ORDER NO. R4-2018-0087
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG914001

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS-CONTAMINATED SITES TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	**June 14, 2018**
This Order shall become effective on:	**August 13, 2018**
This Order shall expire on:	**August 13, 2023**
This General NPDES Permit covers both major and minor discharges in accordance with the NPDES Permit Rating requirements by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R4-2013-0043 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act, and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

I, Deborah J. Smith, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 14, 2018.

Deborah J. Smith
Executive Officer

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I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

The presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater at various sites throughout the region causes, or threatens to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater. Remediation of these sites includes similar groundwater treatment and monitoring requirements. Waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with a general permit rather than individual permits. Waste waters discharged from the investigation and/or cleanup of the groundwater involving VOCs contamination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Treated groundwater from the cleanup and/or from construction dewatering activities at a site impacted by VOCs only, or by VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons at an underground storage tank (UST) site. Such UST site may have storm water collected in fuel storage secondary containment tanks and fuel spill washwater that contains similar contaminants as those from the investigation/cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater.
- Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and extraction of VOCs-contaminated groundwater.
- Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping test/aquifer testing.
- Groundwater generated from well development and purging of wells prior to sampling.
- Sampling equipment decontamination water.
- Subterranean seepage dewatering.

Either aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) are the treatment processes typically used to remove the VOCs from groundwater. When designed properly and operated efficiently, treatment systems using aeration or adsorption processes such as activated carbon can lower the concentration of VOCs and petroleum pollutants to below the detection limits. Limits established in the Order for VOCs and the petroleum pollutants can be met consistently if these treatment systems (or enhancements thereto) are properly operated and maintained.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

D. General Permit Application

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must apply for enrollment under the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit by submitting to the Regional Water Board a Notice of Intent (NOI). The definitions, acronyms and abbreviations used in this Order are listed in Attachment A and the Basin Plan mineral effluent limitations for stream reaches are listed in Attachment B.

1. Notice of Intent

a. Both Existing and New Dischargers eligible to seek coverage under the General NPDES Permit shall submit to the Executive Officer a complete NOI, including all information required by the NOI. The NOI is incorporated as Attachment C to this Order.

b. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of the untreated groundwater to be treated and

discharged under this Order. The analytical method(s) used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level[1], otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical results shall be submitted with the NOI. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment E.

c. The NOI for a New Discharger shall be accompanied by an enrollment fee in accordance with the Section 2200 Annual Fee Schedules of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board".

d. This Regional Water Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, injection of the groundwater, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. The Discharger shall include this feasibility study with the NOI.

e. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

2. Deadline for Submission

a. Renewal of NPDES permits for Existing Dischargers currently covered under individual permits, that meet the eligibility requirement for coverage under the General NPDES Permit and that have submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) or an NOI will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.

b. Existing Dischargers that were authorized to discharge under Order R4-2013-0043 will be sent an NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Water Board within 60 days of receipt; otherwise, permit coverage may be revoked. Existing Dischargers enrolling under this Order are required to collect representative untreated groundwater sample(s) and analyze the samples for all the constituents listed on Attachment E. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with the NOI; otherwise, the existing authorization may be terminated. The discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment, if the analytical test results of any constituent other than the pollutants with effluent limitations in Section V.A. exceeds the screening criteria in Attachment E. The discharger will be enrolled under other appropriate General NPDES Permit or an individual permit and the existing enrollment will be terminated.

c. New Dischargers shall file a complete NOI at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

3. Failure to Submit a NOI

Existing Dischargers who fail to submit a complete NOI by the deadline established herein will be deemed out of compliance with the General NPDES Permit and subject to all

[1] The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, 2005. See attached Appendix A.

penalties allowable pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code including Section 13261 thereof.

4. Authorization of Coverage

Upon receipt of the complete NOI, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For New Dischargers, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. If necessary, for existing Discharger, the Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General NPDES Permit even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI to be covered by the General NPDES Permit.

5. Notice of Start-Up

New Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board staff of the time and date for commencement of the discharge(s) authorized under the General NPDES Permit at least seven days prior to initiating a discharge.

E. Eligibility Requirements

1. Eligibility

a. This Order covers discharges to surface waters of treated groundwater and other wastewaters from the investigation, cleanup, or construction dewatering of VOCs only, or VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel and/or certain heavy metals associated with groundwater contamination.

b. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must demonstrate that:

1) Pollutant concentrations in the treated discharge do not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving water, including discharge prohibitions;

2) The treated discharge does not exceed applicable water quality objectives and criteria for the pollutants listed in Section V.A (including Attachment B) of this Order, and there will be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives or criteria;

3) Pollutant concentrations in a representative sample of the contaminated groundwater to be treated and discharged do not exceed the screening criteria in Attachment E, other than those constituents for which effluent limitations are established in Section V.A;

4) The discharge does not cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving waters;

5) The discharge will be routed through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of pollutants to meet the effluent limitations in this Order; and

6) The Discharger is able to comply with the terms and conditions of this General NPDES Permit.

2. Ineligibility

The discharge of groundwater containing priority toxic pollutants not limited in this permit are not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit.

F. Exclusion of Coverage

1. Notice of Termination

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. An NOT is a letter or form that lists the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the Compliance Inspection # (CI #) the name and address of the owner of the facility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the discharge associated with the General NPDES Permit has been eliminated. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

2. Change from Authorization Under General Permit to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under the NPDES program, whether by general or individual permit, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this General NPDES Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information, may determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit, and should be regulated under an individual or other general NPDES permit or, for discharges to land, under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). If the Regional Water Board issues a NPDES permit or WDRs, then the applicability of this General NPDES Permit to the discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of such NPDES permit or WDRs.

3. Change of Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the current owner/operator notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the current and new owner/operator containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

G. Basis for Fee

Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, section 2200, *Annual Fee Schedule,* requires that all discharges subject to a specific general permit shall pay an annual fee.

Discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit have a Threat to Water Quality rating of 1.A. Discharge coverage requires treatment systems to meet priority toxic pollutant effluent limitations that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water if limits are violated.

H. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in Attachment F - Fact Sheet of this Order.

III. FINDINGS

A. Background

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the USEPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at section 122 &123, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations[2], were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28 provides for issuance of General NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources: a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; b) discharge the same type of waste; c) require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions; d) require similar monitoring; and e) are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits. General NPDES permits enable Regional Water Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On March 7, 2013, this Regional Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and WDRs for Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG914001, Order No. 2013-0043). The General NPDES Permit covered discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the cleanup of VOCs contaminated-groundwater and similar discharges. Currently there are 10 dischargers enrolled under the General NPDES Permit.

B. Incorporation of Attachments

The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the permit application, through monitoring and reporting reports, and other available information. The background information and rationale for the Order requirements are contained in Attachment F, Fact Sheet and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order, which is hereby incorporated into this Order. Attachments A through E are also incorporated into this Order.

[2] All further regulatory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (or 40 CFR) unless otherwise indicated.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from that described in this Order are prohibited.

2. Discharges of any waste, other than those which meet eligibility requirements in Section II.B of this Order are prohibited, unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit or discharges into a permitted facility.

3. Discharges of extracted and/or treated groundwater in excess of the flow rates authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board are prohibited.

4. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.

5. Discharges causing a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder are prohibited.

6. Pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC, which are created by the treatment or the discharge of pollutants authorized under this Order, are prohibited.

7. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste are prohibited.

8. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated groundwater to waters of the State either at the treatment system or from any of the collection or transport systems or pump stations tributary to the treatment system is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Discharge of an effluent from the outfall location(s) listed in the enrollment authorization factsheet in excess of the following limitations is prohibited. In the authorization letter, when a Discharger is enrolled under this permit, the Executive Officer shall list in the factsheet each constituent from the appropriate effluent limitation table(s) below which is applicable to the Discharger's effluent.

a. General Effluent Limitations

Table 1. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters*	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
BOD_5 20°C (BOD)	mg/L	20	30
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Sulfides	mg/L	NA	1.0
Phenols	mg/L	NA	1.0
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	NA	0.1
Acetone	µg/L	NA	700
Acrolein	µg/L	NA	100

Parameters*	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.059	0.12
Benzene	µg/L	NA	1
Bromoform	µg/L	4.3	8.6
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.25	0.5
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	NA	30
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.4	0.81
Chloroethane	µg/L	NA	100
Chloroform	µg/L	NA	100
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	NA	0.56
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	NA	5
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	NA	0.38
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	NA	0.057
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	NA	0.52
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	NA	0.5
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	NA	0.8
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	NA	3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	NA	300
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	NA	0.05
Lead, TR**	µg/L	2	4.1
Chromium III, TR**	µg/L	NA	50
Chromium VI, TR**	µg/L	NA	50
Selenium	µg/L	4.1	8.2
Methyl bromide	µg/L	NA	10
Methyl chloride	µg/L	NA	3
Methylene chloride	µg/L	NA	4.7
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	NA	700
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	NA	5
Naphthalene	µg/L	NA	21
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	NA	0.00069
Perchlorate	µg/L	NA	6
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	NA	12
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	0.17	0.34
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	0.8	1.6
Toluene	µg/L	NA	150
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	NA	100
1,2-Trans-trichloroethylene	µg/L	NA	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	NA	200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	0.6	1.2
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2.7	5.4
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	NA	0.5
Xylenes	µg/L	NA	1750

NOTE: *. If the reported MDL is greater than the effluent limitation, then a Not Detected result using MDL detection is deemed to be in compliance.
**. Total Recoverable.

b. WQBELs based on TMDL WLAs

Table 2. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL Wasteload Allocations (WLAs), Dry Weather

Reach	Units	Copper, TR		Lead, TR[3]		Zinc, TR		Selenium, TR	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	25	31	16	NA	NA	8.2	4.1
Reach 4	µg/L	170	84	16	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tujunga Wash	µg/L	270	140	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	150	75	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Verdugo Wash	µg/L	82	41	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	170	84	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	200	100	23	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	150	74	15	7.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 2	µg/L	140	71	18	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arroyo Seco	µg/L	48	24	18	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	150	75	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	100	52	15	7.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Reach. 1	µg/L	210	100	8.2	4.1	210	110	NA	NA

Table 3. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 – All Reaches of Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Cadmium, TR	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Copper, TR	µg/L	67	34
Lead, TR	µg/L	62	31
Zinc, TR	µg/L	160	79

[3] The new lead TMDL based limitations are still undergoing regulatory review and are therefore, not in effect or applicable. In the interim, the existing lead limitations in the previous Order R4-2013-0043, as shown in this Table, apply to all discharges to Los Angeles River.

Table 4. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Geometric Mean Monthly	Maximum Daily
E.coli density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Dry Weather Effluent Limitations		Wet Weather Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L	58	29	14	7
Lead, TR	µg/L	32	16	77	38
Zinc, TR	µg/L	730	360	105	52

Table 6. WQBELs based on USEPA's Los Cerritos Channel Metal TMDL

Constituents	Units	Dry Weather Effluent Limitations		Wet Weather Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L	31	16	9.8	4.8
Lead, TR	µg/L	NA	NA	59	28
Zinc, TR	µg/L	NA	NA	96	48

Table 7. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs, WET Weather[4]

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	9.7	4.8
Lead, TR	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	43	21
Zinc, TR	µg/L	70	35

[4] Exceedances of California Toxic Rule (CTR) criteria for metals were only observed in freshwaters of Dominguez Channel during wet weather; therefore, WQBELs are set for wet weather only.

Table 8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs

Constituent	Units	Dominguez Channel Estuary		Greater Harbor Waters	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L	6.1	3	6.1	3
Lead, TR	µg/L	14	7	14	7
Zinc, TR	µg/L	140	70	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	0.098	0.049	NA	NA
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	NA	NA
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	NA	NA
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	0.00034	0.00017

Table 9. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
SJC R-1, 2 [a]	µg/L	NA	NA	8.2	4.1
SGR R-1 [b]	µg/L	30	15	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	16	NA	NA
Estuary	µg/L	6.1	3	NA	NA

a. San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)

b. San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).

Table 10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet-Weather[5]

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR		Lead, TR		Zinc, TR	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
SGR R 2 [a]	µg/L	NA	NA	170	83	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	27	13	110	53	160	79

a. San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue).

[5] Defined in the Footnote 4.

Table 11. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	6.1	3	13	6.7	NA	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	6.1	3	13	6.7	NA	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	44	22	240	120	NA	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	6.1	3	14	6.8	8.2	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	6.1	3	14	6.8	8.2	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	260	130	NA	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	260	130	NA	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	48	24	260	130	NA	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	260	130	NA	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	48	24	260	130	NA	NA

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Wet Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	5.8	2.9	74	37	NA	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	5.8	2.9	74	37	NA	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	27	14	860	430	NA	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	290	140
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	290	140
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	31	15	960	480	NA	NA
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	31	15	960	480	NA	NA
8-Tapo Canyon Creek	µg/L	31	15	960	480	NA	NA
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	22	1300	640	NA	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	22	1300	640	NA	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	43	22	1300	640	NA	NA

Reaches	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	22	1300	640	NA	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	43	22	1300	640	NA	NA

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Dry and Wet Weather

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.051

Table 15. Calleguas Creek, Its Tributaries, and Magu Lagoon Toxicity TMDL

Pollutant	Units	Effluent Limitations
Toxicity	Toxicity Unit (TUc)	1

Table 16. Calleguas Creek, Its Tributaries, and Magu Lagoon TMDL for organophosphate pesticides (Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon)

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		4 Day Average	Acute	Chronic
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014	NA	NA
Diazinon	µg/L	NA	0.10	0.10

Table 17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3,5,6, and 7, and USEPA's Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Geometric Mean Monthly	Maximum Daily
Total Coliform (T)	MPL/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPL/100 mL	200	400
Enterococcus	MPL/100 mL	35	104
If ratio of F/T > 0.1	MPL/100 mL	NA	1,000

Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Cadmium	mg/kg dry	1.2
Copper	mg/kg dry	34
Lead	mg/kg dry	46.7
Silver	mg/kg dry	1.0
Zinc	mg/kg dry	150
Chlordane	μg/kg dry	1.3
DDTs	μg/kg dry	1.9
Total PCBs	μg/kg dry	3.2

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Waterbody	Effluent Limitations (mg/kg)*		
	Lead	Zinc	PAHs
Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles River Estuary	46.7	NA	4.022
Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	46.7	NA	4.022

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDLWLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Copper	mg/kg	34
Lead	mg/kg	46.7
Zinc	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
Total PCBs	µg/kg	22.7
Total DDTs	µg/kg	1.58
p,p' -DDE	µg/kg	2.2

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-35 –TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Daily Max	Monthly Avg.
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	1.15	NA
Total Phosphorous	mg/L	0.115	NA

Table 22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-8 –TMDL for Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and related Effects –Nitrogen TMDL

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Daily Max	30 day Average
Nitrate (NO_3-N	mg/L	NA	8
Nitrite (NO_2-N)	mg/L	NA	1.0
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	NA	8

2. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.

3. The temperature of the discharge shall not exceed 86ºF.

4. The discharge of an effluent with mineral and nitrogen constituents in excess of applicable limits given in Attachment B is prohibited. In the letter of determination, the Executive Officer shall indicate the WQBELs in Attachment B for watershed/stream reach mineral objectives applicable to the particular discharge.

5. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.

6. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average monthly 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.
7. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving waterbody.

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.2 units.
2. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5^{o} F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time shall the temperature be raised above 80°F as a result of waste discharged.
3. The waste discharged shall not cause the log mean limits of bacteria to be exceeded in Table 21 for freshwater receiving water and in Table 22 for saltwater receiving water with REC-1 designated beneficial use.

Table 23. Freshwater Bacteria Limitations

Parameters	Units	Receiving Water Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E. coli[6]	MPN/100 mL	126	235
E. coli* (Ballona Creek only)[7]	MPN/100 mL	126	576

[6] Applies also to Ballona Creek Reach 2, Centinela Creek and Del Rey Lagoon with designated beneficial use of Water Contact Recreation (REC-1).
[7] Applies to Ballona Creek Reach 1 and Benedict Canyon Channel with designated beneficial use of Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1).

Table 24. Saltwater Water Bacteria Limitations

Parameters	Units	Receiving Water Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 mL	200	400
Enterococcus	MPN/100 mL	35	104
If Fecal/Total Coliform > 0.1	MPN/100 mL	NA	1,000

4. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation.

5. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2004-022. Resolution No. 2004-022 revised the ammonia water quality objectives for inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater in the 1994 Basin Plan, to be consistent with USEPA's *"Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (Saltwater) - 1989"*. Adopted on March 4, 2004, Resolution No. 2004-022 was approved by State Water Board, OAL and USEPA on July 22, 2004, September 14, 2004, and May 19, 2005, respectively and is now in effect.

