc.).
8. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA.
9. The SWPPP shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the SWPPP and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment, thereto.

State of California  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

ATTACHMENT

STORMWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

[Note: Based on State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ as amended by  
Order No. 92-12-DWQ]

A. OBJECTIVES

The monitoring program shall document the elimination or reduction of specific pollutants resulting from the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The monitoring program shall be developed and amended, when necessary, to meet the following objectives:

1. Ensure that stormwater discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and/or Receiving Water Limitations specified in the NPDES permit, State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ as amended, and 40 CFR Part 423.
2. Ensure practices at the facility to control pollutants in stormwater discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.
3. Aid in the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
4. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) in removing pollutants in stormwater discharge.

B. STORMWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

The following shall consist the stormwater monitoring program:

1. Annual Site Inspection
  - a. Conduct a minimum annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity and to evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented or whether additional control measures are needed. A record of the annual inspection must include the date of the inspection, the individual(s) who performed the inspection, and the observations.

## Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

- b. Certify, based on the annual site inspection, that the facility is in compliance with State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ as amended and its SWPPP. The certification and inspection records must be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions B.17, page N-5; and Section E.11, page N-14, respectively. Any noncompliance shall be reported in accordance with Section C.3 of this monitoring and reporting program.

### 2. Dry Season Observations

At least twice during the dry season (May through September), the Discharger shall observe and/or test for the presence of non-storm water discharges at all stormwater discharge locations. At minimum, the Discharger shall conduct visual observations of flows to determine the presence of stains, sludges, odors, and other abnormal conditions. Dye tests, TV line surveys, and/or analysis and validation of accurate piping schematics may be conducted, if appropriate. Records shall be maintained of the description of the method used, date of testing, locations observed, and test results.

### 3. Wet Season Visual Observations

During the wet season (October through April), the Discharger shall conduct visual observations of all storm water discharge locations during the first hour of one storm event per month that produces significant stormwater discharge<sup>(1)</sup> to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, etc.

### 4. Sample Locations

Samples shall be collected from all locations where storm water is discharged. Samples must represent the quality and quantity of stormwater discharged from the facility. If a facility discharges storm water at multiple locations, the discharger may sample a reduced number of locations if it is established and documented in the monitoring program that stormwater discharges from different locations are substantially identical.

<sup>(1)</sup> "Significant stormwater discharge" is a continuous discharge of stormwater for approximately one hour or more.

## Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

### 5. Sampling Procedure

Sampling shall consist of a grab sample from a storm event that produces significant stormwater discharge that is preceded by at least three (3) working days of dry weather. The grab sample should be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If collection of the grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impractical, the grab sample can be taken as soon as practicable thereafter, and the Discharger shall explain in the annual monitoring report why the grab sample could not be taken in the first 30 minutes. The Discharger may select alternative monitoring procedures (e.g., composite sampling) provided the Discharger has submitted the proposed procedures and justification to the Regional Board prior to use. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Board, the Discharger may use the alternative monitoring procedures submitted.

### 6. Sampling and Analysis

During the wet season (October through April), the Discharger (unless exempted per Section b.8 below) shall collect and analyze samples of stormwater discharge from at least two storm events during each wet season which produce significant stormwater discharge.

The Discharger shall establish sampling stations where representative samples of stormwater discharges can be obtained. For each stormwater outfall, the following shall be performed:

- a. Estimate or calculate the volume of stormwater discharged from each outfall;
- b. Obtain representative samples from each outfall and analyzed for:
  - i. pH, total suspended solids (TSS), specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease may be substituted for TOC;
  - ii. Analyze for and calculate the mass of any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N; and
  - iii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in stormwater discharge in significant quantities\*.

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\* "Significant quantities" is the volume, concentrations, or mass of a pollutant in storm water that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; adversely impact human health or the environment; and cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards for the receiving water.

## Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

### 7. Toxic Pollutant Analysis Reduction

If toxic chemicals or other pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the facility may eliminate that toxic chemical or pollutant from future sampling events. The Discharger may analyze for alternative representative parameters (e.g., whole effluent toxicity) as a substitute for the toxic chemicals and other pollutants identified in Section B.6.b.ii and B.6.b.iii, provided the Discharger submits the alternative monitoring procedures and justification to the Regional Board prior to use. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Board, the Discharger may use the alternative monitoring procedures submitted.

### 8. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions

The Discharger is not required to collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section B.6.b. if the Discharger certifies that the facility meets all of the conditions set forth below in Section B.8.a, if the Discharger obtains the local agency certification described in Section B.8.b, or if the Discharger obtains a Regional Board exemption as described in Section B.8.d. If the Discharger is not required to comply with Section B.6.b monitoring requirements, the Discharger is still required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements.

#### a. Self-Certification

The certification must state that areas of industrial activity are not exposed to storm water, including manufacturing, processing, and material handling areas and areas where material handling equipment, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, byproducts, and industrial machinery are stored. Exposure includes both direct contact with storm water and the possible release of industrial pollutants into storm water (e.g., spills or leaks). In order to demonstrate that these areas are not exposed to storm water, the following minimum conditions must be met:

- i. All illicit (unpermitted) connections to the storm drainage system are eliminated;



## Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

- ii. All materials must be completely contained at all times;
- iii. All unhooded equipment associated with industrial activity is not exposed to storm water; and
- iv. All emissions from stacks or air exhaust systems and emission of dust or particulates do not contribute significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharge.

### b. Certification by Local Agency

A local agency which has jurisdiction over the storm sewer system or other water course which receives storm water discharge from the Discharger's facility has certified in writing that the Discharger has developed and implemented an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and should not be required to collect and analyze stormwater samples for pollutants.

### c. Submittal of Sampling Exemption Certifications

The Discharger must submit sampling exemption certifications to the Regional Board by August 1 for the following wet season. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Board, the Dischargers who file a sampling exemption certification are exempt from Section B.6.b.

### d. Exemptions by Regional Water Board

The Regional Board may grant an exemption to Section B.6.b monitoring requirements if it determines that the Discharger has developed and implemented an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and should not be required to collect and analyze storm water samples for pollutants.

## 9. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

- a. When the Discharger is unable to collect any of the required samples or perform visual observations due to adverse climatic conditions (drought, extended freeze, dangerous weather conditions, etc.), a description of why the sampling or visual

## Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

observations could not be conducted, including documentation of all significant stormwater discharge events, must be submitted along with the annual monitoring report.

- b. The Discharger is required to collect samples and perform visual observations only if significant stormwater discharges commence during scheduled facility operating hours<sup>(2)</sup>, or within two hours following scheduled facility operating hours. The Discharger is required to perform visual observations only within daylight hours. If the Discharger does not collect samples or perform visual observations during a significant stormwater discharge due to these exceptions, the Discharger shall include documentation in the annual monitoring report.

### 10. Standard Methods

All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136. All metals shall be reported as total metals. All analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer.

### C. RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

#### 1. Records

Records of all stormwater monitoring information and copies of all reports required shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, observation, measurement, or report.

<sup>(2)</sup> "Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, including routine maintenance, but excluding time periods where only emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

## Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

These records shall include:

- a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
- c. Flow measurements or estimates (if required);
- d. The date and time of analyses;
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. The analytical techniques or methods used and the results of such analyses;
- g. Quality assurance/quality control results;
- h. Dry season observations and wet season visual observation record (see Sections B.6.b & c);
- i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section B.9);
- j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used; and
- k. All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.

### 2. Annual Report

By July 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report on the Stormwater Monitoring Program to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board, and to the local agency (if requested).

The report shall include, but not be limited to, a summary of visual observations and sampling results, the certification required in Section B.1.b, and information required in Sections B.8 and B.9. The report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions B.17, page N-5; and Section E.11, page N-14. The first annual report is due on July 1, 1995.

## Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

### 3. Noncompliance Reporting

The Dischargers who cannot certify compliance in accordance with Section C.2 above and/or who have had other instances of noncompliance must notify the Regional Board and/or, upon request, the local agency that receives the stormwater drainage. The notifications shall identify the type(s) of noncompliance, describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance, and include a time schedule, subject to the modifications by the Regional Board, indicating when compliance will be achieved. Noncompliance notifications must be submitted within 30 days of identification of noncompliance.

ATTACHMENT "T"

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-5675  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT)

ORDER No. 95-075  
NPDES NO. CA0053953

I. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted monthly, by the first day of the second month following each monthly sampling period. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by September 1, 1995, covering the monitoring period of July 1995.
- B. Quarterly monitoring report shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semi-annual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of February.
- C. Laboratory analyses - all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.
- D. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. The City shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Board staff.
- E. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations or performance goals, analytical data shall be reported with an actual numerical value or "nondetected (ND)" with the method detection limit (MDL) indicated for the particular analytical method used. The maximum allowed MDLs are those published by the USEPA ( Attachment 1 of the Order).

The Discharger shall not use a method detection limit higher than that published by the USEPA unless the Discharger can

Revised June 12, 1995

demonstrate that a particular detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher detection limit from the Executive Officer.

- F. For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply;
1. Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
  2. If an analytical result is greater than the 30-day average limit, the sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory results) to a minimum of once weekly at equal intervals until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the Discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.
- G. By April 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board Office on hard copy and on 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" computer diskette. Submitted data must be IBM compatible, preferably using Lotus 123, dBase, or Quattro Pro software. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements.
- H. The discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that can potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

II. Regional Monitoring Program.

- A. Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR & 122.41 (j) and & 122.48 (b)], the monitoring program for a discharger receiving a NPDES permit must determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions, and demonstrate that State water quality standards are met.
- B. Since compliance monitoring focuses on the effect of the point source discharge, it is not designed to assess impacts from other sources of pollution (e.g., non-point source runoff, aerial fallout) nor to evaluate the current status of important ecological resources on a regional basis.
- C. The Regional Board is planning to develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring program for each Watershed in the Region. The goal is to establish a regional program to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources and habitats, assess regional impacts for all contaminant sources, and assure protection of beneficial uses.
- D. Substantial changes to the compliance monitoring program for the City will be required to fulfill the goals of regional monitoring, while retaining the compliance monitoring component required to evaluate the potential impacts from the NPDES discharge. Revisions to the City's program will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board as necessary to accomplish this goal, and may include a reduction or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, or the number, and size of samples collected.
- E. Until such time when a regional monitoring program is developed, the City shall implement the following monitoring program.

III. Influent Monitoring Requirements  
(Footnotes of pages 9,10,11)

Influent monitoring is required to;

- a. Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards
- b. Assess treatment plant performance
- c. Assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program

Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical results.

Samples for influent BOD<sub>5</sub>,20°C and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that effluent BOD<sub>5</sub>,20°C and suspended solids samples are obtained to demonstrate percent removal. Similarly, sampling of other constituents shall also be coordinated with effluent sampling.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	mgd	recorder/totalizer	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
BOD <sub>5</sub> ,20°C	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
Phenols			
chlorinated	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually
non-chlorinated	µg/l	grab	semiannually
Cyanide	µg/l	grab	semiannually
Volatile organics			
compounds	µg/l	grab	semiannually
Remaining EPA	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually
priority pollutants			
(excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)			

IV. Effluent Monitoring Requirements  
 (Footnotes on pages 9,10,11)

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions,
- identify operational problems and improve plant performance,
- provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all



discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
Turbidity <sup>(1)</sup>	NTU	recorder	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	recorder	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>
Temperature	°F	grab	daily
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Settleable solids	ml/l	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
Total coliform <sup>(2)</sup>	MPN or CFU/100 ml	grab	daily
Oil and grease	mg/l	grab	weekly
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Sulfate	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Chloride	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Boron	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Fluoride	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS) <sup>(3)</sup>	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Barium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Iron	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Cyanide	µg/l	grab	monthly
Endrin <sup>(4)</sup>	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Lindane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Methoxychlor	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Toxaphene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4-D	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
PAHs <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
PCBs <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Halomethanes	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly <sup>(8)</sup>

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Phenols			
chlorinated	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
non-chlorinated	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Volatile organics compounds	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Acute toxicity <sup>[9]</sup>	TU <sub>a</sub>	24-hour composite	annually
Chronic toxicity <sup>[10]</sup>	TU <sub>c</sub>	24-hour composite	monthly
Radioactivity <sup>[11]</sup>	pCi/l	24-hour composite	semiannually
Pesticides <sup>[12]</sup>	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually

V. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

- a. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations:

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Los Angeles River Stations</u>
R-4	Los Angeles River (214 feet upstream from the discharge point)
R-5	Los Angeles River (850 feet downstream from the discharge point)
R-6	Los Angeles River (downstream from the discharge point at trail sign and River Ridge Stables boarding facility gate extended)

To obtain representative samples, at each station, samples may be collected within 50 feet upstream or downstream from the designated point.

