

ATTACHMENT F – Fact Sheet

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

The Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

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 Parts 122 and 123, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

40 CFR 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 June 6, 2013, this Regional Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and WDRs for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG994004, Order No. R4-2013-0095). The General NPDES Permit covered discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the permanent, temporary dewatering operations or other applicable wastewater discharges not specifically covered in other general or individual NPDES permits.

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 July xx, 2018 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested parties was scheduled for September 13, 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. R4-2013-0095 General NPDES Permit CAG9994004 remain in this Order, including Effluent Limitations and Discharge Provisions. TMDL requirements approved so far in the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board are considered and corresponding limits are applied. This Order is formatted consistent with the State Water Board 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.

II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

Groundwater is extracted and discharged to surface water at hundreds of sites throughout the region. These discharges cause, or threaten to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the surface water. Many of these discharges are small and/or temporary and waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with general permits rather than individual permits. The accompanying Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of wastewaters generated from dewatering operations and other process and non-process wastewater discharges not covered under other specific general NPDES permits to surface waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of this Regional Water Board.

Wastewater discharge from permanent or temporary dewatering activities include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Treated or untreated wastewater from permanent or temporary construction dewatering operations.
2. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment of contaminated groundwater plume
3. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping /aquifer tests
4. Groundwater generated from well drilling, construction or development and purging of wells
5. Equipment decontamination water
6. Subterranean seepage dewatering
7. Any stormwater and/or wastewater that discharges into sump, that may commingle with groundwater beneath the facility and is pumped and discharged through an outfall permitted under the General Permit

These waste streams may contain only uncontaminated waters or may be contaminated with petroleum products, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and metals or other regulated chemical constituents. In the case of groundwater that is contaminated, treatment before discharge will be required.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the discharge points and applicable receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the enrollment letter, Fact Sheet and Monitoring and Reporting Program.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self Monitoring Reporting (SMR) Data

1. Existing Effluent Limitations

Effluent limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in the existing Order No. R4-2013-0095 are as follows:

- a. Limitations applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater bodies

Table 1. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BODs 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	

Table 2. Organic Compounds Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN ¹	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Volatile Organic Compounds					
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1		0.34	0.17 ²
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5		1.2	0.6
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200		200	
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5		5	
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2	0.11	0.057 ²
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50		0.50	0.38 ²
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	5		1.1	0.52 ²
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10		10	
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5		0.5	
Acrolein	µg/L	100		100	
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7	0.66	0.12	0.059 ²
Acetone	µg/L	700		700	
Benzene	µg/L	1.0		1.0	
Bromoform	µg/L	720	360	8.6	4.3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5		0.5	0.25

¹ MUN refers to discharges to those waterbodies designated MUN (Municipal and Domestic Supply) identified in the Basin Plan with an "E" or and "I" designation.

² If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN ¹	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30		30	
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	68	34	0.81	0.40 ²
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92	46	1.1	0.56
Chloroethane	µg/L	100		100	
Chloroform	µg/L	100		100	
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700		700	
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700		700	
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05		0.05	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5		5	
Methylbromide	µg/L	10		10	
Methylchloride	µg/L	3		3	
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3,200	1,600	9.5	4.7
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0		1.6	0.8
Toluene	µg/L	150		150	
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0		5.0	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5		0.5	
Xylenes	µg/L	1750		1750	
Pesticides and PCBs					
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084	0.0017	0.00083 ²
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059 ²
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	0.00027	0.00013 ²
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026	0.013	0.0079	0.0039 ²
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092	0.046	0.028	0.014
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480	240	220	110
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6	0.81	1.5	0.76
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12	0.063	0.039	0.019 ²
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	0.00034	0.00017 ²
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds					
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600		600	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1.1	0.54	0.081	0.040 ²
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5,200	2,600	800	400
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5		5	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.5	4.3	2.1 ²
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1600	790	190	93
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	4,600	2,300	1100	540
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	28,000	14,000	140	70
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	18	9.1	0.23	0.11 ²

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN ¹	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8,600	4,300	3,400	1,700
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800	400	241	120
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540	765	26.9	13.4
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16	0.077	0.088	0.04 ²
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5,400	2,700	2,400	1,200
Anthracene	µg/L	220,000	110,000	19,000	9,600
Benzdine	µg/L	0.0011	0.00054	0.00025	0.00012 ²
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044 ²
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044 ²
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044 ²
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044 ²
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.8	1.4	0.063	0.031 ²
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	340,000	170,000	2,800	1,400
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	11	5.9	3.7	1.8 ²
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10,000	5,200	6,000	3,000
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044 ²
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044 ²
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240,000	120,000	46,000	23,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000	2,900,000	629,000	313,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000	12,000	5,400	2,700
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740	370	600	300
Fluorene	µg/L	28,000	14,000	2,600	1,300
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016	0.00077	0.0015	0.00075 ²
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100	50	0.89	0.44 ²
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34,000	17,000	480	240
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18	8.9	3.8	1.9
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0088	0.0044 ²
Isophorone	µg/L	1200	600	17	8.4
Naphthalene	µg/L	21		21	
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3,800	1,900	34	17
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	16	8.1	0.0014	0.00069 ²
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8	1.4	0.011	0.005 ²
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32	16	10	5.0
Phenol	µg/L	1,000	no limit	1,000	no limit
Pyrene	µg/L	22,000	11,000	1930	960
Miscellaneous					
Asbestos	fib/L	no limit	no limit	14,000,000	7,000,000