6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.

7. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.

8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

9. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.

13. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.

14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.

15. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

16. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

18. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

19. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VII. PROVISIONS

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with Section 122.41 & 122.42, are included in this Order. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under Section122.42. The Regional Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

a. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized under this Order to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit only if the discharger has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual permit, the authority to discharge under this general permit is no longer applicable.

b. The discharger shall comply with all the applicable items of the Standard Provisions and Reporting for Waste Discharge Requirements (Standard Provisions), which are part of this general permit (Attachment D). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.

c. Prior to application, the discharger shall submit for Executive Officer's approval the list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any.

d. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.

e. This Order neither exempts the discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.

f. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

g. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.

h. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from treatment facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is hereby authorized to prescribe a Monitoring and Reporting Program for each authorized discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP accompanying the transmittal for enrollment under this General NPDES permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if a TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices of Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Permit shall maintain and

update, as necessary, a Groundwater Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated groundwater (pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

a. The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

b. The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

c. The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

d. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

5. Engineering Design Report

For all new dischargers and existing dischargers where significant changes have made since prior submittals to the Regional Water Board, the NOI shall be accompanied by treatment flow schematic diagram and a certification, which demonstrates that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General Permit.

6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable

7. Other Special Provisions

a. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on August 13, 2023; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted. Notwithstanding Provision L (Expiration Date and Continuation of this Order) of Order No. R4-2013-0043, discharges regulated under Order No. R4-2013-0043 on or before sixtieth day of notification of adoption of this Order, that has submitted a completed NOI may continue under Order No. R4-2013-0043 until enrolled under this General Permit.

b. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new general permit order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

c. Rescission

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2013-0043, adopted by this Regional Board on March 7, 2013, is rescinded effective June 14, 2018.

8. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section IV of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. General

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Appendix A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

B. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average < (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data)> of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

H. Limitations Based on Sediment TMDLs

Where sediment based effluent limitations is applicable discharger are allowed to demonstrate compliance with sediment TMDL limitations by complying with the TSS effluent limitation and California Toxics Rule (CTR) based toxic effluent limitation for the sediment based TMDL toxics of concern.

If the effluent analysis satisfies Condition A or B as listed below, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the sediment limitations. Therefore, no further sediment monitoring is required.

Condition A: Does not exceed TSS effluent limits and the CTR values of the sediment TMDL priority pollutants (Sediment-CTR Values). Table showing the CTR values of the priority pollutants targeted in the TMDLs covered in this Order is in the Appendix B of the Order;

Condition B: Exceeds TSS effluent limits, but does not exceed the Sediment-CTR Values.

When both TSS and the Sediment-CTR Values are exceeded, an accelerated monitoring program for TSS and the exceeded priority pollutant(s) shall be implemented in the following week when the exceedances are observed.

If two consecutive effluent sampling events show exceedance for both TSS and the Sediment-CTR value(s), the discharger is determined to be non-compliance with sediment based effluent limitation. Thereafter, sediment based effluent monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the rest of the permitting cycle.

However, if two successive sampling events show compliance with TSS and the sediment-CTR value(s), the discharge shall continue with regular effluent monitoring in accordance with the MRP.

APPENDIX A

SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (μg/L)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs. The analytical method that are used should be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Bromomethane	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

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

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

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

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

** Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

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

Table 2d – – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

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

Techniques:

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

APPENDIX- B

Effluent Limitations based on CTR and State Implementation Policy (SIP) procedures for those Metals and Organics Listed in TMDLs; Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDLS, Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors TMDLs and Marina Del Rey Harbor Toxics TMDLs that require sediment analysis[8]

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017
Total PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA

[8] Compliance for TSS and the toxics pollutants in the effluent must be demonstrated to satisfy the compliance requirements for sediment Waste Load allocations for toxic pollutants listed in the respective TMDLs.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

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

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

Carcinogenic pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (*CV*) is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters include~~d~~, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation: the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

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

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

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

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

Not Detected (ND) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
c. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPT	Best practicable treatment control technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance

QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

ATTACHMENT B

In accordance with Section 3. Water Quality Objectives of the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, discharge of wastewater within a watershed/stream reach with constituent concentrations in excess of the following daily maximum limits (except required otherwise by TMDL specific to corresponding waterbodies) is prohibited:

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron[1] (mg/L)	Nitrogen[2] (mg/L)
1. Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Streams:	no waterbody specific limits				
2. Ventura River Watershed:					
a. Above Camino Cielo Road	700	300	50	1.0	5
b. Between Camino Cielo Road and Casitas Vista Road	800	300	60	1.0	5
c. Between Casitas Vista Road and confluence with Weldon Canyon	1000	300	60	1.0	5
d. Between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street	1500	500	300	1.5	10
e. Between Main St. and Ventura River Estuary	no waterbody specific limits				
3. Santa Clara River Watershed:					
a. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary	no waterbody specific limits				
b. Between Freeman Diversion and Highway 101 Bridge	1200	600	150	1.5	---
c. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion	1300	650	80	1.5	[3]
d. Between confluence of Piru Creek and A Street, Fillmore	1300	600	100	1.5	5
e. Between Blue Cut gauging station and confluence of Piru Creek	1300	600	[4]	1.5	5
f. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station	1000	400	[5]	1.5	6.8
g. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99	1000	300	[6]	1.5	10
h. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge	800	150	100	1.0	[7]
i. Above Lang gaging station	500	100	50	0.5	5
j. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam	600	250	45	1.0	5
k. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek	800	320	60	1.5	5
l. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam	800	400	60	1.0	5
4. Calleguas Creek Watershed:					
a. Above Potrero Road	850	250	150	1.0	10
b. Below Potrero Road	no waterbody specific limits				
5. Miscellaneous Los Angeles County Coastal Streams:	no waterbody specific limits				
a. Malibu Creek Watershed:	2000	500	500	2.0	10
b. Ballona Creek Watershed:	no waterbody specific limits				
6. Dominguez Channel Watershed:	no waterbody specific limits				
7. Los Angeles River Watershed:					
a. Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin	950	300	150	---	8
b. Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street. Includes Burbank Western Channel only.	950	300	190	---	8
c. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street	950	300	150	---	8
d. Los Angeles River - between Figueroa Street and L. A. River Estuary (Willow Street). Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway	1500	350	190	---	8
e. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River – between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds.	1550	350	150	---	8
f. Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway	750	300	180	---	8

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron[1] (mg/L)	Nitrogen[2] (mg/L)
g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	---	8
7. Los Angeles River Watershed (continued):					
h. Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds	250	30	10	---	8
i. Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam	250	30	10	---	8
j. Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds	300	40	15	---	8
k. Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam	350	50	20	---	8
l. Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds	250	30	10	---	8
8. San Gabriel River Watershed:					
a. San Gabriel River above Morris Dam	250	30	10	0.6	2
b. San Gabriel River between Morris Dam and Ramona Blvd.	450	100	100	0.5	8
c. San Gabriel River and tributaries – between Ramona Blvd. and Valley Blvd.	750	300	150	1.0	8
d. San Gabriel River – between Valley Blvd. and Firestone Blvd. Includes Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and San Jose Creek - downstream of 71 Freeway only.	750	300	180	1.0	8
e. San Jose Creek and tributaries - upstream of 71 Freeway	750	300	150	1.0	8
f. San Gabriel River - between Firestone Blvd. and San Gabriel River Estuary (downstream from Willow Street). Includes Coyote Creek.	no waterbody specific limits				
g. All other minor San Gabriel Mountain streams tributary to San Gabriel Valley	300	40	15	---	---
9. Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed	no waterbody specific limits				
10. Santa Ana River Watershed					
a. San Antonio Creek[8]	225	25	---	---	---
b. Chino Creek[8]	---	---	---	---	---
11. Island Watercourses:					
a. Anacapa Island	no waterbody specific limits				
b. San Nicolas Island	no waterbody specific limits				
c. Santa Barbara island	no waterbody specific limits				
d. Santa Catalina Island	no waterbody specific limits				
e. San Clemente Island	no waterbody specific limits				

Notes:

(1) Where naturally occurring boron results in concentrations higher than the stated limit, a site-specific limit may be determined on a case-by-case basis.

(2) Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO_3-N + NO_2-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.

(3) In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 8.1 mg/L.