- b. The following analyses, which constitute the receiving water monitoring program, shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-4, R-5, and R-6:

City of Los Angeles  
 LA-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant  
 Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5675

CA0053953

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	weekly
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	weekly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	weekly
Turbidity	NTU	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
Chloride	mg/l	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total phosphate (as P)	mg/l	quarterly
Detergents (as MBAS) <sup>(3)</sup>	mg/l	quarterly
BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C	mg/l	quarterly
Total organic carbon	mg/l	quarterly
Oil and grease	mg/l	quarterly
Chronic toxicity <sup>(20)</sup>	TU <sub>c</sub>	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/l	semiannually
Cadmium	µg/l	semiannually
Total chromium	µg/l	semiannually
Copper	µg/l	semiannually
Lead	µg/l	semiannually
Mercury	µg/l	semiannually
Nickel	µg/l	semiannually
Zinc	µg/l	semiannually
Cyanide	µg/l	semiannually
Phenolic compounds	µg/l	semiannually
Aldrin and dieldrin	µg/l	semiannually
Endrin <sup>(4)</sup>	µg/l	semiannually
HCH	µg/l	semiannually
Chlordane	µg/l	semiannually
Lindane	µg/l	semiannually
Toxaphene	µg/l	semiannually
DDTs <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/l	semiannually
PCBs <sup>(7)</sup>	µg/l	semiannually
PAHs <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/l	semiannually
Acute toxicity <sup>(9)</sup>	TU <sub>a</sub>	annually

- c. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made in the reach bounded by Station Nos. R-4 and R-6, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:

- i. oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
- ii. sludge deposits
- iii. discoloration of surface waters
- iv. algal blooms
- v. odors
- vi. foam
- vii. any unusual occurrences

The following shall also be noted in the log:

- i. date and time of observation
- ii. weather conditions
- iii. estimate of flow
- iv. exact sampling location

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

- d. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made of the flow, if any, emanating from the storm drain that is tied into the final effluent surge chamber, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:

- i. oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
- ii. colored or odorous materials
- iii. any unusual wastes like garbage, floating solids, foam, etc.

An estimate of the flow rate shall also be reported.

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

- e. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage into the Los Angeles River system, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water stations and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water station.

Coliform samples shall be collected at each station on the date of the spill or bypass, and daily on each of the following four days.

- f. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Los Angeles River system.
- g. Receiving water sampling and observations need not be performed during period of no discharge to surface waters.
- h. Storm drain flow observations need not be performed during periods of no discharge to surface waters.

VI. Footnotes to Influent, Effluent, and Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

- [1] Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:
  - Total waste flow - Total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);
  - Total chlorine residual - maximum daily value (24-hour basis);
  - Turbidity - Maximum daily value, total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, the flow-proportioned average daily value.
- [2] Coliform and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.
- [3] Methylene blue active substances
- [4] Endrin shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.
- [5] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.
- [6] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo [k] fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- [7] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

[8] Monitoring shall be on a monthly basis while the City is under an interim limit; or until such time that the Executive Officer has determined that sufficient data have been collected to warrant reduction in monitoring frequency.

[9] By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (March 1985, EPA/600/4-85/013). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 45 through 49 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) shall be used as the test species.

In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity test results.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

[10] Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate and an aquatic plant.

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TUc. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$\text{TUc} = 100/\text{NOEC}$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with

the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests or 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

[11] Radioactivity determinations of gross and net beta activity, in picocuries per liter, shall be made within 48 hours following preparation of composite samples. The overall efficiency of the counting system, size of sample and counting time shall be such that radioactivity can be determined to a sensitivity of ten picocuries per liter with a 95% confidence limit not to exceed 50 picocuries per liter.

[12] Pesticides are, for purposes of this Order, those six constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 125.58 (m) (demeton, guthion, malathion, mirex, methoxychlor, and parathion).

VI. Hauling Report

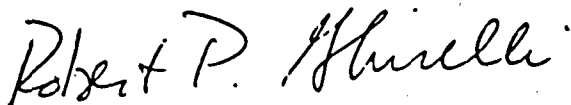
A monthly report shall be provided, noting the moisture content, weight, and volume of screenings, sludges, grit, and other solids removed from wastewater. The point(s) from which these wastes were obtained and the disposal sites to which waste solids were transported should be specified in the monthly reports.

This requirement does not cover those wastes that are routinely returned to the North Outfall Sewer line for downstream treatment at Hyperion Treatment Plant.

VII. Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting

The City shall implement the attached Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T-1).

Ordered by:



ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.  
Executive Officer

Date: June 12, 1995

LMJ/AZ

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD—  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE  
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156  
(213) 266-7500



September 12, 1991

Felicia Marcus, President  
Department of Public Works  
City of Los Angeles  
200 North Spring Street, Room 353  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

James Hadaway, General Manager  
Department of Recreation and Parks  
200 North Main Street, 13th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NPDES PERMIT - DONALD C. TILLMAN  
WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (CA0056227)

Our letter dated August 9, 1991, transmitted tentative requirements for your discharge of treated municipal wastewater from the subject facility and from the wildlife and recreation lakes to the Los Angeles River.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on September 9, 1991, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 91-102 (copy attached) relative to this waste discharge. This Order serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and expires on August 10, 1996.

The Standard Provisions, which were sent to you with the tentative requirements, were adopted without change and are part of Order No. 91-102. A copy will be mailed upon request.

The Order requires that the following shall be submitted and/or implemented by the respective compliance dates:

1. Monitoring and Reporting Program October 1, 1991
2. Schedule for development of contingency plans (Requirement D3) November 1, 1991
3. Report on delineation of responsibility (Requirement D7) December 19, 1991

Also, as soon as permit approvals for construction of flood protection structures from the Corps of Engineers and Caltrans are



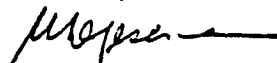
City of Los Angeles  
Page 2

obtained, please provide the Board with copies of them.

Please note that any monitoring report due under your previous Monitoring and Reporting Program is still required and must be submitted by the due date.

Please reference all technical and monitoring reports to our Compliance File No. 5695. We would appreciate it if you would not combine other reports, such as progress or technical, with your monitoring reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

If you or your staff have any questions, please contact me at (213) 266-7594 or Mercedes S. Hsu at (213) 266-7596.

  
WINNIE D. JESENA, P.E.  
Chief, Coastal Surface Water  
Regulatory Section

cc: see attached mailing list  
Enclosures

City of Los Angeles  
Mailing list

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9,  
Permits Branch (W-5)  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. Archie Matthews, State Water Resources Control Board,  
Division of Water Quality  
Mr. Jorge Leon, State Water Resources Control Board,  
Office of Chief Counsel  
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5  
Department of Health Services, Public Water Supply Branch  
Department of Health Services, Toxic Substances Control  
Division, Southern California Section  
Department of Water Resources  
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works,  
Waste Management Division  
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services  
Southern California Association of Governments  
Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District  
South Coast Air Quality Management District  
City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power  
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of  
Sanitation  
City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks  
City of Los Angeles, Wastewater System Engineering Division  
City of Arcadia  
City of Redondo Beach  
Natural Resources Defense Council  
Sierra Club  
Sanford Mohlgemuth, Audubon Society  
Mark Gold, Heal the Bay  
Homeowners of Encino  
Doris Bradshaw  
Daniel Wax

Enclosures

State of California  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 91-102  
NPDES NO. CA0056227

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant)

The California Regional Water quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, finds:

1. The City of Los Angeles (hereinafter City) discharges tertiary treated municipal wastewater from the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter Tillman Plant) under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 85-34 (NPDES Permit No. CA0056227) adopted by this Board on June 24, 1985.
2. The City has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.
3. The City operates the Hyperion Treatment System (HTS), which collects, treats, and disposes of sewage from the entire city (except the Wilmington - San Pedro Area, the strip north of San Pedro, and Watts) and from a number of cities and other agencies under contractual agreements. There are about 4 million people in the Hyperion Service area.

The Tillman Plant is one of the two upstream treatment plants of the Hyperion Treatment System. The other upstream plant is the Los Angeles-Glendale Wastewater Reclamation Plant. Sludge from these two plants is returned to the sewage collection system and flows to the Hyperion Treatment Plant for further treatment.

4. The Tillman Plant, located at 6100 Woodley Avenue, Los Angeles, California, is operated by the City's Bureau of Sanitation under the Department of Public Works. (See Attachment 1 - Location Map.) The plant consists of two identical treatment trains (Tillman I and Tillman II), each

with a dry weather average design treatment capacity of 40 million gallons per day (mgd). Operation of Tillman I started in 1985 and in 1990 the plant treated an average of 42.5 mgd with sludge return (consisting of solids from the grit removal system, primary and secondary sedimentation tanks, skimmings, scum, and filter backwash) averaging 4 mgd.

Tillman II, an integral part of the City's 1982 Wastewater Facilities Plan, was constructed in compliance with Cease and Desist Order No. 86-2 (CDO), issued by the Board to the City in January 1986 following numerous incidents of dry weather overflows of untreated sewage to Ballona Creek from the Jackson Avenue Overflow Structure. Increased treatment at the Tillman Plant will relieve hydraulic loading on the Hyperion collection system downstream of the plant. The CDO requires the City to operate both Tillman I and Tillman II treating 80 mgd (dry weather average) by September 15, 1991.

5. Sewage flow to the Tillman Plant comes from the Valley Outfall Relief Sewer (VORS), Additional Valley Outfall Relief Sewer (AVORS) and East Valley Interceptor Sewer (EVIS) collection systems. Tillman serves Chatsworth, Granada Hills, Pacoima, Panorama City, Northridge, Reseda, Tarzana, Canoga Park, Woodland Hills, Sylmar, Lakeview Terrace, and City of San Fernando. In 1986 when the CDO was issued, flow in the collection systems tributary to Tillman averaged 80 mgd. Hydrographs made in October 1989 and June 1990 showed an average flow of 63.5 mgd, representing about 20% reduction compared to the 1986 flow. Therefore, by September 15, 1991, the Tillman Plant may have the capacity but will not be treating 80 mgd.
6. Treatment at the Tillman Plant consists of grit removal, bar screening, comminution, flow equalization, primary sedimentation, activated sludge biological treatment, secondary clarification, coagulation, filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination. The plant uses fine bubble aerators in its activated sludge treatment tanks and Hardinge filters for tertiary treatment. (See Attachment 2 - Treatment Flow Diagram.)

In 1985, the City conducted a virus study in accordance with the State Department of Health Services (DHS) protocols on the use of the Hardinge filters. The virus study demonstrated that the Hardinge filters are capable of meeting Title 22

requirements. DHS approved the findings of the virus study.

7. Use of Tillman tertiary treated wastewater (reclaimed water) is currently limited to the Japanese Garden at the plant site and that delivered by truck haulers for landscape irrigation, street cleaning, and construction dust control. The major portion of the reclaimed water is discharged to the upper Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point near Woodley Avenue extended (Latitude 34° 10' 20", Longitude 118° 28' 50") (Discharge Serial No. 001), above the tidal prism. (See Attachment 3 - Discharge Outfalls and Receiving Water Stations.)

To prevent flow back-up during floods, a new discharge line (Discharge Serial No. 008) will be constructed from Tillman to a point on the Los Angeles River downstream from the existing discharge. The new discharge line is projected to be operational by the end of 1994.

8. With the operation of Tillman II, the City is proposing to use reclaimed water to maintain the existing wildlife lake (currently being maintained with potable water) and the recreation lake (Lake Balboa) that is currently being constructed. The City has also initiated water reclamation projects to use reclaimed water. One proposed project is the East Valley Water Reclamation Project which is a distribution and storage network that will deliver up to 45 mgd of reclaimed water from the Tillman Plant to the Hansen and Pacoima Spreading Grounds for groundwater recharge, and to industrial and irrigation customers in the vicinity of the pipeline. Unused reclaimed water will continue to be discharged to the Los Angeles River.
9. The wildlife and recreation lakes will be operated and maintained by the City's Department of Recreation and Parks. The Department of Recreation and Parks has developed management plans for these lakes. These plans discuss measures to be implemented in the operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the lakes.
10. In the recreation lake management plan, the Department of Recreation and Parks proposes the use of 30 mgd of reclaimed water in the 27.5-acre Lake Balboa. The reclaimed water will be discharged from the Tillman Plant to the lake at the southeast corner of Victory and Balboa Boulevards, Los

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Angeles, (Discharge Serial No. 002: Latitude 34° 10' 38", Longitude 118° 28' 20"). The reclaimed water will flow through the lake and will eventually be discharged through weirs, spillways and a bottom drain to three outfalls: at Bull Creek (Lake Discharge Serial No. 004), Hayvenhurst Channel (Lake Discharge Serial No. 005), and Los Angeles River (Lake Discharge Serial No. 006). Bull Creek and Hayvenhurst Channel are tributaries to the Los Angeles River above the tidal prism. (See Attachment 4 - Reclaimed Water Flow Chart and Lakes Location Map.)

The use of 30 mgd of reclaimed water in Lake Balboa is projected to commence around mid-1993. For the period January 1992 to mid-1993, the Department of Recreation and Parks has developed an interim plan to address lake usage of 10 to 20 mgd of reclaimed water. The interim plan discusses concerns of reduced flow, mitigation measures that will be implemented, and an interim monitoring program.

11. In the wildlife lake management plan, the Department of Recreation and Parks proposes the use of 4.7 mgd of reclaimed water in the lake and 1.8 mgd in Haskell Flood Control Channel during September through May. The reclaimed water will flow by gravity to the wildlife lake located northeast of Burbank Boulevard and Woodley Avenue (Discharge Serial No. 003: Latitude 34° 10' 38", Longitude 118° 28' 20"). The reclaimed water will flow through the 10-acre lake and will eventually be discharged to the Haskell Flood Control Channel (Lake Discharge Serial No. 007), thence to the Los Angeles River, above the tidal prism. (See Attachment 4.)