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN ¹	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	0	0.8 ²	
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3		3	
Perchlorate	µg/L	6		6	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.000000028	0.000000014	0.000000026	0.000000013 ²
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12		12	
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100		100	

- b. Limits (Tables 3, 4, and 5) applicable to discharges to freshwater and saltwater waterbodies where no TMDLs has been established (All metal limitations in the Order, including Tables 3, 4, and 5 are in the form of total recoverable or TR, for short, whether they are specified or otherwise.

Table 3. Hardness-Dependent Metals Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Unit	Hardness (mg/L)					
		up to 200		200 – 300		300 and above	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Cadmium	µg/L	5	2.8	5	4.1	5	5
Copper	µg/L	20.8	10.4	33.3	16.6	44.4	22.1
Lead	µg/L	8.7	4.4	16.7	8.3	25.6	12.8
Nickel	µg/L	100	60	100	90	100	100
Silver	µg/L	8.1	4.0	20	10	41	20
Zinc	µg/L	170	86	260	130	350	170

Table 4. Other Compounds Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Metals					
Antimony	µg/L	6		6	
Arsenic	µg/L	10		10	
Beryllium	µg/L	4		4	
Chromium III	µg/L	50		50	
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2	8.5	4.2
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 ²	0.1	0.05 ²

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Selenium	µg/L	8	4	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	3.4	1.7
Organic Compounds					
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1.5	0.73	0.56	0.28 ²
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00057 ²
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059 ²
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	0.00028	0.00014 ²
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046	0.092	0.046 ²
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046	0.092	0.046 ²
Endrin	µg/L	0.059	0.029	0.059	0.029 ²
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021	0.00042	0.00021 ²
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011	0.00020	0.00010 ²
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0015	0.00075	0.0015	0.00073 ²

Table 5. Effluent Limitations applicable to discharges to saltwater waterbodies

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Metals			
Antimony	µg/L	6	
Arsenic	µg/L	10	5
Beryllium	µg/L	4	
Cadmium	µg/L	5	
Chromium III	µg/L	50	
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50 ²
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 ²
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7
Selenium	µg/L	120	58
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Organic Compounds			
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.4
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ²

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ²
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014 ²
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071 ²
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071 ²
Endrin	µg/L	0.0038	0.0019 ²
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021 ²
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011 ²
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00033	0.00016 ²

Limits (Table 6 through 26) based on Wasteload Allocations specified in corresponding TMDLs

Table 6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL Wasteload Allocations (WLAs), Dry Weather³

Reach	Units	Copper, TR		Lead, TR		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			8.2	4.1
Reach 4	µg/L	43	21	16	8.2				
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo	µg/L	38	19	20	9.8	---	---	---	---
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	43	21	20	9.8	---	---	---	---
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	43	21	23	11	---	---	---	---
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	31	16	15	7.4	---	---	---	---
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	36	18	18	9	---	---	---	---
Reach 1	µg/L	38	19	20	9.8	---	---	---	---
Compton Creek	µg/L	31	16	15	7.3	---	---	---	---
Rio Hondo Rch. 1	µg/L	21	11	8.2	4.1	210	110	---	---

³ For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

Table 7. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather⁴

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Cadmium, TR	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Copper, TR	µg/L	17	8.5
Lead, TR	µg/L	62	31
Zinc, TR	µg/L	160	79

Table 8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E.coli</i> density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 9. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Dry Weather		Wet Weather	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L	39	20	18	9
Lead, TR	µg/L	21	11	59	29
Selenium, TR	µg/L	8.2	4.1	5	2.5
Zinc, TR	µg/L	304	151	119	59

Table 10. 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

⁴ For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.5
DDTs	µg/kg dry	1.58
Total PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.7
Total PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022

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

Table 11. WQBELs based on USEPA’s Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL

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

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-30 – Colorado Lagoon OC Pesticides, PCBs, Sediment Toxicity, PAHs, and Metals TMDL WLAs, Portion of Sediment Toxicity

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

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

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Freshwater Segment of Dominguez Channel) Wet Weather

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Max. Daily	Avg. 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

Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Dominguez Channel Estuary Segment and the Harbors)