(4) In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation for the reach is 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 117 mg/L.

(5)(6) In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

(7) In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 6.8 mg/L.

(8) These watercourses are primarily located in the Santa Ana Region. The water quality objectives for these streams have been established by the Santa Ana Regional Water Board. Dashed lines indicate that numerical objectives have not been established, however, narrative objectives shall apply. Refer to the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for more details.

ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF INTENT & INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT

CALIFORNIA Water Boards

EDMUND G. BROWN JR. GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIQUEZ SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

SECTION I. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.
A. New Discharge ☐ B. Material Change ☐ C. Existing Discharge ☐ CI # _____

SECTION II. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. OWNER				
Name/Agency		Contact Person		Title of Contact Person
Mailing Address		Email Address		
City	County	State	ZIP	Phone
B. OPERATOR (*If different from owner*)				
Name/Agency		Contact Person		Title of Contact Person
Mailing Address		Email Address		
City	County	State	ZIP	Phone
C. FACILITY				
Name of Facility		Owner Type (check one) 1. ☐City 2.☐ County 3.☐ State 4. ☐Fed 5. ☐ Private		
Address		Contact email address		
City	County	State	ZIP	Phone

D. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (SIC) (4 digit code in order of priority)			
1.)	(specify)	2.)	(specify)
Nature of Business (provide a brief description)			

SECTION III. APPLICABLE GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)

- ☐ Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2018-0087), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2018-0086), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2013-095), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2014-0060), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2009-0068), Include Attachment A – Screening Levels
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2014-0141)

SECTION IV. EXISTING REQUIREMENTS/PERMITS (Skip if not applicable)

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Regional Water Board for the facility.			
A. Order No.	_____	_____	_____
B. NPDES Permit(s)	_____	_____	_____

SECTION V. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Outfall Number	Latitude			Longitude			Receiving Waterbody (River, Stream, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.)
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	

SECTION VI. PROJECT INFORMATION (attach additional sheets, if necessary)

1). Description of project and discharge

2). Description of treatment process (Attach diagram showing the treatment process, if applicable)

3). Summary of feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. Where full or partial reuse is not possible, provide reasons why reuse cannot be achieved.

4). Description of additive's composition	
5). Proposed Maximum Discharge Flow	
6). Proposed discharge startup date	
7). Estimated discharge duration	

SECTION VII. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze representative influent wastewater sample for the pollutants listed on **Attachment E**.

For Discharges Hydrostatic Test:

Have you included a completed Attachment A – **Screening for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water**?
(Applies only to potable water related discharges.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

For Discharges from all other sources:

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form**?
(Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data) …… ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**, explain:

SECTION VIII. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Provide a 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000) showing the project location and identifying surface water to which you propose to discharge.

Fees: Have you included appropriate filing fee with this submittal? (Applicable to new enrollees only)
Make checks payable to the Water Resources Control Board

SECTION IX. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE (see appendix on who is authorized to sign)

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

_____ _____

Printed Name of Person Signing Date

_____

Signature

_____

Title

SECTION X. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: General Permit Unit

Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Regional Water Board at:

Phone (213) 576-6600
Fax (213) 576-6660

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMITS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS TO SURFACE WATERS

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for general permits. Please type or print clearly when completing the NOI form and the vicinity map(s).

One NOI should be submitted by each owner/operator to cover all proposed discharges within the boundaries of this Regional Water Board.

Section I. Discharge Status

Please check appropriate box indicating whether this application is for new discharge, material change, or existing discharge. If it is an existing discharge, indicate four digit CI #.

Section II. Facility/Discharge Information

A. Section II.A. Owner

Name/Agency – The name (first and last)of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.
Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).
E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.
Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.
Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

B. Section II.B. Operator (if different from owner)

Name/Agency – The name (first and last)of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.
Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).
E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner or operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.
Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.
Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

C. Section II.C. Facility

Name – The name (first and last) of the person responsible for this facility.

Address – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.
E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the facility address.
Phone – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.

Section II.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (4 digit code in order of priority)

List, in descending order of significance, the 4—digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classification may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility the NPDES Permitting Units of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Section III. Type of Discharge
Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

Section IV. Existing Requirements/Permits
If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

Section V. Outfall and Receiving Water Information
If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

Section VI. Project Information
Provide summary description of the project. Also describe the general characteristic of the discharge. If required, indicate the treatment process that would be needed to bring the discharge into compliance. Demonstrate that options of discharging to the sanitary sewer, conservation, reuse, and infiltration have been considered and found infeasible or that potential reuse is feasible. If additives are used in the project and/or treatment, briefly describe their compositions and provide corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Form. Provide estimate of maximum discharge flow rate, proposed discharge startup date, and estimated discharge duration.

Section VII. Discharge Quality
This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze for the pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or*, Attachment E – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water (applies to potable water related discharges only)*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

Section VIII. Other Required Information
Attach to this application a topographic map (7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map, Scale 1:24,000) of the area. The map must show the outline of the facility.

Section IX. Certification and Signature

Printed Name of Person Signing – Please type or print legibly. This section should be filled out by the responsible person as defined by 40 CFR section 122.22.
Signature and Date – Signature of name printed above and the date signed.
Title – The professional title of the person signing the NOI.

Required signatories per 40 CFR section 122.22

1. For a corporation
   By responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (I) A president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental laws and regulations; the manager can assure that the necessary systems are established or action taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship
   By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

3. For a municipality, State, Federal or public agency
   By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (I) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)*].

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

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR § 122.41(g)*].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR § 122.5(c)*].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), USEPA, and/or their authorized

representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [*40 CFR § 122.41(i)*] [*CWC 13383(c)*]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1)*];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2)*];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3)*];

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [*40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4)*].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i)*].

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].

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

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

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(A)*];

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

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

5. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(2)*].

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

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

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. For situations in which none of the EPA-approved methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess reasonable potential or to monitor compliance with a permit limit, the method that has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, shall be used.

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

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all

monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2)].

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i)*];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];

3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and

6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

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

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)]; and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2)].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (2.) and (3.) of this provision [40 CFR § 122.41(k)].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-

president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1)*];

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2)*]; or

c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (2.) of this provision [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1)];

   b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)]; and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3)].

4. If an authorization under paragraph (3.) of this provision is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the Facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (3.) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR § 122.22(c)].

5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (2.) or (3.) of this provision shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i)].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

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

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

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

c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

F. Planned Changes

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

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b) [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2)].*

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7)*].

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Regional Water Board and State Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

B. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2)] [CWC 13385 and 13387].

C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [40 CFR § 122.41(a)(3)].

D. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(5)].

E. The CWA 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 six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR § 122.41(k)(2)].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)*]:

    a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i)*];

    b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];

    c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)*]; or

    d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iv)*].

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels" [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)*]:

    a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(i)*];

    b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(ii)*];

    c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)*]; or

    d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

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

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

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order [40 CFR § 122.42(b)(2)].

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW [*40 CFR § 122.42(b)(3)*].

ATTACHMENT E – SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

(Screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)

POLLUTANT	MUN[a] (µg/L)	Others[b] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
METALS[1]			
Antimony (Sb)	14	4300	5
Arsenic (As)	50	36	10
Beryllium (Be)	4	na	0.5
Cadmium (Cd)	2.4	9.4	0.5
Chromium III (Cr^{3+})	50	na	10
Chromium VI (Cr^{6+})	11	50	5
Copper (Cu)	9.4	3.7	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	5.2	na	5
Lead (Pb)	3.2	8.5	0.5
Mercury (Hg)	0.050	0.051	0.2
Nickel (Ni)	52	8.3	1
Selenium (Se)	5.0	5 / 71[2]	2
Silver (Ag)	4	2.2	0.25
Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1
Zinc (Zn)	122	86	20
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.057	3.2	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	na	na	1
Acetone	700	700	na
Acrolein	100	100	5
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5
Chloroethane	100	100	2
Chloroform	100	100	2

Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	na
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	na
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5
Toluene	150	150	2
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
Xylenes	1750	1750	na
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	na	5
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	na	na	5
2-Nitrophenol	na	na	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10
3,3’ Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	na	na	1
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5
4-Nitrophenol	na	na	5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	na	na	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	na	na	5
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1
Acenaphthylene	na	na	10
Anthracene	9600	110000	5
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	na	na	5
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	na	na	5
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5

Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10
Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10
di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10
di-n-Octyl phthalate	na	na	10
Fluoranthene	300	370	10
Fluorene	1300	14000	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5
Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05
Isophorone	8.4	600	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1
Naphthalene	21	na	10
Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10
Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1
Phenanthrene	na	na	5
Phenol	21000	4600000	50
Pyrene	960	11000	10
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4’-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05
4,4’-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05
4,4’-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01
Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005
Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01
beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005
Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1
delta-BHC	na	na	0.005
Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05
Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01
Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01
gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02
PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5

PCB 1232	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1242	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1248	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1254	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1260	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
Toxaphene	0.00073	0.00075	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS			
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	7000000	7000000	
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2
1,4-Dioxane	3	3	
Ethanol	1000	1000	1000
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2
Methanol	1000	1000	1000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	
Perchlorate	6	6	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	0.00001
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2	2	2
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	12	12	10
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	100	100	

(a) = Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.
(b) = Applies to all other receiving waters.
(1) = Metals concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.
(2) = Selenium screening level for other waters (freshwater is 5 ppb and saltwater is 71 ppb).