During the summer months the lake will be drained (for maintenance and to minimize nuisance resulting from mosquito breeding), and discharge of reclaimed water to Haskell Flood Control Channel will be increased up to 5 mgd.

12. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin on June 3, 1991. The plan incorporates by reference the State Water Resources Control Board's water quality control plan for the control of temperature and antidegradation policy. The plan also identifies water quality objectives and beneficial uses for the Los Angeles River.
13. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are: ground water recharge, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm

freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat and (within the tidal prism) industrial service supply, ocean commercial and sport fishing, preservation of rare and endangered species, marine habitat, saline water habitat and potential shellfish harvesting.

14. On April 11, 1991, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a water quality control plan for inland surface waters of California. This plan contains narrative and numerical water quality objectives. Within one year of adoption of the plan, Regional Boards are required to identify effluent-dominated water bodies that support or will support aquatic habitat and identify numerical objectives that are inappropriate for the water bodies. Site specific objectives for these constituents shall be developed within six years of adoption of the plan.

For the purpose of implementation of the plan, the Los Angeles River is classified as a Category A waterbody, i.e., an effluent-dominated stream which supports aquatic habitat. Flow in the Los Angeles River at the points of discharge from the Tillman Plant and the lakes consists mainly of reclaimed water. Therefore, to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water from excessive mass loading of pollutants resulting from the discharge, effluent limitations in this order were calculated without providing a mixing zone.

Based on existing effluent data, the Tillman effluent may not be able to consistently meet the plan's objectives for chronic toxicity, arsenic, lead, copper, and mercury. This Order contains interim limits and provisions dealing with requirements of the plan.

15. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and ocean discharge criteria established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, and 307 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to navigable waters and tributaries thereto.
16. Because of public contact in the downstream areas, the quality of wastewater discharges to Los Angeles River must be equivalent to that for nonrestricted recreational impoundments.

17. The 100-year flood water surface elevation under the U.S. Corps of Engineers modified spillway gate operating plan for the Sepulveda Basin is 714.4 feet. At present, the Tillman Plant is protected from flooding at an elevation of 705 feet. This Order contains requirements that the plant be protected from flooding at the modified plan level.

The Department of Public Works proposes to provide flood protection by constructing a berm around the facility to elevation 715 ft. Loss of flood water storage resulting from the presence of the berm will be compensated by excavating the flood plain bottom at the commercial sod farm area. Also, as stated earlier, the City will be constructing an effluent discharge line downstream of the existing one (Discharge Serial No. 001) to prevent flood flow backup. Design of the flood protection components has been completed and the City is awaiting approvals from the Corp of Engineers and Caltrans to proceed with the construction. Construction is estimated to take about 36 months.

18. In July 1990, EPA issued an Administrative Order to the City of Los Angeles for failure to fully implement its pretreatment program. In May 1991, EPA, the Regional Board, and federal and state departments of justice filed a complaint in federal court on this failure.

The Administrative Order requires the City to submit by January 30, 1993, a final report defining the local limits to be in effect in Los Angeles and contract cities.

19. In 1990, chloride concentrations of Tillman effluent ranged from 115 to 176 mg/l (annual average 154). The daily maximum chloride limit in the existing permit is 150 mg/l. In March 1990, the Board adopted Resolution No. 90-04, which stated that because of the long-term drought in California, the Board would temporarily not enforce the chloride limits where violations were primarily due to increased chloride concentrations in imported water. However, for every discharger exceeding chloride limitations, Resolution No. 90-04 requires the discharger to take measures to reduce chlorides in the waste discharge. The City has not yet fully complied with the provisions of Resolution 90-04.

One approach the City is taking to reduce chlorides is to develop and implement local limits on chlorides for industrial



dischargers. This activity is tied to the timetable for local limit development discussed in Finding No. 18.

20. The requirements contained in this Order, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water and are in conformance with the goals of the water quality objectives of the water quality plans.
21. Section 176(c) of the Federal Clean Air Act requires that federal actions, including those delegated to state and local agencies, must conform to the approved State Implementation Plan (SIP). Issuance of an NPDES permit is subject to the conformity provisions of Section 176(c) since construction and operation of Tillman II will create new sewage treatment capacity, which may cause an increase in emissions of air pollutants in excess of that allowed by the SIP.

Conformance of wastewater treatment facilities in Los Angeles County is determined by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) at the request of the Regional Board prior to issuance of an NPDES permit. If the finding is one of non-conformity, an NPDES permit may be issued. However, non-conforming service areas must develop and adopt a mitigation plan with an enforceable implementation schedule.

SCAG has found that neither the City nor any of its contractual cities and agencies within the Hyperion Service Area has completed the process of bringing its General Plan into consistency with the SIP. However, the City has developed and adopted a mitigation plan. The mitigation plan includes a commitment by the City to bring its General Plan into consistency with the SIP within a specified timeframe and to implement the applicable local control measures of the Air Quality Management Plan. The City has also agreed to provide written notification to the contract cities and agencies to do the same. With the mitigation plan, SCAG has determined that the City's 1990 Wastewater Facilities Plan Update Projects are in conformity with the SIP/AQMP (SCAG letter dated February 28, 1991, to the City of Los Angeles). In addition (see Finding No. 4), Tillman was an integral part of the City's 1992 Wastewater Facility Plan and was constructed in compliance with the Board's cease and desist order.

22. In October 1982, the City prepared and certified a Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the City of Los

Angeles' Wastewater Facilities Plan. The City updated the facilities plan and a corresponding Supplemental EIS was prepared and certified in October 1990. The expansion of Tillman is an integral part of the facilities plan.

The major impact identified in the EIS on the Tillman expansion, as far as water quality is concerned, is the increased mass loadings of pollutants in the Los Angeles River that could affect its beneficial uses. Considering the nature of the discharge (tertiary treated effluent) and the beneficial uses of the river, the proposed waste discharge requirements, as they are met, would adequately address and reduce potential water quality impacts to negligible levels.

The City issued Negative Declarations for the recreation and wildlife lake projects and the flood protection projects. No significant adverse impacts were identified.

The Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to renew waste discharge requirements for discharges from the Tillman Plant with an increase in discharge volume and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Board in a public hearing heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of adoption provided the Regional Administrator, EPA, has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the City of Los Angeles, through its Department of Public Works and Department of Recreation and Parks, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Department of Public Works is responsible for compliance with the effluent limitations.

1. Wastes discharged to Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, 003 and 008, shall be limited to treated municipal wastewater only, up to 80 mgd average dry weather flow, as proposed.
2. The discharge of an effluent to Discharge Serial No. 001, 002, 003 and 008 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>[1]</sup></u>		
		<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/l	20	30	---
Suspended solids	mg/l	15	40	---
Oil and grease	mg/l	10		15
Settleable solids	ml/l	0.1		0.3
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	---		950
Chloride	mg/l	---		150
Sulfate	mg/l	---		300
Residual chlorine	mg/l	---		0.1 <sup>[2]</sup>
Boron	mg/l	---		1.5
Nitrate plus nitrite N	mg/l	---		8
Fluoride	mg/l	---		1.6

[1] The discharge rate mass limitations (in lbs/day) shall be determined using the tabulated concentration limits and flow rate of the effluent.

[2] Total residual chlorine concentration excursions of up to 0.3 mg/l shall not be considered in violation of this requirement provided the total duration of such excursions do not exceed 15 minutes during any 24-hour period. Peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/l lasting less than one minute while changing sulfur dioxide tanks shall not be considered in violation of this requirement.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	?	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>(1)</sup></u>					
			<u>4-Day Avg.</u>	<u>Daily Avg.</u>	<u>1-Hr Avg.</u>	<u>Inst. Max.</u>	<u>30-Day Avg.</u>	<u>Daily Max.</u>
Arsenic	ug/l		190	---	360	---	16 <sup>[2]</sup>	20 <sup>[2]</sup>
Cadmium	ug/l		b	---	b	---	---	10
Chlordane	ng/l		---	4.3	---	---	0.08	---
Chromium (VI) <sup>[3]</sup>	ug/l		11	---	16	---	---	50
Copper	ug/l		---	---	---	---	57 <sup>[2]</sup>	78 <sup>[2]</sup>
DDT <sup>[4]</sup>	ng/l		---	1.0	---	---	0.59	---
Dieldrin	ng/l		---	1.9	---	---	0.14	---
Endosulfan	ng/l		---	56	---	220	0.9	---
Endrin	ng/l		---	2.3	---	180	800	---
Heptachlor	ng/l		---	3.8	---	---	0.16	---
Hexachlorocyclo- hexane gamma	ng/l		---	80	---	---	---	---
Lead	ug/l		---	---	---	---	33 <sup>[2]</sup>	46 <sup>[2]</sup>
Mercury	ug/l		---	---	---	---	0.2 <sup>[2]</sup>	0.25 <sup>[2]</sup>

$b = 4\text{-Day Avg Cadmium} = e^{0.7852H-3.490}$ ;  $1\text{-Hr Avg Cadmium} = e^{1.128H-3.828}$   
 $H = \ln(\text{effluent hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)$

- [1] The discharge rate mass limitations (in lbs/day) shall be determined using the tabulated concentration limits and flow rate of the effluent.
- [2] Interim limits.
- [3] Discharger may, at their option, meet this limitation as total chromium.
- [4] As defined in the California Inland Surface Waters Plan, 1991.

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations <sup>[1]</sup>					
		4-Day Avg.	Daily Avg.	1-Hr Avg.	Inst. Max.	30-Day Avg.	Daily Max.
Nickel	ug/l	c	---	c	---	0	---
PCBs <sup>[2]</sup>	ng/l	---	14	---	---	0.77	---
Pentachloro-phenol	ng/l	h	---	h	---	280	---
Selenium	ug/l	5.0	---	20	---	---	10
Silver	ug/l	---	---	---	f	---	50
Toxaphene	ng/l	0.2	---	730	---	0.67	---
Tributyltin	ng/l	20 <sup>i</sup>	40	---	60	---	---
Zinc	ug/l	g	---	g	---	---	---

$c = 4\text{-Day Avg Nickel} = e^{0.864H+1.1645}$ ;  $1\text{-Hr Avg Nickel} = e^{0.846H+3.3612}$   
 $h = 4\text{-Day Avg Pentachlorophenol} = e^{1.005(\text{pH})-5.290}$ ;  
 $1\text{-hr Avg Pentachlorophenol} = e^{1.005(\text{pH})-4.830}$   
 $f = \text{Instantaneous Max. Silver} = e^{1.72H-6.52}$   
 $i = \text{Six-month median}$   
 $g = 4\text{-Day Avg Zinc} = e^{0.8473H+0.7614}$ ;  $1\text{-Hr Avg Zinc} = e^{0.8473H+0.8604}$   
 $H = \ln(\text{effluent hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)$   
 $\text{pH} = \text{Effluent pH}$

[1] The discharge rate mass limitations (in lbs/day) shall be determined using the tabulated concentration limits and flow rate of the effluent.

[2] As defined in the California Inland Surface Waters Plan, 1991.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>[1]</sup></u>		
	<u>30-Day Units</u>	<u>Daily Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Aluminum	mg/l	---	1.0
Barium	mg/l	---	1.0
4-chloro-3- methylphenol	mg/l	3	----
1,2-dichlorobenzene	mg/l	2.7	----
1,3-dichlorobenzene	mg/l	0.4	----
2,4-dichlorophenol	ug/l	0.30	----
Fluoranthene	ug/l	42	----
Iron	mg/l	---	0.3
Manganese	mg/l	---	0.05
Phenol	ug/l	300	----
Selenium	mg/l	---	0.01
Toluene	mg/l	10	----
Aldrin	pg/l	130	----
Benzene	ug/l	0.34	----
Chloroform	ug/l	100	----
1,4-dichlorobenzene	ug/l	9.9	----
<i>Methylene</i> → Dichloromethane	ug/l	4.6	----
Halomethanes	ug/l	100	----

[1] The discharge rate mass limitations (in lbs/day) shall be determined using the tabulated concentration limits and flow rate of the effluent.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations<sup>[1]</sup></u>	
		<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Heptachlor epoxide	ng/l	0.07	----
Hexachlorocyclohexane			
alpha	ng/l	3.9	----
beta	ng/l	14	----
gamma	ng/l	19	----
PAHs <sup>[2]</sup>	ng/l	2.8	----
TCDD <sup>[2]</sup> equivalents	pg/l	0.013	----
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	ug/l	0.34	----

[1] The discharge rate mass limitations (in lbs/day) shall be determined using the tabulated concentration limits and flow rate of the effluent.

[2] As defined in the California Inland Surface Waters Plan, 1991.

3. The arithmetic mean values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, of BOD<sub>5</sub>,20°C and the suspended solids by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.

4. Wast. discharged to watercourses shall at all times be adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater.

For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if at some location in the treatment process the median number of coliform organisms does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day

period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed.

Filtered wastewater means an oxidized, coagulated, clarified wastewater which has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity as determined by an approved laboratory method does not exceed an average operating turbidity of 2 turbidity units and does not exceed 5 turbidity units more than 5 percent of the time during any 24-hour period.

5. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test producing less than 70% survival.
6. The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the discharge does not cause toxicity in excess of 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test.
7. If the effluent consistently exceeds acute or chronic toxicity limitation, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) shall be conducted by the Department of Public Works. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Department of Public Works shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level. If these provisions are met, the discharger has implemented the narrative objectives for toxicity as required in the Inland Surface Waters Plan, SWRCB, 1991, and the discharge shall not be considered in violation of Effluent Limitations A.5 and A.6 above.
8. The Department of Public Works shall conduct a study to identify the sources of arsenic, copper, lead, and mercury. Once the sources are identified, the Department of Public Works shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce these metals in the effluent. The plan and schedule of the study are to be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval prior to implementation.



9. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revision.

**B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

Receiving water limitations apply to direct discharges from the Tillman Plant (Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, 003 and 004) and discharges from the wildlife and recreation lakes (Lake Discharge Serial Nos. 005, 006 and 007).

1. The wastes discharged shall not result in residual chlorine concentrations greater than 0.1 mg/l in the receiving waters.
2. The wastes discharged shall not cause the pH of the receiving water to be less than 6.5 nor more than 8.5. The wastes discharged shall not change the normal ambient pH levels of the receiving waters by more than 0.5 units within any given 24-hour period in receiving waters with designated cold or warm beneficial uses.
3. The wastes discharged shall not increase the receiving water temperature at any time or place by more than 5°F above ambient receiving water temperature; except when ambient receiving water is less than 60°F the wastes discharged shall not increase the receiving water temperature above 70°F. The wastes discharged shall not increase the temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place by more than 5°F within any given 24-hour period.
4. The wastes discharged shall not cause the dissolved oxygen concentration of the receiving waters to be depressed below 5.0 mg/l; except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations, in which case the wastes discharged shall not cause any further reduction in the dissolved oxygen concentration of the receiving waters.
5. The first time there is an exceedance of receiving water limitations for pH, temperature, or dissolved oxygen within the first two years after adoption of the permit, the City shall investigate the source of the problem and develop measures to eliminate the problem within 120

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days. Any exceedances during this 120-day period shall not be considered in violation of Receiving Water Limitations B.2, B.3, or B.4 above. The City shall notify the Executive Officer within a week of the first exceedance.

6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving waters that are toxic to or produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal or aquatic life.
7. The wastes discharged shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by this Board or the State Water Resources Control Board.
8. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges or other pests.
9. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
10. The wastes discharged shall not cause increase in turbidity that can cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
11. The wastes discharged shall not contain individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentration found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
12. The Department of Parks and Recreation shall manage the recreation lake and wildlife lake such that beneficial uses of the receiving waters are not impaired.

C. **PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS**

1. This Order includes the dischargers pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the

Executive Officer.

2. The Department of Public Works shall be responsible for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in the Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 and shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended. The Bureau of Sanitation shall implement and enforce its approved Pretreatment Program. Enforcement actions may be initiated against an industrial discharger for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided by the Federal Clean Water Act.
3. The Department of Public Works shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
4. The Department of Public Works shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in the Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:
  - a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
  - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
  - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and
  - d. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).
5. The Department of Public Works shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the State Board and the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous

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twelve months. In the event that the Department of Public Works is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the Department of Public Works shall also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the Department of Public Works shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached "Requirements for Pretreatment-Annual Report."

D. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

1. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" ("Standard Provisions"). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and said "Standard Provisions", those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
2. Should sewage flow upstream and tributary to the Tillman Plant be not adequate to operate Tillman at 80 mgd, the Department of Public Works shall treat all flows at Tillman except flow necessary to maintain hydraulic integrity in the sewage collection system downstream; otherwise, a written approval from the Executive Officer should be obtained.
3. The Department of Public Works shall develop and implement a contingency plan for operation of the Tillman Plant during wet weather to maximize hydraulic relief to the sewage collection system downstream of the plant to minimize, if not eliminate, the volume and frequency of overflows from the North Outfall Treatment Facility (NOTF) to Ballona Creek. A similar contingency plan shall also be developed for the Hyperion System involving the Tillman Plant, Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant, North Outfall Replacement Sewer, North Outfall Sewer, and the NOTF with the ultimate goal of eliminating overflows when flows to the system do not exceed the combined treatment, storage and/or hydraulic capacities of the facilities. The schedule for the development of these plans is to be submitted to the Board by November 1, 1991, for approval.
4. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage

capacity or other means shall be provided so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other causes, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.

5. The Department of Public Works shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
6. This Order does not include requirements for sewage sludge to comply with Federal and State laws and regulations under Section 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act as the discharger returns its sludge to the trunk sewer system for transport to the City's Hyperion Treatment Plant. However, if the discharger contemplates any change of the current practice, report of material change must be filed in advance with this Board for the permit to be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the standard for sludge use and disposal promulgated under Section 405 (d).
7. City of Los Angeles shall provide the Board within 90 days of the effective date of this Order a written report indicating which agency (Bureau of Sanitation or Department of Recreation and Parks) has primary responsibility for compliance with each requirement in the Order. The report shall be signed by the director of each agency to indicate agreement with the contents.
8. The Department of Public Works shall provide protection for the treatment facilities from inundation which could occur as a result of floods having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years. The level of protection shall not be less than 714.4 feet. Compliance with this requirement shall be 36 months after receipt of approvals necessary for construction from the U.S. Corp of Engineers and Caltrans.
9. The Department of Recreation and Parks shall notify the Executive officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned addition of any chemical to the lakes which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification

shall include but not limited to:

- a. Name and general composition of the chemical;
- b. Estimated frequency of use; and,
- c. Recommended concentration and estimated quantities to be used.

10. This permit may be reopened and waste discharge requirements may be revised in the event of the following:

- a. the Los Angeles River is classified as a waterbody other than Category A; and/or,
- b. when studies on toxicity and metals with interim limits are completed, and the Board has determined that either the objectives in the Inland Surface Waters Plan are appropriate or the Board has developed site specific objectives.

E. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on August 10, 1996.

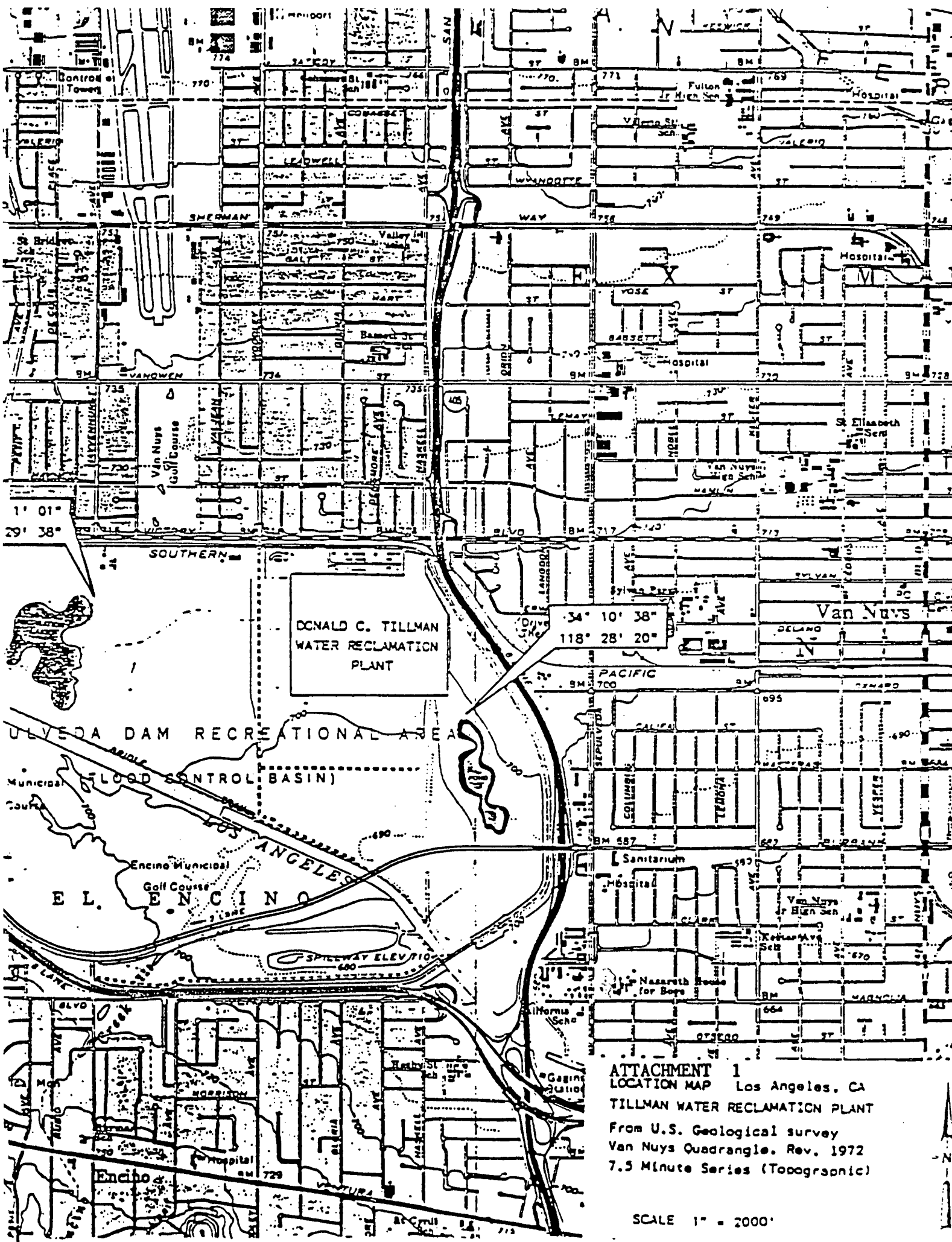
The Department of Public Works and Department of Recreation and Parks must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

F. RESCISSION

Order No. 85-34 adopted by this Board on June 24, 1985, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 9, 1991.

  
ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D. ENV.  
Executive Officer

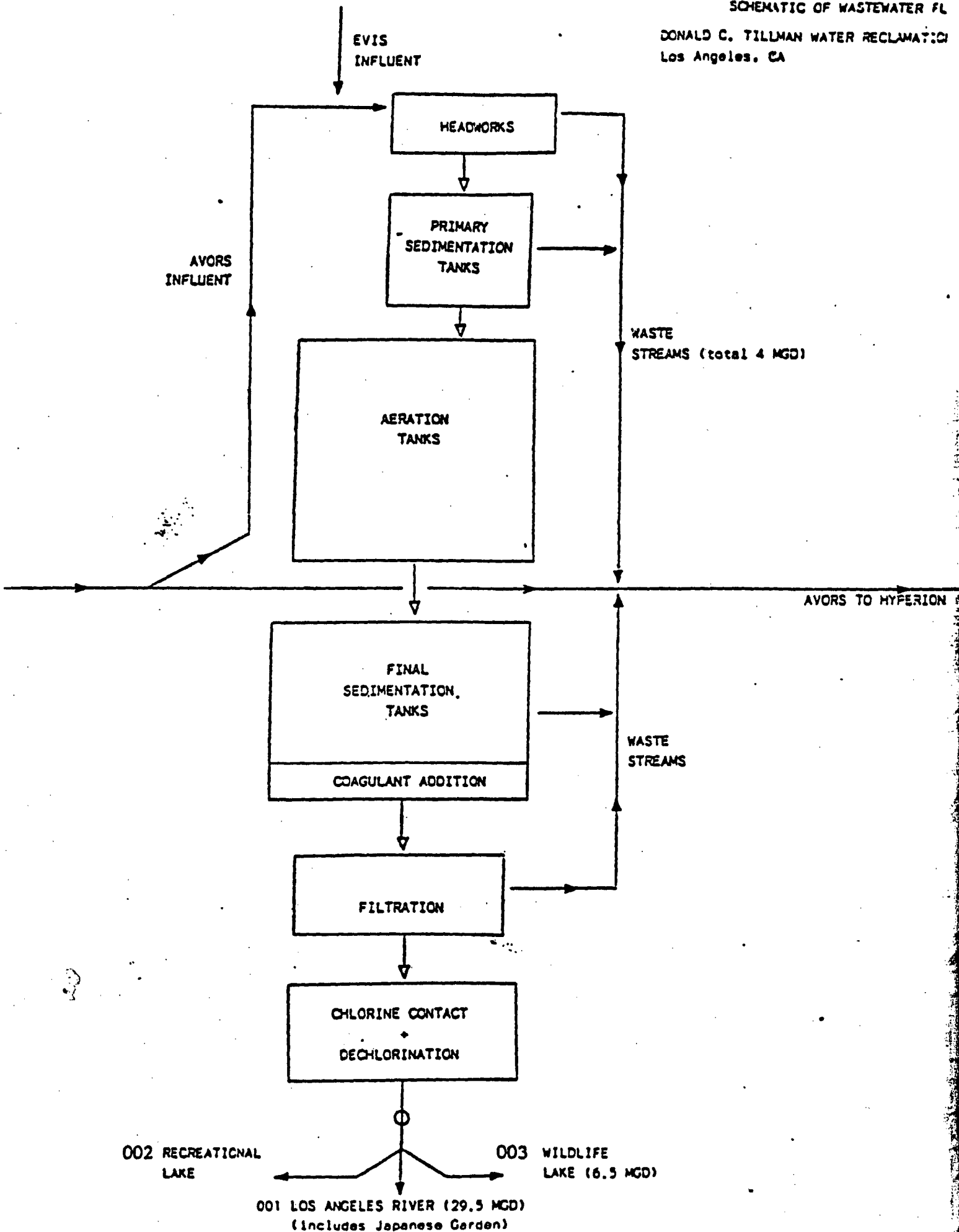


DONALD C. TILLMAN  
WATER RECLAMATION  
PLANT

34° 10' 38"  
118° 28' 20"