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. Background

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the USEPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at section 122 &123, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations[1], were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28 provides for issuance of General NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; b) discharge the same type of waste; c) require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions; d) require similar monitoring; and e) are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits. General NPDES permits enable Regional Water Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On May 12, 1997, this Regional Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and WDRs for Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG914001, Order No. R4-97-044). The General NPDES Permit covers discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the cleanup of VOCs contaminated-groundwater and similar discharges. The permit was subsequently renewed by the Regional Water Board Order R4-2001-0107 on May 23, 2002, by Order R4-2007-0022 on April 5, 2007, and by Order R4-2013-0043 on March 7, 2013. Currently there are 10 dischargers enrolled under the General NPDES Permit.

In accordance with Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the Regional Water Board must meet general program requirements prior to the re-issuance and adoption of a general NPDES permit. General program requirements include preparing a draft General NPDES Permit, public noticing, allowing a public comment period, and conducting a public hearing. To meet these requirements, the Regional Water Board prepared a draft General NPDES Permit. The draft General NPDES Permit was sent to interested parties on April 13, 2018 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested parties was scheduled for June 14, 2018. The Notice of Public Hearing was sent to the interested party list at the same time the draft General NPDES Permit was sent. A public hearing notice was also posted in major newspapers in the counties of Los Angeles and Ventura.

Major conditions in the expiring Order No. R4-2013-0043 General NPDES Permit CAG914001 remain in this Order, including Effluent Limitations and Discharge Provisions. TMDL requirements approved so far in the jurisdiction of the Region Water Board are considered and corresponding limits are applied. This Order is formatted consistent with the State Water Board

[1] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

NPDES permit template. In addition, this Order requires filing of Notice of Intent for all dischargers under this General NPDES Permit to streamline the permit application process.

B. General Criteria for Coverage

This General NPDES Permit is intended to cover new or existing discharges of treated groundwater to surface waters, resulting from cleanup activities of VOCs contaminated sites. To be covered by this General NPDES Permit, discharges must meet the following criteria:

1. The discharge from the treatment facility shall contain no pollutants exceeding the discharge effluent limits;
2. The discharge shall not adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water;
3. The discharge is necessary because a polluted groundwater cleanup operation is required;
4. The discharge is necessary because no feasible alternative to the discharge (reinjection, reclamation, evaporation, discharge to a community wastewater treatment and disposal system, etc.) is available; and
5. The discharge is in the public interest.

This General NPDES Permit does **not** cover discharges of treated groundwater impacted by heavy metals[2] (excluding lead, chromium III and chromium VI) or other toxic pollutants not limited in this permit, although mandatory discharge limits on heavy metals and other toxic pollutants required by TMDL are imposed on all dischargers.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this General NPDES Permit is to facilitate regulation of discharges from the new or existing discharges of treated groundwater to surface waters, resulting from cleanup activities for VOCs. To obtain coverage under this General NPDES Permit, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form and pay a filing fee. An NOI Form must be signed to be valid. Signing the certification on the NOI Form signifies that the Discharger intends to comply with the provisions of this General NPDES Permit.

A. General Permit Application

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must apply for enrollment under the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit by submitting to the Regional Water Board a Notice of Intent (NOI).

1. Notice of Intent

a. Both Existing and New Dischargers eligible to seek coverage under the General NPDES Permit shall submit to the Executive Officer a complete NOI, including all information required by the NOI. The NOI is incorporated as Attachment C to this Order.

b. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of the untreated groundwater to be treated and

[2] Heavy metals have relatively high densities, atomic weights or atomic numbers and are toxic in nature if present in the water in the amounts above the California Toxic Rule (CTR) values and as specified in the 40 CFR Part 131.

discharged under this Order. The analytical method(s) used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level[3], otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical results shall be submitted with the NOI. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment E.

c. The NOI for a New Discharger shall be accompanied by an enrollment fee in accordance with the Section 2200 *Annual Fee Schedules* of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board".

d. Pursuant to section 2, Article X of the California Constitution, and section 275 of the California Water Code on preventing waste and unreasonable use of waters of the state, this Regional Water Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, injection of the groundwater, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. The Discharger shall include this feasibility study with the NOI.

e. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

2. Deadline for Submission

a. Existing Dischargers that were authorized to discharge under Order R4-2013-0043 will be sent an NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Water Board within 60 days of receipt; otherwise, permit coverage may be revoked. Existing Dischargers enrolling under this Order are required to collect representative untreated groundwater sample(s) and analyze the sample for all the constituents listed on Attachment E. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with the NOI; otherwise, the existing authorization may be terminated. The discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment, if the analytical test results of any constituent other than the pollutants with effluent limitations in Section V.A. exceeds the screening criteria in Attachment E. The discharger will be enrolled under other appropriate General NPDES Permit or an individual permit and the existing enrollment will be terminated.

b. New Dischargers shall file a complete NOI Form at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

3. Failure to Submit a NOI FORM

Existing Dischargers who fail to submit a complete NOI Form by the deadline established herein will be deemed out of compliance with the General NPDES Permit and subject to all penalties allowable pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code including Section 13261 thereof.

4. Authorization of Coverage

Upon receipt of the complete NOI, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of

[3] The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, 2005. See attached Appendix A.

this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. The Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General NPDES Permit even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI Form to be covered by the General NPDES Permit, as specified in Section II. A. 4. of this Order.

Renewal of permits for existing Dischargers covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility requirement and that have submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) or an NOI Form will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.

5. Notice of Start-Up

New Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board staff of the time and date for commencement of the discharge(s) authorized under the General NPDES Permit at least seven days prior to initiating a discharge.

B. Eligibility Requirement

1. Eligibility

a. This Order covers discharges to surface waters of treated groundwater and other wastewaters from the investigation, cleanup, or construction dewatering of VOCs (or VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons) and/or certain heavy metals associated with the contaminated groundwater.

b. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must demonstrate that:

1) Pollutant concentrations in the treated discharge do not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving water, including discharge prohibitions;

2) The treated discharge does not exceed applicable water quality objectives and criteria for the pollutants listed in Section V.A (including Attachment B). of this Order, and there will be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives or criteria.

3) Pollutant concentrations in a representative sample of the contaminated groundwater to be treated and discharged do not exceed the screening criteria in Attachment E, other than those constituents for which effluent limitations are established in Section V.A.

4) The discharge does not cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving waters;

5) The discharge will be routed through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of pollutants to meet the effluent limitations in this Order; and

6) The Discharger is able to comply with the terms and conditions of this General NPDES Permit.

2. Ineligibility

Groundwater containing priority toxic pollutants not regulated in this permit are not eligible

for coverage under this General NPDES Permit and shall be covered under an another appropriate permit.

C. Exclusion of Coverage

1. Termination of Discharge

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. An NOT is a letter that lists the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) or the Compliance Inspection Number (CI#), the name and address of the owner of the facility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the discharge associated with the General NPDES Permit has been eliminated. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

2. Change from Authorization Under General Permit to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under the NPDES program, whether by general or individual permit, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this General NPDES Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information and may determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit and should be regulated under an individual or other general NPDES permit or, for discharges to land, under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). If the Regional Water Board issues such NPDES permit or WDRs, then the applicability of this General NPDES Permit to the discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of such NPDES permit or WDRs.

3. Transferring Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the current owner/operator notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the current and new owner/operator containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

4. Basis for Fee

Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, section 2200, Annual Fee Schedule, requires that all discharges subject to a specific general permit shall pay an annual fee.

Discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit have a Threat to Water Quality rating of Category 1. Discharge coverage requires treatment systems to meet priority toxic pollutant effluent limitations that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water if limits are violated.

III. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

The presence of VOCs in the groundwater at various sites throughout the region causes, or threatens to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the groundwater. Remediation of these sites includes similar groundwater treatment and monitoring requirements,

and waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with a general permit rather than individual permits. This Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of wastewaters generated from the investigation or cleanup of VOCs in the groundwater to surface waters under the jurisdiction of this Regional Water Board.

Waste waters discharged from the investigation and/or cleanup of the groundwater involving VOCs contamination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Treated groundwater from the cleanup and/or from construction dewatering activities at a site impacted by VOCs only, or by VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons at an underground storage tank (UST) site. Such UST sites may have storm water collected in fuel storage secondary containment tanks and fuel spill washwater that contains similar contaminants as those from the investigation/cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater;
- Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and extraction of VOCs-contaminated groundwater;
- Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping test/aquifer testing;
- Groundwater generated from well development and purging of wells prior to sampling;
- Sampling equipment decontamination water; and
- Subterranean seepage dewatering.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General NPDES Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the receiving waters and discharge location(s) will be incorporated in the Fact Sheet and Monitoring and Reporting Program that will be transmitted with the enrollment authorization letter.

1. Summary of Existing Requirements

a. Effluent Limitations

1) Effluent limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in the existing Order R4-2013-0043 for discharges from the discharge point of the treatment facility are as follows:

Table 1. Existing Effluent Limitations

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75
Turbidity	NTU	50	150
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	20	30
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Sulfides	mg/L	NA	1.0
Phenols	mg/L	NA	1.0

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	NA	0.1
Acetone	µg/L	NA	700
Acrolein	µg/L	NA	100
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	NA	0.059
Benzene	µg/L	NA	1.0
Bromoform	µg/L	NA	4.3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	NA	0.25*
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	NA	30
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	NA	0.401*
Chloroethane	µg/L	NA	100
Chloroform	µg/L	NA	100
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	NA	0.56
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	NA	5
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	NA	0.38*
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	NA	0.057*
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	NA	0.52
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	NA	0.5
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	NA	0.8
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	NA	3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	NA	700
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	NA	0.05*
Lead, TR	µg/L	2.6	5.2
Chromium III, TR	µg/L	50	50
Chromium VI, TR	µg/L	8	16
Methyl bromide	µg/L	NA	10
Methyl chloride	µg/L	NA	3
Methylene chloride	µg/L	NA	4.7
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	NA	700
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	NA	5
Naphthalene	µg/L	NA	21
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	NA	0.00069*
Perchlorate	µg/L	NA	4
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	NA	12
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	NA	0.17*
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	NA	0.8

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Toluene	µg/L	NA	150
Total petroleum hydrocarbons*	µg/L	NA	100
1,2-Trans-trichloroethylene	µg/L	NA	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	NA	200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	NA	0.60
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	NA	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	NA	0.5
Xylenes	µg/L	NA	1750

NOTE: *. If reported detection level is greater than effluent limit, then a Not Detected result using the corresponding ML value is deemed to be in compliance.

**. Toxicity of this chemical increases with decreasing hardness concentration. The figure in the table is determined based on effluent $CaCO_3$ concentration of 100 mg/L.

2) The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.

3) The temperature of the discharge shall not exceed 86ºF.

4) The discharge of an effluent with mineral and nitrogen constituents in excess of applicable limits given in Attachment B is prohibited. In the letter of determination, the Executive Officer shall indicate the watershed/stream reach limitations in Attachment B applicable to the particular discharge.

5) Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.

6) 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.

7) The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto.

2. Monitoring Requirements

Order No. R4-2013-0043 requires the effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

Table 2. Existing Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	[1]
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	[1]
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Nitrogen [2]	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	[1]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Toluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl bromide	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acetone	µg/L	grab	annually	[1]
Acrolein	µg/L	grab	annually	[1]
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	annually	[1]
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	annually	[1]
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	grab	annually	[1]
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	[1]
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	annually	[1]
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually	[1]

Notes: 1: Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Attachment H of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

2: Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.

3: Weekly for the first month, monthly thereafter, if no exceedance is observed.

3. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

4. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

IV. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges of wastewaters generated from the investigation or cleanup of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contaminated groundwater to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the California Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Regional (Regional Water Board). This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.28. The State Water Board has been authorized by the USEPA to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Board and the Regional Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122 &123 were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Board on September 22, 1989.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 2100-21177.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives or criteria within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric objective or criterion for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

   The effluent limitations from groundwater cleanup projects regulated under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from groundwater cleanups are intermittent and do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges of treated groundwater regulated under this general permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

   Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this general order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective or

criterion for the designated surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

2. **Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** The Regional Water Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Water Board's many diverse programs, particularly NPDES with TMDLs, to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. Whenever the TMDLs were established and implemented, the waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

   Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles watershed do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2012 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development. The State Water Board has approved the Proposed 303(d) List for Los Angeles Region on October 3, 2017 in its Resolution No. 2017-0059. Upon approval by the State Water Board, the listing recommendations were compiled into the 303(d) List portion of the 2014 and 2016 California Integrated Report and submitted to USEPA for its approval.

3. **Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R05-006 on June 2, 2005, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for metals in the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. The TMDL contains WLAs for copper, lead, cadmium, and zinc. The TMDL became effective on January 11, 2006 upon approval by USEPA. On September 6, 2007, the Regional Water Board re-adopted the TMDL (Resolution No. 2007-014) in compliance with a writ of mandate issued by the Los Angeles County Superior Court in the matter of *Cities of Bellflower et al v. State Water Resources Control Board et al.* (Case No. BS101732). The writ directed the Regional Water Board to consider alternatives to the project before re-adopting the TMDL. The writ was limited to this issue, and the TMDL was affirmed in all other aspects. The re-adopted TMDL replaced the previous implementation deadlines that were tied to “the effective date of the TMDL” with specific dates. The re-adopted TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board in Resolution No. 2008-0046 on June 17, 2008 and by OAL on October 14, 2008. USEPA approved the re-adopted TMDL on October 29, 2008. On May 6, 2010, the Regional Water Board adopted revisions to the Metals TMDL by Resolution R10-003. The revisions included adjustments to the numeric targets for copper in Reaches 1-4 of the Los Angeles River and the Burbank Western Channel and the corresponding copper WLAs only for the three water reclamation plants (Burbank, DC Tillman and Los Angeles-Glendale) based on a water effect ratio (WER). The WLAs for other sources were not revised and remained based on the default WER of 1.0. The revised TMDL became effective on November 3, 2011 upon approval by USEPA.

On April 9, 2015, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R15-004, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL.* Resolution No. 2015-004 amended the Basin Plan to adopt, for all sources, site-specific objectives (SSOs) for copper using Water Effect Ratios (WERs) and acute and chronic SSOs for lead based on recalculated lead criteria for Reaches 1-4 of the Los Angeles River and six tributaries. Corresponding revisions to the TMDL were also made to update the copper and lead numeric targets, loading capacities, and allocations to be consistent with the SSOs. On November 17, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2015-0069, *Approving an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) to Adopt Site-Specific Objectives for Lead and Copper in the Los Angeles River Watershed and to Revise the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Metals in the Los Angeles River and Tributaries.* On July 11, 2016, the OAL approved Resolution No. R15-004. On December 12, 2016, USEPA approved Resolution No. R15-004 and it became effective on the same date.

In its approval of the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL, USEPA emphasized the significance of observing the CWA anti-backsliding and anti-degradation provisions while an amended TMDL is implemented. The January 30, 2014 TMDL Staff Report titled "Revision of the Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals for the Los Angeles River and its Tributaries" discussed the Anti-Degradation analysis in accordance with the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 and concluded that:

> "the reduction in water quality caused by application of the SSOs will not unreasonably affect actual or potential beneficial uses nor will water quality fall below water quality objectives set to protect beneficial uses as prescribed in the Basin Plan. While the proposed SSOs allow for an increase in copper and lead loading and higher in-stream concentrations above existing water quality objectives, the increased concentrations and loading will not adversely affect existing or potential beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. The WER and recalculations procedures, developed by USEPA and used as the basis for the proposed modifications, are designed to result in SSOs that are equally protective of aquatic life and beneficial uses."

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL, Resolution No. 2015-004 will thus result in no effect, either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife resources. Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allow for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a TMDL with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters.