ATTACHMENT 1  
LOCATION MAP Los Angeles, CA  
TILLMAN WATER RECLAMATION PLANT  
From U.S. Geological survey  
Van Nuys Quadrangle. Rev. 1972  
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

SCALE 1" = 2000'

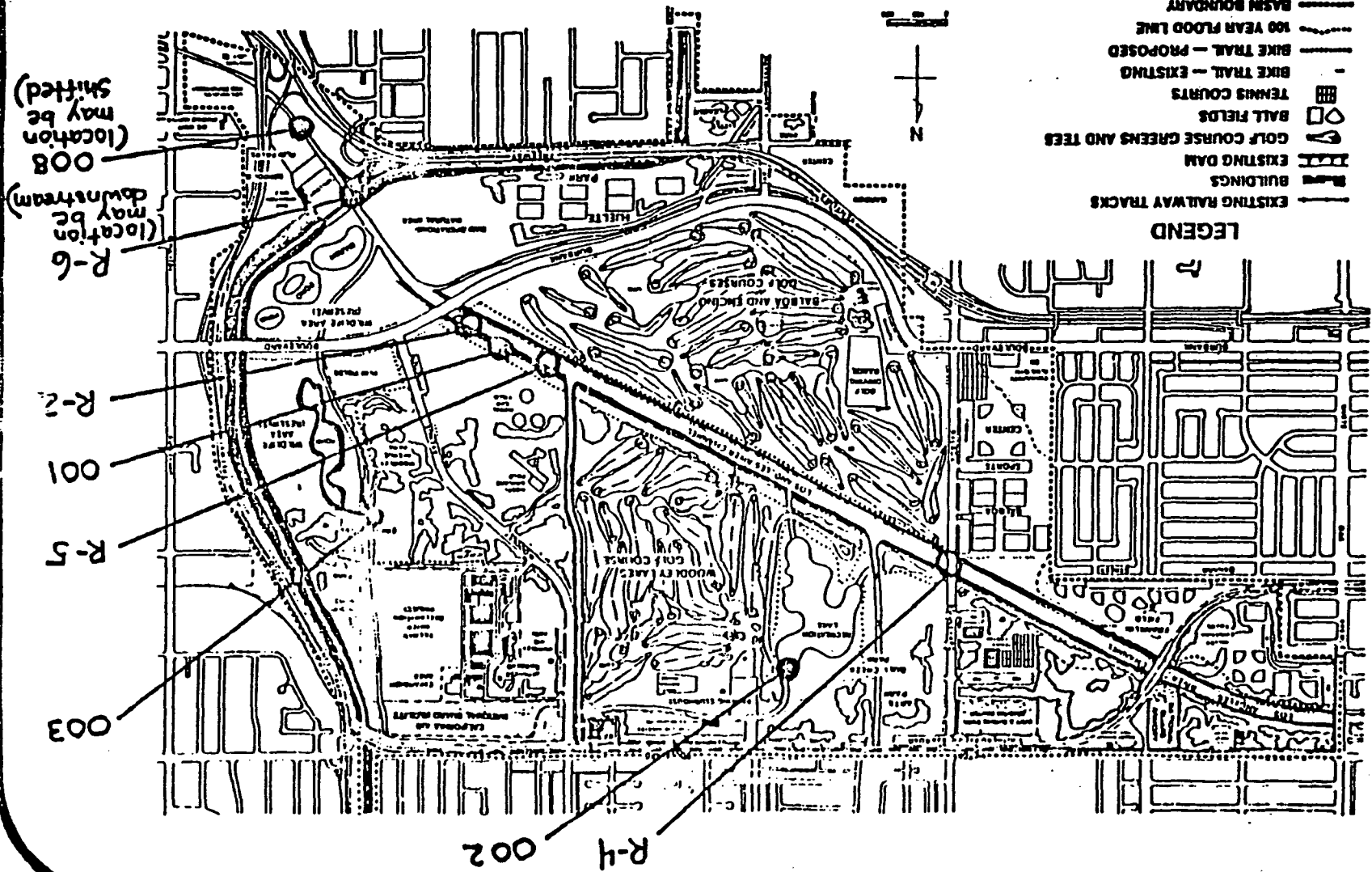




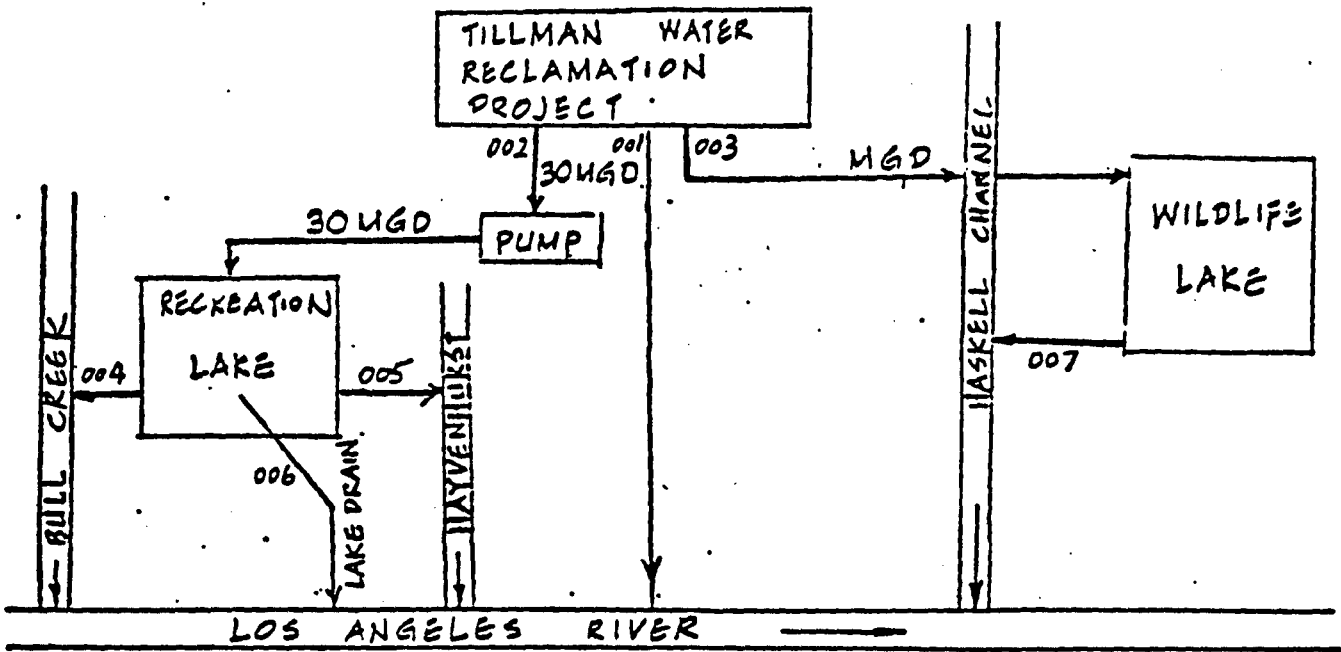
DISCHARGE OUTFALLS AND RECEIVING WATER STATIONS

ATTACHMENT 3

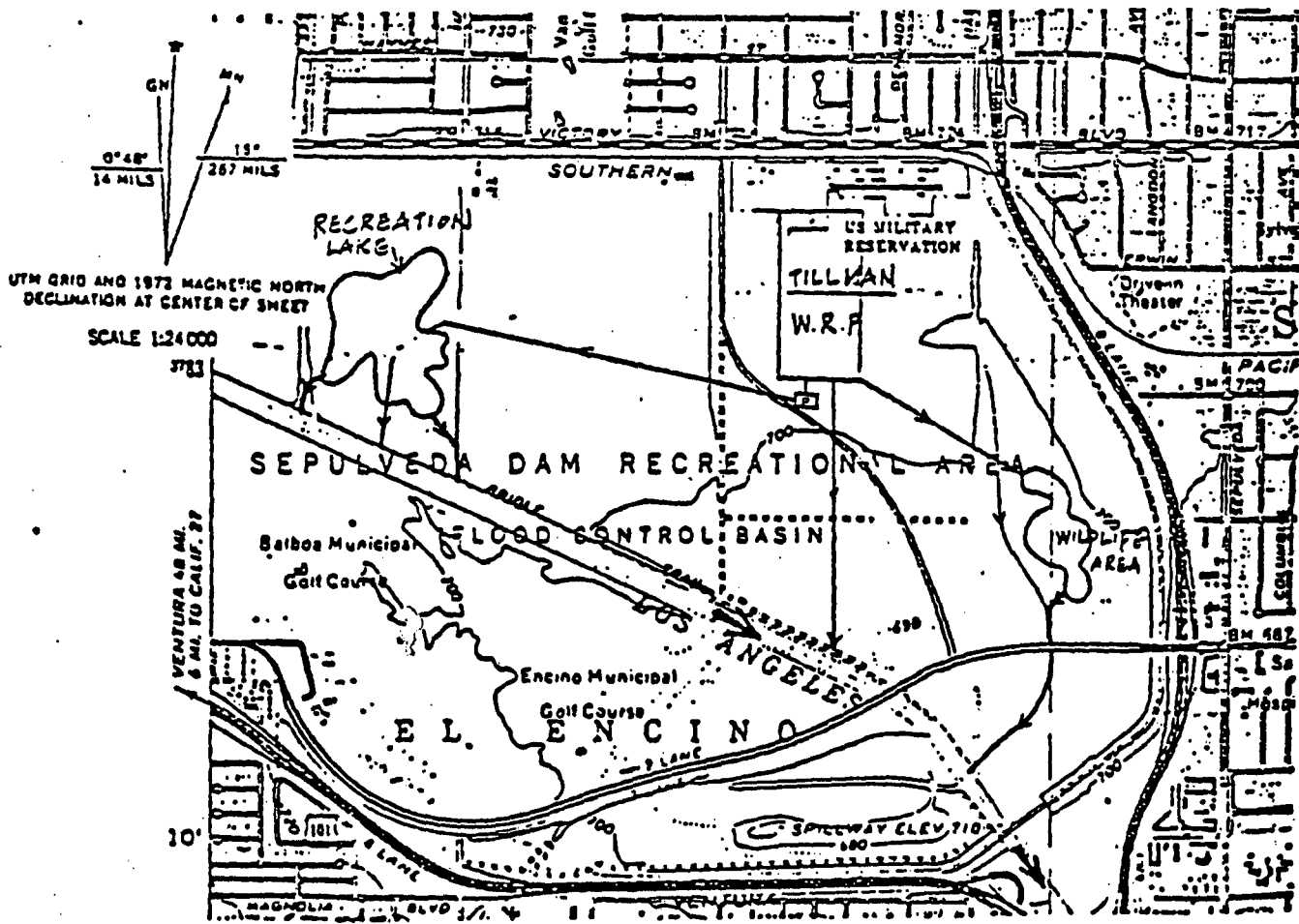
- LEGEND**
- EXISTING RAILWAY TRACKS
  - BUILDINGS
  - ▬— EXISTING DAM
  - GOLF COURSE GREENS AND TEES
  - BALL FIELDS
  - TENNIS COURTS
  - - - BIKE TRAIL - EXISTING
  - - - BIKE TRAIL - PROPOSED
  - - - 100 YEAR FLOOD LINE
  - ▬ BASIN BOUNDARY
  - MILITARY FACILITIES



RECLAIMED WATER FLOWCHART AND LAKES LOCATION MAP



SCHEMATIC FLOW CHART



LOCATION MAP

FROM U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PHOTOREPRODUCED

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 5695  
FOR  
CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
(DONALD C. TILLMAN WATER RECLAMATION PLANT)  
NPDES NO. CA0056227

I. Reporting Requirements

The discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted monthly, by the first day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Technical Support Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by December 1, 1991, and will cover the monitoring period of October, 1991.

The discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. This annual report is due by the fifteenth of March of the year following data collection.

II. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

A sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

Weekly effluent analyses shall be performed on different weekdays during each month. Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August and November. Semi-annual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August.

- A. The monitoring program for Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, 003, and 008 is as follows:  
(for footnotes, see pages T-8 and T-9)

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	mgd	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>	----

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D.C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant  
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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>	----
Turbidity <sup>(2)</sup>	NTU	continuous <sup>(1)</sup>	----
Temperature	°F	grab	daily
Total coliform <sup>(2)</sup>	#/100 ml	grab	daily
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Settleable solids	ml/l	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hr composite	daily
Oil and grease	mg/l	grab	weekly
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly <sup>(3)</sup>
Chloride	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Sulfate	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Detergents (methylene blue active substances)	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Total phosphates	mg/l	24-hr composite	monthly
Boron	mg/l	24-hr composite	monthly

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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Fluoride	mg/l	24-hr composite	monthly
Copper	µg/l	24-hr composite	monthly
Iron	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Chromium	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Cyanide	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Aluminum	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Barium	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Cadmium	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Lead	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Manganese	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Mercury	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Nickel	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Selenium	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Silver	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Zinc	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Phenol	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Toluene	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly

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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Aldrin	pg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Benzene	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Chloroform	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Lindane (HCH)	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Endrin	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Toxaphene	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Methoxychlor	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Chlordane	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Dieldrin	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Endosulfan	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Heptachlor	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Heptachlor epoxide	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Hexachlorocyclo- hexanegamma	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Hexachlorocyclo- hexane (alpha)	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Hexachlorocyclo- hexane (beta)	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Hexachlorocyclo- hexane (gamma)	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Pentachlorophenol	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Tributyltin	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
4-chloro-3- methylphenol	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly

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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
1,2-dichlorobenzene	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
1,3-dichlorobenzene	mg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Dichloromethane	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Halomethanes	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Fluoranthene	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
2,4-dichlorophenol	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
2,4-D	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Total Identifiable Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	µg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
PAHs <sup>(4)</sup>	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
PCBs <sup>(4)</sup>	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
DDTs <sup>(4)</sup>	ng/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
TCDD <sup>(4)</sup> equivalents	pg/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
Radioactivity <sup>(5)</sup> gross alpha, beta	pCi/l	24-hr composite	quarterly
EPA Priority pollutants <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/l	as specified in 40 CFR Part 136, October 1984	semi-annually

B. Effluent Toxicity Testing

1. Acute toxicity

Testing shall be conducted monthly by the method specified in Guidelines for Performing Static Acute Toxicity Fish Bioassays in Municipal and Industrial Wastewaters, California State Water Resources Control Board and Department of Fish and Game, July 1976. Testing shall be performed on a grab sample and shall use the fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) as the test species. The results of acute toxicity testing shall be reported as percent survival in undiluted effluent. Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 31 and 32 of the above document.

Ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay sample prior to the Executive Officer's notification and authorization.

2. Chronic toxicity

Testing shall be conducted bimonthly on a composite sample. An initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols listed in the California Inland Surface Waters Plan (State Water Resources Control Board, 1991). The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three bimonthly tests to account for potential variability of the effluent. If possible, the test species used during the screening process shall include a vertebrate, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant.

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters should be obtained immediately upstream of the wastewater outfall.



Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0  $tu_c$ . The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity concentration ( $TC_c$ ) shall be expressed and reported as toxic units ( $tu_c$ ), where:

$$TC_c (tu_c) = 100/NOEL$$

and the NOEL (No Observable Effect Level) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed in Table 4 of the Inland Surface Waters Plan.

### C. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

If a discharge consistently exceeds an acute or chronic toxicity limitation, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is required. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

### III. Influent Monitoring Requirements

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	mgd	continuous	----
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C <sup>(7)</sup>	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly
Suspended solids <sup>(7)</sup>	mg/l	24-hr composite	daily
Chloride	mg/l	24-hr composite	weekly

Footnotes to Effluent and Influent Monitoring Programs

- [1] Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total chlorine residual - maximum value recorded each day.

Total waste flow - total daily flow and peak daily flow.

Turbidity - maximum value recorded each day, total amount of time each day, in minutes, that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, and the flow-proportioned average daily value and monthly mean.

- [2] Coliform and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures. The location(s) of the sampling point(s) and any proposed change(s) thereto must be approved by the Executive Officer, and the proposed change(s) shall not be made until such approval has been granted. The Department of Public Works shall provide the Executive Officer by October 9, 1991, the location(s) of the sampling point(s). If the chosen sampling point(s) is/are not immediately prior to discharge, subsequent to all treatment processes, holding ponds, reservoirs, etc., an additional control sample must be obtained of the final effluent and analyzed for coliform. This/These second sample(s), if required, shall be obtained at the same time as, and as frequent as, the other required sample(s).

- [3] During the first year of operation of the 40 mgd expansion facilities, BOD analyses for discharge to Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002 and 003 shall be conducted on a daily basis. Thereafter, and after compliance with the 7-day and 30-day average limits is demonstrated, the frequency of analysis shall be on a weekly basis.

If any result of weekly BOD analysis yields 90% or greater of the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analyses shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result for at least one month and compliance with the 7-day and 30-day average BOD limits is demonstrated; after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.

- [4] As defined in the California Inland Surface Waters Plan, 1991.
- [5] If gross  $\alpha$  activity exceeds 5 pCi/l in any sample, measurement of  $Ra^{226}$  shall be made; if  $Ra^{226}$  exceeds 3 pCi/l, measurement of  $Ra^{228}$  shall be made. If gross  $\beta$  activity exceeds 50 pCi/l in any sample, an analysis of the sample shall be performed to identify the major constituents present and compliance with Title 17, Section 30269 shall also be demonstrated.
- [6] Analyses conducted for pretreatment requirements may be reported in lieu of additional analyses.
- [7] Samples shall be obtained on the same day that effluent  $BOD_{5,20^{\circ}C}$  and suspended solids samples are obtained in order to demonstrate percent removal.

IV. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

- A. Receiving water stations for Discharge Serial No. 001 shall be established at the following locations (Figure 1):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Los Angeles River Stations</u>
R-2	Los Angeles River, 500 feet downstream of the discharge point
R-4	Los Angeles River at Balboa Boulevard (upstream of the discharge point)
R-5	At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Encino Creek (upstream of the discharge point)
R-6	Los Angeles River, 0.5 to 1 mile downstream of the discharge point

- B. Receiving water stations for Discharge Serial No. 008 shall be established when location of outfall is finalized.

- C. Receiving water stations for Lake Discharge Serial Nos. 004, 005 and 006, as indicated in the Sepulveda Basin

Recreation Area - Recreation Lake Management Plan (City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks, Landscape Design Division, August 1990), shall be established at the following locations (Figure 2):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Receiving Water Stations</u>
A	Hayvenhurst Channel, upstream from lake discharge (100 feet upstream of the Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 5 outlet)
B	Hayvenhurst Channel at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 3 outlet)
C	Hayvenhurst Channel at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 4 outlet)
D	At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Hayvenhurst Channel
E	Los Angeles River, downstream from Hayvenhurst Channel and upstream from Woodley Flood Control Channel
F	At the Recreation Lake outlet spillway, prior to discharge into Hayvenhurst Channel
G	Recreation Lake bottom drain outlet at the Los Angeles River
H	At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Bull Creek
I	Los Angeles River, upstream of Bull Creek (Station R-4 may be substituted for Station I)
J	Bull Creek at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain Nos. 1, 2 outlet)

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Receiving Water Stations</u>
K	Bull Creek, upstream of lake discharge (100 feet upstream of Recreation Lake Storm Drain Nos. 1, 2 outlet)
L	Hayvenhurst Channel at lake weir outlet (at Recreation Lake Storm Drain No. 5 outlet)

- D. Receiving water stations for Lake Discharge Serial No. 007, as indicated in the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area - Wildlife Lake Area Management Plan (City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation & Parks, Landscape Design Division, February 1991), shall be established at the following locations (Figure 3):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Receiving Water Stations</u>
W-A	Haskell Flood Control Channel, 200 feet upstream from diverter (station upstream from lake discharge)
W-B	Haskell Flood Control Channel at Burbank Boulevard (downstream from confluence of the lake outlet channel)
W-C	At the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Haskell Flood Control Channel (downstream from lake discharge)
W-D	Los Angeles River, upstream of Haskell Flood Control Channel (Station R-2 may be substituted for Station W-D)
W-E	Los Angeles River, downstream of Haskell Flood Control Channel (station R-6 may be substituted for station W-E)

- E. Stations within the Recreation Lake for Discharge Serial No. 002, as indicated in the Revised Addendum to Sepulveda Basin Recreation Lake Management Plan (City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation & Parks, August 23, 1991), shall be established at the following locations (Figure 2):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Recreation Lake Stations</u>
No. 1	400 feet from the shoreline inflow waterfall
No. 2	400 feet southwest from Station No. 1
No. 3	400 feet southeast from Station No. 2
No. 4	400 feet from the outlet spillway
No. 5	In the lake inlet chamber
No. 6	In the northwest lobe of the lake, at the center of the lobe
No. 7	In the southwest cove of the lake, at the center of the cove area

- F. Stations within the Wildlife Lake for Discharge Serial No. 003, as indicated in the above-mentioned wildlife lake management plan, shall be established at the following locations (Figure 3):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Wildlife Lake Stations</u>
W-1	In the center of the lake, north of the island, within the deep channel area
W-2	South of the island, near the westerly lake shoreline at 2 foot water depth

Station Number

Wildlife Lake Stations

W-3

Within the concrete-lined lake outlet channel that discharges to Haskell Channel

G. Type and frequency of monitoring. In reference to Stations A through L, W-A through W-E, 1 through 7, and W-1 through W-3, the first year's data will be evaluated and the Executive Officer shall determine whether to modify the sampling constituents, the minimum frequency of analysis, station locations, or the number of stations. Until approval has been given to modify the program, these monitoring requirements all remain in effect.

1. The following analyses be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-2, R-4, R-5, and R-6:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	weekly
Total coliform	number/100ml	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	weekly
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total phosphate	mg/l	quarterly

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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Conductivity	$\mu$ mhos/cm	quarterly
MBAS	mg/l	quarterly
COD	mg/l	quarterly
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/l	quarterly
Oil and Grease	mg/l	quarterly
Arsenic	mg/l	semi-annually
Cadmium	mg/l	semi-annually
Total Chromium	mg/l	semi-annually
Copper	mg/l	semi-annually
Lead	mg/l	semi-annually
Mercury	mg/l	semi-annually
Nickel	mg/l	semi-annually
Zinc	mg/l	semi-annually
Cyanide	mg/l	semi-annually
Phenolic compounds	mg/l	semi-annually
Aldrin and Dieldrin	$\mu$ g/l	semi-annually
Endrin	$\mu$ g/l	semi-annually
HCH	$\mu$ g/l	semi-annually
Chlordane	$\mu$ g/l	semi-annually
Toxaphene	$\mu$ g/l	semi-annually
PCBs	$\mu$ g/l	semi-annually



<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
DDTs	µg/l	semi-annually
PAHs	µg/l	semi-annually

2. The receiving water monitoring program for the Recreation Lake shall be implemented once the discharge through Serial No. 002 begins. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations A through L:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	weekly
Total coliform	number/100ml	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	weekly
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total phosphate	mg/l	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
MBAS	mg/l	quarterly
COD	mg/l	quarterly

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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> ,20°C	mg/l	quarterly
Oil and Grease	mg/l	quarterly
Arsenic	mg/l	semi-annually
Cadmium	mg/l	semi-annually
Total Chromium	mg/l	semi-annually
Copper	mg/l	semi-annually
Lead	mg/l	semi-annually
Mercury	mg/l	semi-annually
Nickel	mg/l	semi-annually
Zinc	mg/l	semi-annually
Cyanide	mg/l	semi-annually
Phenolic compounds	mg/l	semi-annually
Aldrin and Dieldrin	µg/l	semi-annually
Endrin	µg/l	semi-annually
HCH	µg/l	semi-annually
Chlordane	µg/l	semi-annually
Toxaphene	µg/l	semi-annually
PCBs	µg/l	semi-annually
DDTs	µg/l	semi-annually
PAHs	µg/l	semi-annually

3. The receiving water monitoring program for the Wildlife Lake shall be implemented once the discharge through Serial No. 003 begins. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations W-A through W-E:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	weekly
Total coliform	number/100ml	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	weekly
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total phosphate	mg/l	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
MBAS	mg/l	quarterly
COD	mg/l	quarterly
BOD <sub>5</sub> ,20°C	mg/l	quarterly
Oil and Grease	mg/l	quarterly
Arsenic	mg/l	semi-annually
Cadmium	mg/l	semi-annually

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total Chromium	mg/l	semi-annually
Copper	mg/l	semi-annually
Lead	mg/l	semi-annually
Mercury	mg/l	semi-annually
Nickel	mg/l	semi-annually
Zinc	mg/l	semi-annually
Cyanide	mg/l	semi-annually
Phenolic compounds	mg/l	semi-annually
Aldrin and Dieldrin	µg/l	semi-annually
Endrin	µg/l	semi-annually
HCH	µg/l	semi-annually
Chlordane	µg/l	semi-annually
Toxaphene	µg/l	semi-annually
PCBs	µg/l	semi-annually
DDTs	µg/l	semi-annually
PAHs	µg/l	semi-annually

4. The monitoring program for the Recreation Lake shall be implemented once the discharge through Serial No. 002 begins. The following analyses shall be conducted on samples obtained from the Recreation Lake Station Nos. 1 through 7. From the in-lake stations, samples shall be taken at one foot and seven foot water depths:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	daily
Temperature	°F	daily
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	daily
Total nitrogen*	mg/l	weekly
Ammonia nitrogen*	mg/l	weekly
Organic nitrogen*	mg/l	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen*	mg/l	weekly
Nitrite nitrogen*	mg/l	weekly
Total phosphorus*	mg/l	weekly
Organic phosphorus*	mg/l	weekly
Condensed phosphorus*	mg/l	weekly
Orthophosphorus*	mg/l	weekly

\*After these constituents have been monitored for three months and the non-limiting nutrient has been determined, sampling for that non-limiting nutrient shall be changed to monthly upon approval by the Executive Officer. Until approval has been given, weekly monitoring shall remain in effect.