The revised Los Angeles River TMDLs are established based on the analyses of the recent water quality data with reach site specific WERs for the river. The analyses were based on best available science which demonstrated that the TMDLs are protective of the water quality and designated beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River reaches.

The anti-degradation provision requires permittees to track trends in water quality, and where increases are predicted or observed, evaluate the cause and identify control measures to arrest increases. In addition to address anti-backsliding, if the effluent copper concentrations in the discharge reach 70 percent of the TMDL effluent limitations specified in Tables 2 and 3 of the Order R4-2018-0087, Dischargers are required to identify the cause of increase in concentrations and report the data in the quarterly monitoring reports. Also, Discharges are required to implement control measures to reduce the metal concentrations.

This renewed permit implements the updated copper TMDL based on the latest WERs for Los Angeles River. The updated TMDL for lead is undergoing regulatory review and therefore cannot become effective at this time. In the interim, the existing limitations for lead from the prior Order are carried over and remains in effect. When a new lead TMDL is approved based on regulatory review, this Order may be revised to include the updated lead effluent limitations.

4. **Los Angeles River Nutrient TMDL for Ammonia** Ammonia in the wastewater is typically found in the discharges emanating from domestic wastewater treatment plants but not found in the groundwater discharges from VOC contaminated sites. Therefore, the TMDL effluent limitations for ammonia are not appropriate to be prescribed in the permits for the groundwater discharges generated from VOCs contaminated sources and moreover the groundwater always will be treated before being discharged to the surface water.

5. **Water Quality Control Plans** The Regional Water Board has adopted a revised basin plan, Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan on Page 2-4 states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

6. **Receiving Water Beneficial Uses** The Basin Plan lists the designated beneficial uses of, specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

   a. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.

   b. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

   c. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

   There are currently 60 USEPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified on California's 2010 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of algae, bacteria, chloride, debris, metals, nutrients, salts, toxicity, toxics, and trash. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations and permit conditions.

7. **Thermal Plan** The State Water Board adopted a Water quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Costal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters.

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

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

10. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements** The discharges covered under this Order applies exclusively to discharges from VOC-contaminated sites and as such the discharges from these sites are not expected to have issues in complying with the TMDLs prescribed effluent limitations in this Order. If a discharger cannot comply with the final TMDL limitations in this permit, then the discharger will be covered under an individual permit where compliance schedule is more appropriate. Therefore, this Order does not include either compliance schedule or Interim TMDLs and only appropriate final TMDLs have been prescribed.

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

12. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 CFR 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

13. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants that

are no more stringent than required by CWA. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000.

14. **Antidegradation Policy** Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

15. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allow for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a TMDL with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. Also, under 40 CFR 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(2) less stringent limitations are allowable when correcting technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law. This permit incorporates WQBELs based on TMDL WLAs for toxics and other pollutants adopted by the Regional Water Board and approved by USEPA under CWA section 303(d); these WQBELs supersede some effluent limits specified in the existing permit.

16. **Monitoring and Reporting** Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. A monitoring and reporting program (MRP) is tailored to each Discharger's individual situation and is provided with the General NPDES Permit coverage authorization letter signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

17. **Consideration of Public Comment** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

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

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality

standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. The USEPA has partially approved California's 2012 Water Quality Integrated Report which includes the Los Angeles Region 2012 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 26, 2015. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify waste load allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The Regional Water Board has developed and adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified in CWA section 303(d) list. The pollutants that these TMDLs target are categorized as bacteria, chloride, coliforms, metals, toxics, and trash TMDLs. Those applicable TMDL requirements are considered in this Order. Regional Board adopted TMDLs that have been approved by the State Water Resource Control Board Office of Administrative Law and by the USEPA have been incorporated in the Order for appropriate receiving water.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations (Not Applicable)

V. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Pollutants of Concern

The CWA requires that any discharge by a point source must be regulated through an NPDES permit. Further, the NPDES regulations require regulation of any pollutant that (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

The following compounds are typically found in the VOCs contaminated groundwater and are considered Pollutants of Concern under this General NPDES Permit.

Table 3. List of Pollutants of Concern*

1,1,1-trichloroethane	carbon tetrachloride	methyl tertiary butyl ether
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	chlorobenzene	methylene chloride
1,1,2-trichloroethane	chlorodibromomethane	naphthalene
1,1-dichloroethane	chloroethane	n-nitrosodimethyl amine
1,1-dichloroethylene	chloroform	perchlorate
1,2-dichloroethane	chromium III	residual chlorine
1,2-dichloropropane	chromium VI	Selenium
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	dichlorobromomethane	tertiary butyl alcohol

1,3-dichloropropylene	di-isopropyl ether	tetrachloroethylene
1,4-dioxane	ethylbenzene	toluene
acetone	ethylene dibromide	total petroleum hydrocarbons
acrolein	lead	trichloroethylene
acrylonitrile	methyl bromide	vinyl chloride
benzene	methyl chloride	Xylenes
bromoform	methyl ethyl ketone	

*: Only those constituents that show reasonable potential will be limited in the discharge as specified in the Fact Sheet of the enrollment letter unless in cases where there is applicable TMDL for a pollutant.

B. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be not toxic and shall comply with California Toxic Rule and Basin Plan requirements. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Regional Water Boards' Basin Plans, which require that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. Basin Plans also require waters to be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

C. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

a. Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.

b. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

c. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the "cost reasonableness" of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPI.

d. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires USEPA to develop Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR Section 125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR 125.3.

NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutant and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at Section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Section125.3.

USEPA classifies industrial types into different categories and established Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) based on industry categories. ELGs specifically developed for the VOCs treatment process are not available, because the VOCs removal operations under this General NPDES Permit treat contaminated groundwater from different industry categories. The technology-Based Effluent Limitations in this General NPDES Permit for non-VOCs are established based on the use of BPJ and in accordance with the Anti-Backsliding Requirements in Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(l).

The pollutants of concern in this Order are primarily organic compounds in nature excluding lead, chromium III and chromium VI. Either aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) are the treatment processes typically used to remove these pollutants of concern in the groundwater. Based on the observation of the treatment technologies, treatment systems using aeration or adsorption processes such as activated carbon can lower the concentration of VOCs and petroleum pollutants to below the detection limits, when designed and operated properly. Effluent limitations for VOCs in this permit are based on the CTR and Basin Plan. Limits established in the Order for VOCs and the petroleum pollutants can be met consistently if these treatment systems (or enhancements thereto) treatment systems are properly operated and maintained.

The effluent limitations from groundwater cleanup projects regulated under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from groundwater cleanups do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges of treated groundwater regulated under this general permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

An exception to this policy may be applied based on approved mixing zone study and based

on demonstration of compliance with water quality objectives in the receiving water as prescribed in the Basin Plan. This exception process is more appropriate for an individual permit, and would not be appropriate for a general permit, that should be protective of most stringent water quality objectives and beneficial uses. If discharger requests that a dilution credit be included in the computation of effluent limit or that a mixing zone be allowed, an individual permit will be required. However, if no mixing zone is proposed, this general permit provides coverage for all discharges to receiving water bodies in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this general order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

D. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

a. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.

b. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms,

fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

c. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

The Regional Water Board has developed a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified in CWA section 303(d) list. This Order implements effective TMDLs that have Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and USEPA approvals. The TMDLs cover pollutants including bacteria, chloride, coliforms, metals, toxics, and trash. Some TMDLs are applicable to this General NPDES permit, while some TMDLs are applicable but no need to change the discharge limit in the existing permit is necessary.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Priority pollutants in the organic nature that are found in the contaminated wastewater regulated under the General NPDES Permit can be reduced by the typical treatment technologies for the VOCs pollutants to non-detectable levels. Therefore, limitations based on water quality-based criteria under the most stringent conditions are used for those organic priority pollutants under the permit. Lead, Chromium III, and Chromium VI are sometimes found in the VOCs contaminated groundwater beneath industrial facilities and are pollutants of concern under this General NPDES Permit. Aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) that are typically used to treat VOCs contaminated groundwater may not be able to reduce the heavy metal effectively. Therefore, enhanced treatment technologies may be necessary to treat for lead and chromiums.