- The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Recreation Lake Station No. 4 (samples shall be taken at one foot and seven foot water depths):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Fecal coliform	number/100ml	monthly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total coliform	number/100ml	monthly
Suspended solids	mg/l	monthly
Conductivity	μmhos/cm	monthly

6. The monitoring program for the Wildlife Lake shall be implemented once the discharge through Serial No. 003 begins. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at the Wildlife Lake station nos. W-1, W-2, and W-3 (samples shall be taken from mid-depth):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	daily
Temperature	°F	daily
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	daily
Total nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	weekly
Total phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Organic phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Condensed phosphorus	mg/l	weekly
Orthophosphorus	mg/l	weekly

7. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Wildlife Lake Station No. W-3:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Fecal coliform	number/100ml	weekly
Total coliform	number/100ml	weekly
Suspended solids	mg/l	monthly
Conductivity	$\mu$ mhos/cm	monthly

H. Once every quarter, representative bottom samples shall be collected at Recreation Lake Station No. 4, Wildlife Lake Station No. W-2, and Los Angeles River Station No. R-2. These bottom samples shall be analyzed for total organic nitrogen, total organic carbon, sediment grain size distribution, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, PCBs, DDTs, PAHs, cyanide, phenols, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, HCH, chlordane and toxaphene. Constituents to be included in the PAHs analysis shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

I. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made in the reaches bounded by Station Nos. R-5 and R-2, Station Nos. K and H, Station Nos. A and D, Station Nos. H and D, and Station Nos. W-A and W-C, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:

1. oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
2. sludge deposits
3. discoloration of surface waters
4. algal blooms
5. odors
6. foam

7. any unusual occurrences

The following shall also be noted in the log:

1. date and time of observation
2. weather conditions
3. estimate of flow

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

J. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage into the Los Angeles River system, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water stations and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water station. Coliform samples shall be collected at each station on the date of the spill or bypass, if possible, and daily on each of the following four days.

K. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Los Angeles River system.

V. Compliance With 4, 7 and 30-Day Average Limits

- A. For any weekly monitored constituent: if any result of a weekly analysis exceeds the 4-day or 7-day average limit (or the 30-day average limit if no 4-day or 7-day limit is prescribed), the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result. Daily testing shall continue for at least 7 consecutive days and until compliance with the 4-day or 7-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to weekly. Chloride monitoring is excluded from this requirement.
- B. For any monthly, quarterly, and semi-annually monitored constituents:



1. If any result of any analysis exceeds the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated.
2. If any result of any analysis exceeds the 4-day average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result. Daily testing shall continue for at least 7 consecutive days and until compliance with the 4-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated.

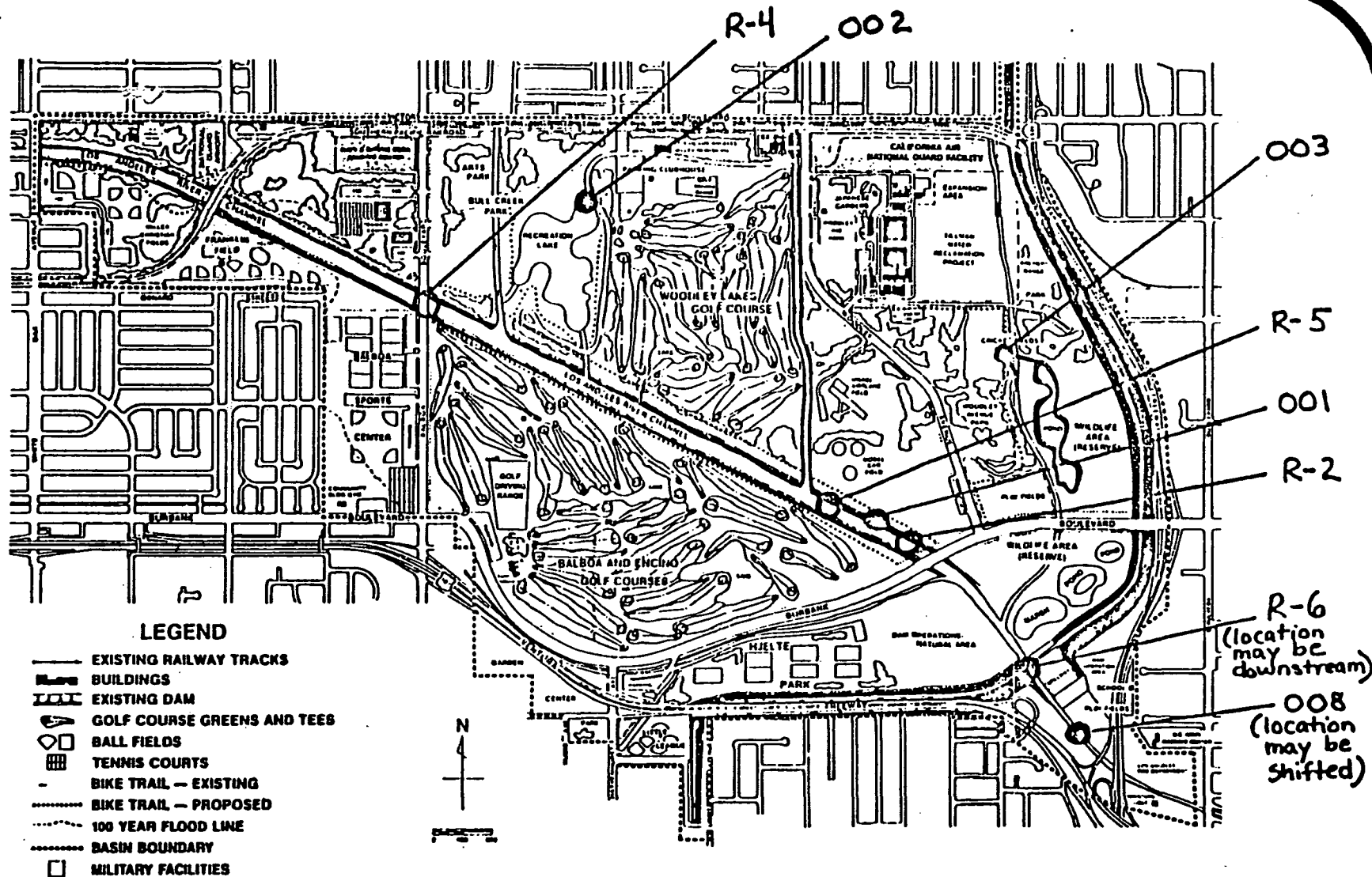
VI. The detection limits employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the discharger can demonstrate that a particular detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher detection limit for the Executive Officer. At least once a year, the discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory quality assurance/quality control procedures.

Ordered by:



ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.  
Executive Officer

Date: September 9, 1991



R-4 002

003

R-5

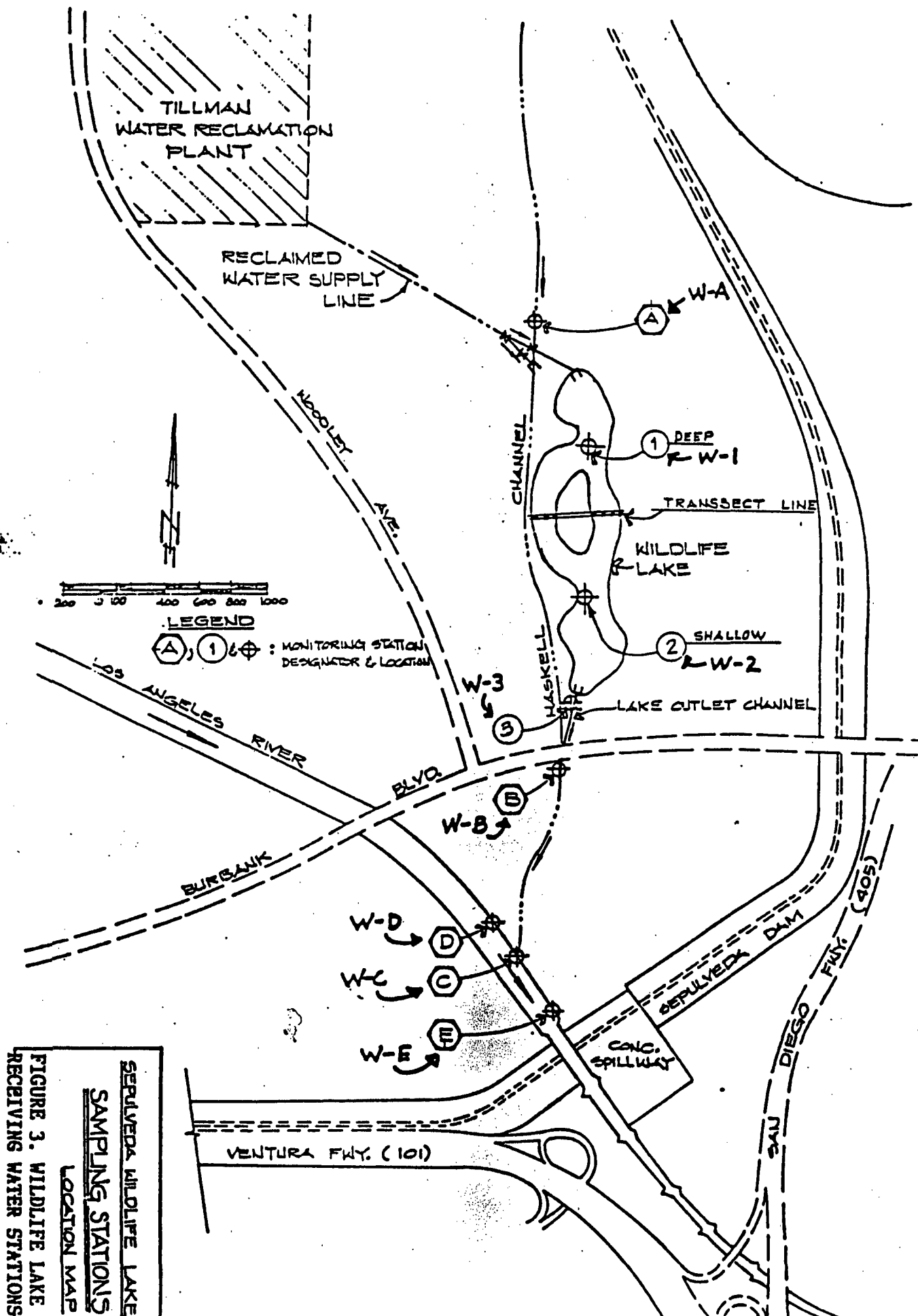
001

R-2

R-6  
(location may be downstream)

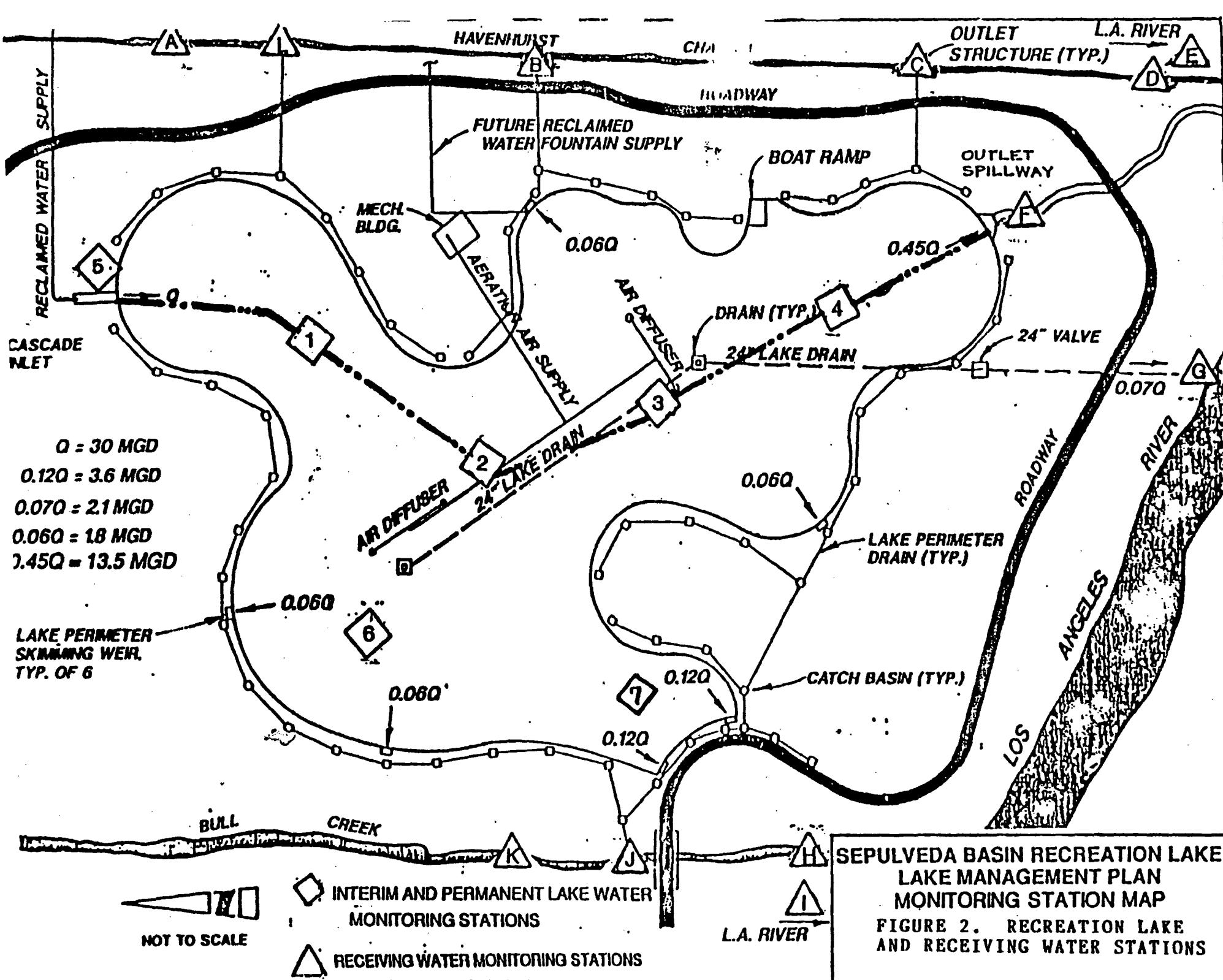
008  
(location may be shifted)