The Regional Water Board developed WQBELs for chloride, nitrate and nitrite based on TMDL. The effluent limitations for these pollutants were established regardless of whether or not there is reasonable potential for the pollutants to be present in the discharge at levels that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The Regional Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that reasonable potential analysis is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

a. WQBEL Calculations

The specific procedures for calculating WQBELs are contained in the USEPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (*TSD*) *of 1991* (USEPA/505 /2-90-001) and the SIP, and they were used to calculate the WQBELs in this Order. Because the effluent limitations pursuant to this Order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region, the most stringent criteria for lead, chromium III, and chromium VI in the CTR become their wasteload allocations, as shown in the following example of WQBEL calculation.

WQBELs Calculation Example

Using lead as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for the Order.

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limitation, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

ECA = C + D(C-B)when C > B, and
ECA = C when C = B,

Where: C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.
D = The dilution credit, and
B = The ambient background concentration

The criteria for lead as in CTR are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Summary of Lead Criteria as in CTR

CTR No.	Parameters	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
		Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
		Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
7	Lead	65	2.5	210	8.1	Narrative[4]	Narrative

"- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

The CTR metal criteria for lead need to be adjusted for hardness and translators. A hardness value of 100 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ is used to satisfy the most stringent criteria requirement. According to 40 CFR Water Quality Standards, section 131.38 (b)(2), Factors for Calculating Metals Criteria, Conversion Factor for lead at 100 mg/L hardness is 0.791, for both freshwater acute criteria and freshwater chronic criteria. Therefore,

65 / 0.791 = 81.65
2.5 / 0.791 = 3.18

The criteria adjusted values are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary of Lead Criteria Adjusted for Hardness

CTR No.	Parameters *	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
7	Lead, TR	3.18	81.65	3.18	220.82	8.52	Narrative	Narrative

"- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

[4] 40 CFR Part 131, Water Quality Standards states that EPA is not promulgating human health criteria for lead. However, EPA recommends Water Board should address State's narrative criteria for lead. At this time State Board has not developed criteria for metal lead and MCL for lead is 15 g/L and, is higher than the chronic fresh water criteria (of 2.5 □g/L) used in WQBELs calculations.

As discussed above, for the Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:
ECA = C
For lead,
ECA_{acute} = 81.65 µg/L
$ECA_{chronic}$ = 3.18 µg/L

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} x $Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$

$LTA_{chronic}$ = $ECA_{chronic}$ x $Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80 percent of the samples in the data set are reported as Not Detected, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In the General NPDES Permit, there is no sample data available. Therefore, the USEPA default CV value of 0.6 is used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

CV	ECA $Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$	ECA $Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$
0.6	0.32108	0.52743

LTA_{acute} = 81.65 µg/L x 0.32108 = 26.22 µg/L

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 3.18 µg/L x 0.52743 = 1.68 µg/L

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

LTA = most limiting of LTA_{acute} or $LTA_{chronic}$

For lead, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{acute}

LTA = 1.68 µg/L

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $AMEL_{multiplier\ 99}$

For lead, the following data was used to develop the MDEL for aquatic life using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

Sample # / Month	CV	$Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$	$Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 μg/L x 3.11 = 5.22 μg/L

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 μg/L x 1.55 = 2.60 μg/L

The WQBELs for chromium III, chromium VI, and other CTR based limitations are similarly calculated and summarized on Table 6, Summaries of Limitations and Rationales.

b. Whole Effluent Toxicity

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The previous Order contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90 percent, with no single test having less than 70 percent survival. The WET requirements from the previous Orders remain unchanged.

E. Final Effluent Limitations Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed.

2. Anti-Degradation Policies

The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy

where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge under this General Permit is consistent with the antidegradation provision of Section131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA. A more stringent daily maximum effluent limitation for Total Suspended Solids has been prescribed in this permit consistent with the minimum applicable federal technology and other NPDES permits.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by USEPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable

5. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

6. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

7. Summaries of Limitations and Rationales

Summaries of the final effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations and their rationales are shown in the following tables.

Table 6. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationales

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations		Rationales
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75	Existing permit
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	Existing permit
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	20	30	Existing permit
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	Existing permit
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	Existing permit
Sulfides	mg/L	NA	1.0	Existing permit
Phenols	mg/L	NA	1.0	Existing permit
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	NA	0.1	Existing permit
Acetone	µg/L	NA	700	Existing permit
Acrolein	µg/L	NA	100	Existing permit
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.059	0.12	CTR
Benzene	µg/L	NA	1	MCL*
Bromoform	µg/L	4.3	8.6	CTR
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.25	0.5	CTR
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	NA	30	Existing permit
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.4	0.81	CTR
Chloroethane	µg/L	NA	100	Existing permit
Chloroform	µg/L	NA	100	Existing permit
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	NA	0.56	Existing permit
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	NA	5	Existing permit
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	NA	0.38	Existing permit
1,1-dichloroethvlene	µg/L	NA	0.057	Existing permit
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	NA	0.52	Existing permit
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	NA	0.5	Existing permit
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	NA	0.8	Existing permit
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	NA	3	Existing permit
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	NA	300	Existing permit
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	NA	0.05	Existing permit, MCL
Lead, TR	µg/L	2	4.1	CTR
Chromium III, TR	µg/L	NA	50	Existing permit
Chromium VI, TR	µg/L	NA	50	MCL
Selenium	µg/L	4.1	8.2	CTR

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations		Rationales
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Methylbromide	µg/L	NA	10	Existing permit
Methylchloride	µg/L	NA	3	Existing permit
Methylene chloride	µg/L	NA	4.7	Existing permit
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	NA	700	Existing permit
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	NA	5	Existing permit
Naphthalene	µg/L	NA	21	Existing permit
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	NA	0.00069	Existing permit
Perchlorate	µg/L	NA	6	MCL
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	NA	12	Existing permit
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	0.17	0.34	CTR
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	0.8	1.6	CTR
Toluene	µg/L	NA	150	Existing permit
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	NA	100	Existing permit
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	NA	10	Existing permit
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	NA	200	MCL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	0.6	1.2	CTR
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2.7	5.4	CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	NA	0.5	MCL
Xylenes	µg/L	NA	1750	MCL
* MCL - Primary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Service, Title 22 California Code of Regulations				

VI. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving Water Limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan, statewide Water Quality Control Plan, or criteria promulgated by USEPA pursuant to CWA section 303.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal standard Provisions

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

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

2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions

The dischargers must comply with all Regional Water Board Provisions. Regional Water Provisions are based on the CWA, USEPA Regulations and the CWC.

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)

5. Special Provisions for Public-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (Not Applicable)

6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable)

7. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (see sample MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the MRP. To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in the Order, the Order carries over existing monitoring requirements for all parameters and those toxic pollutants that show reasonable potential. Monitoring will be required monthly for these parameters to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

WET protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. This Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Section V. A. of this Order.

A WET Limit is required if a discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, including numeric and narrative.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring (Not Applicable)

E. Limitations Based on Sediment TMDLs

Where sediment based effluent limitations is applicable discharger are allowed to demonstrate compliance with sediment TMDL limitations by complying with the TSS effluent limitation and CTR based toxic effluent limitation for the sediment based TMDL toxics of concern.

If the effluent analysis satisfies Condition A or B as listed below, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the sediment limitations. Therefore, no further sediment monitoring is required.
Condition A: Does not exceed TSS effluent limits and the CTR values of the sediment TMDL priority pollutants (Sediment-CTR Values). Table showing the CTR values of the priority pollutants targeted in the TMDLs covered in this Order is in the Appendix B of the Order;

Condition B: Exceeds TSS effluent limits, but does not exceed the Sediment-CTR Values.

When both TSS and the Sediment-CTR Values are exceeded, an accelerated monitoring

program for TSS and the exceeded priority pollutant(s) shall be implemented in the following week when the exceedances are observed.

If two consecutive effluent sampling events show exceedance for both TSS and the Sedimen-CTR value(s), the discharger is determined to be non-compliance with sediment based effluent limitation. Thereafter, sediment based effluent monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the rest of the permitting cycle.

However, if two successive sampling events show compliance with TSS and the sediment-CTR value(s), the discharge shall continue with regular effluent monitoring in accordance with the MRP.

F. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a General NPDES permit for Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided in the Los Angeles Times and Ventura County Star.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on May 14, 2018.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date:	June 14, 2018
Time:	9 AM
Location:	Metropolitan Water Districts of Southern California 700 North Alameda Street Los Angeles, California

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

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

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

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

E. Information and Copying

Order-related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6651.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the General NPDES Permit was invited to contact the Regional Water Board, reference this General NPDES Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Gensen Kai at 213-576-6651.