T-27





**SEPUVEDA WILDLIFE LAKE**  
**SAMPLING STATIONS**  
**LOCATION MAP**

**FIGURE 3. WILDLIFE LAKE / RECEIVING WATER STATIONS**



$Q = 30$  MGD  
 $0.12Q = 3.6$  MGD  
 $0.07Q = 2.1$  MGD  
 $0.06Q = 1.8$  MGD  
 $7.45Q = 13.5$  MGD



-  INTERIM AND PERMANENT LAKE WATER MONITORING STATIONS
-  RECEIVING WATER MONITORING STATIONS

SEPULVEDA BASIN RECREATION LAKE  
 LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
 MONITORING STATION MAP  
 FIGURE 2. RECREATION LAKE  
 AND RECEIVING WATER STATIONS

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

REQUIREMENTS FOR PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, the 24-hour composite sampling of the influent and effluent for those pollutants the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users. The discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos until EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under Federal Regulation 40 CFR Part 136. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of semiannually. The discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the discharger believes may be causing or contributing to interference, pass through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136 and amendments thereto.
2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the discharger knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass Through, Interference or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.
3. The cumulative number of industrial users that the discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.
4. An updated list of the discharger's industrial users including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The list shall identify the industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable.

Requirements for  
Pretreatment  
Annual Report

The list shall indicate which categorical industries, or specific pollutants from each industry; are subject to local limitations that are more stringent than the Federal Categorical Standards. The discharger shall also list the noncategorical industrial user that are subject only to local discharge limitations. The discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each industrial user by employing the following descriptions:

- a. In compliance with Baseline Monitoring Report requirements (where applicable);
- b. Consistently achieving compliance;
- c. Inconsistently achieving compliance;
- d. Significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii).;
- e. On a compliance schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);
- f. Not achieving compliance and not on a compliance schedule;
- g. The discharger does not know the industrial user's compliance status.

A report describing the compliance status of any industrial user characterized by the descriptions in items c through g above shall be submitted quarterly from the annual report date to the Regional Board, State Board, and EPA Region 9. The report shall identify the specific compliance status of each such industrial user. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence upon issuance of this permit.

5. A summary of the inspection and sampling activities conducted by the discharger during the past year to gather information and data regarding industrial users. The summary shall include:
  - a. The names and addresses of the industrial users subject to surveillance by the discharger and an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both and the frequency of these activities at each user; and

Requirements for  
Pretreatment  
Annual Report

- b. The conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.
6. A summary of the compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include the names and addresses of the industrial users affected by the following actions:
- a. Warning letters or notices of violation regarding the industrial users apparent noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the apparent violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
  - b. Administrative Orders regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
  - c. Civil actions regarding the Industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
  - d. Criminal actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
  - e. Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user identify the amount of the penalties;
  - f. Restriction of flow to the treatment plant; or
  - g. Disconnection from discharge to the treatment plant.

Requirements for  
Pretreatment  
Annual Report

7. A description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the information in the discharger's Approved Pretreatment Program including, but not limited to changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitations; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms; resource requirements; or staffing levels.
8. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
9. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.
10. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.
11. Triplicate signed copies of these reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board, State Board, and EPA Regional Administrator at the following addresses:

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM COORDINATOR  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION  
101 Centre Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA. 91754-2156

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
Division of Water Quality  
Regulatory Section  
P.O. Box 944213  
Sacramento, CA. 94244-2130

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Region 9 ATTN: W-3  
215 Fremont Street  
San Francisco, CA. 94105



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS, GENERAL MONITORING AND  
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Requirements

1. Neither the disposal nor any handling of wastes shall cause pollution or nuisance.
2. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
3. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
4. Wastes discharged shall not contain visible oil or grease, and shall not cause the appearance of grease, oil or oily slick, or persistent foam in the receiving waters or on channel banks, walls, inverters or other structures.
5. Wastes discharged shall not increase the natural turbidity of the receiving waters at the time of discharge.
6. Wastes discharged shall not cause the formation of sludge deposits.
7. Wastes discharged shall not damage flood control structures or facilities.
8. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
9. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Revised 5/16/90

**Standard Provisions  
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10. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100° F.
11. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
12. Effluent limitation standards established pursuant to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

**B. General Provisions**

1. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from his liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.
2. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
3. The discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this order. Any violation of this order constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act, its regulations and the California Water Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, Order termination, Order revocation and reissuance, denial of an application for reissuance; or a combination thereof.
4. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
5. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.
6. The Regional Board, EPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:
  - a) Entry upon premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, or where records are kept

**Standard Provisions  
and General Monitoring  
and Reporting Requirements**

under conditions of this Order;

- (b) Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Order;
  - (c) to inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
  - (d) To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.
7. 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 Order.
8. The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act 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. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition is established for toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge authorized herein and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition and so notify the discharger.
9. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
- (a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - (b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
  - (c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

**Standard Provisions  
and General Monitoring  
and Reporting Requirements**

10. In the event the discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:

- (a) breakdown of waste treatment equipment;
- (b) accidents caused by human error or negligence; or
- (c) other causes such as acts of nature,

the discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as he or his agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps were taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and what steps are being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

11. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

12. The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

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

14. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

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15. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
16. The discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
17. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed:
  - (a) In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharge originates;
  - (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
  - (c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;
  - (d) In the case of municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
18. The discharger shall notify the Board of:
  - (a) new introduction into such works of pollutants from a source which could be a new source as defined in section 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if such source were discharging pollutants to the waters of the United States,
  - (b) new introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such works by a source introducing pollutants into such works at the time the waste discharge requirements were adopted.

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Notice shall include a description of the quantity and quality of pollutants and the impact of such change on the quantity and quality of effluent from such publicly owned treatment works. A substantial change in volume is considered an increase of ten percent in the mean dry-weather flow rate. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice directly to the Regional Administrator.

19. The discharger shall notify the Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
20. The discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the facility or of any planned changes in the facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with requirements.
21. The discharger shall file with the Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
22. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
  - (a) that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
    - (i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
    - (ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

**Standard Provisions  
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- (iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
  - (iv) The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- (b) that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
23. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the discharger for bypass unless:
- (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that 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.);
  - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
  - (c) The discharger submitted a notice at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

The discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable. The discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in E-16.

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24. A discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for non-compliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
- (a) an upset occurred and that the discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - (b) the permitted facility was being properly operated by the time of the upset;
  - (c) the discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in E-16; and
  - (d) the discharger complied with any remedial measures required.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that non-compliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceeding, the discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

25. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Board. The Regional 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 Clean Water Act.

**C. Enforcement**

1. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties



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of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

2. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.
3. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Order shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.
4. 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.
5. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

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D. Monitoring Requirements

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
2. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application for this Order, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board or EPA at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge.
3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - (e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - (f) The results of such analyses.
4. All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.
5. All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.
6. The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

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7. The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in E-8 shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

When requested by the Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

8. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
9. For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply:
- (a) Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this permit, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
  - (b) If future analyses of two successive samples yield results greater than 90% of the maximum limit for a parameter, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory result on the second sample) to a minimum of once weekly until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.

**Standard Provisions  
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and Reporting Requirements**

**E. Reporting Requirements**

1. The discharger shall file with the Board technical reports on self monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in any Monitoring and Reporting Programs as directed by the Executive Officer.
2. In reporting the monitoring data, the discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernable. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.
3. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.
4. The discharger shall submit to the Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
5. The discharger shall file a technical report with this Board not later than 30 days after receipt of this Order, relative to the operation and maintenance program for this waste disposal facility. The information to be contained in that report shall include as a minimum, the following:
  - (a) The name and address of the person or company responsible for operation and maintenance of the facility.
  - (b) Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective).
  - (c) Frequency of maintenance, if preventive.

If an operation and maintenance report has been supplied to the Board previously and there have been no changes, a second report need not be provided.

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6. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the monitoring and Reporting Program.
  - (a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
  - (b) If the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
  - (c) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.
7. 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.
8. By March 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
9. The discharger shall include in the annual report, an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used for cooling and/or boiler water treatment and which are discharged.
10. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program".
11. Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

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"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 a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Executed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_,  
at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)"

12. If no flow occurred during the reporting period, the monitoring report shall so state.
13. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the EPA guidelines or in the monitoring and Reporting Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
14. This Board requires the discharger to file with the Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
  - (a) Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.
  - (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.

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- (c) Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.
- (d) Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events.

Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the discharger.

15. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
- (a) Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
  - (b) Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
  - (c) Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

16. The discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

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- (a) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
- (b) Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
- (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours.

The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis.

- 17. Should the discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information in a report, it shall promptly submit the missing or correct information.
- 18. The discharger shall report all instances of non-compliance not otherwise reported at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain all information listed in E-16.
- 19. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- 20. The discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report to:

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY  
CONTROL BOARD - LOS ANGELES REGION  
101 Centre Plaza Drive  
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156**

A copy of such monitoring report for those discharges designated as a major discharge shall also be mailed to:

**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 9  
1235 Mission Street  
San Francisco, CA 94103**



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4. The discharger shall require any industrial user of the treatment works to comply with applicable service charges and toxic pretreatment standards promulgated in accordance with Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall require each individual user to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Board and the Regional Administrator.
5. Collected screening, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal and in accordance with the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by a Regional Water Quality Control Board and which is in full compliance therewith.
6. Supervisors and operators of publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The annual report required by E-8 shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall include the date of each facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual, the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facilities. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with this order and permit and provide a summary of performance.

**G. Definitions**

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility whose operation is necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order.
2. "Composite sample" means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual

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**F. Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plant Requirements  
(Does not apply to any other type or class of discharger)**

1. Publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Regional Board of:

(a) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.

(b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the Order.

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

2. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within 90 days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administration officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:

(a) Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for that day.

(b) The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.

(c) The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

3. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.

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measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

"Composite sample" means, for other than flow rate measurement,

- (a) A combination of at least eight individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling;

OR

- (b) A combination of at least eight individual portions of equal volume obtained over a 24-hour period. The time interval will vary such that the volume of wastewater discharged between samplings remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

3. "Daily discharge" means:

- (a) For flow rate measurements, the average flow rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.
- (b) For pollutant measurements, the concentration or mass emission rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

4. The "daily discharge rate" shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate} = \frac{8.34}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (Q_i) (C_i)$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day,  $Q_i$  and  $C_i$  are the rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are

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associated with each of the  $N$  grab samples which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken,  $C_c$  is the concentration measured in the composite sample and  $Q_c$  is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

5. "Daily maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable "daily discharge" for pollutant measurements. Unless otherwise specified, the results to be compared to the "daily maximum" limit are based on composite samples."
6. "Duly authorized representative" is one whose:
  - (a) Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;
  - (b) 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.); and
  - (c) Written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. If an authorization becomes no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
7. "Grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with "daily maximum" limits and the "instantaneous maximum" limits.

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8. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
9. "Heavy metals" are for purposes of this Order, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, nickel, and zinc.
10. "Instantaneous maximum" concentration is defined as the maximum value measured from any single "grab sample."
11. "Median" of an ordered set of values is the value which the values above and below is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values, if there is no one middle value.
12. "Priority pollutants" are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 through V-9.
13. "6-month median" means a moving "median" of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.
14. "7-day" and "30-day average" shall be the arithmetic average of the values of daily discharge calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during any 7 and 30 consecutive calendar day periods, respectively.
15. "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR 122, Appendix D.
16. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with 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 action.