Constituent	Units	Dominguez Channel Estuary		Greater Harbor Waters	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. 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		
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	---	---
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	----	---
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	0.00034	0.00017

Table 15. 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		4.022
Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	46.7		4.022

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

Table 16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs 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

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

Table 17. 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, TR	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
SJC R-1, 2 ¹	µg/L			8.2	4.1
SGR R-1 ²	µg/L	30	15		
SGR R 2 ³	µg/L				
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	16		
Estuary	µg/L	5.1	2.5		

1. San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
2. San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).
3. San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries

Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet-Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR		Lead, TR		Zinc, TR	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
SJC R-1, 2 ¹	µg/L						
SGR R-1 ²	µg/L						
SGR R 2 ³	µg/L			166	83		
Coyote Creek	µg/L	15	7.5	87	43	125	62
Estuary	µg/L						

1. San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
2. San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).
3. San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries

Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-9 – Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL

Reaches	Ammonia Effluent Limitations (mg/L)	
	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Reach 3 (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion)	4.2	2.0
Reach 7 (Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge)	5.2	1.75

Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Toxicity Limit
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.025	0.014	
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10	
Toxicity	TUc			1

Table 21. 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
Dieldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

Table 22. 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 23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper ^{1,2}		Nickel ³		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.5	6.7	----	----
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.5	6.7	----	----
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	44	22	244	122	----	----
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.6	6.8	8.2	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.6	6.8	8.2	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	----
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	----
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	----
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	----
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	----

Notes:

1. Site Specific Water-Effect Ratios (WER) for copper have been developed by the Regional Water Board for Reach1 (WER = 1.51) and Reach 2 (WER = 3.69). The effluent limitations for copper for these two reaches have been recalculated based on WERs.
2. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches and 0.83 for salt water reaches.
3. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches and 0.99 for salt water reaches.

Table 24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Wet Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper ^{1,2}		Nickel ³		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	27.4	13.7	858	427	NA	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	289	144
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	289	144
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	31	15	956	477	NA	NA

Reaches	Units	Copper ^{1,2}		Nickel ³		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	31	15	956	477	NA	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	31	15	956	477	NA	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	21	129 4	645	NA	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	43	21	129 4	645	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Site Specific Water-Effect Ratios (WER) for copper have been developed by the Regional Water Board for Reach1 (WER = 1.51) and Reach 2 (WER = 3.69). The effluent limitations for copper for these two reaches have been recalculated based on WERs.
2. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches and 0.83 for salt water reaches.
3. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches and 0.99 for salt water reaches.

Table 25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-37 – McGrath Lake PCBs, Pesticides and Sediment Toxicity TMDL WLAs, Portion of Sediment Toxicity

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

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

Table 26. 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, section 7-4 Santa Monica Bay Beaches, and USEPA's Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform (T)	MPN/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPN/100 mL	200	400
Enterococcus	MPN/100 mL	35	104
If ratio of F/T > 0.1, Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	---	1,000

2. Existing Monitoring Requirements

Order No. R4-2013-0095 requires the effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

- a. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics is not required

Table 27. Existing General Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD ₅ @ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Acute Toxicity	µg/L	grab	annually

b. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics pollutants is required.

Monitoring will be required only for those toxics that have been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger. Monitoring Frequency tbd in the table below means that monitoring will be required when the constituent has been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger, and when treatment for the constituent is required.

Table 28. Existing Monitoring Requirements for Specific Constituents

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Conventional Pollutants			
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly
Metals			
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	tbd (to be determined)
Copper	µg/L	grab	tbd
Lead	µg/L	grab	tbd
Nickel	µg/L	grab	tbd
Silver	µg/L	grab	tbd
Zinc	µg/L	grab	tbd
Antimony	µg/L	grab	tbd
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	tbd
Beryllium	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium IV	µg/L	grab	tbd
Mercury	µg/L	grab	tbd
Volatile Organics			
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Acrolein	µg/L	grab	tbd
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	tbd
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methylbromide	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methylchloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Toluene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	tbd
Pesticides and PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	grab	tbd
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	grab	tbd
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dieldrin	µg/L	grab	tbd
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	tbd
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	tbd
Endrin	µg/L	grab	tbd
Heptachlor	µg/L	grab	tbd
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	grab	tbd
Toxaphene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Aldrin	µg/L	grab	tbd
alpha-BHC	µg/L	grab	tbd
beta-BHC	µg/L	grab	tbd

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Chlordane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	grab	tbd
gamma-BHC	µg/L	grab	tbd
Semi-Volatile Organics			
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	tbd
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	grab	tbd
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	grab	tbd
Acenaphthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Anthracene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzidine	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	grab	tbd
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chrysene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	tbd
Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Fluorene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	grab	tbd

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Indeno(1,2,3-cvd) Pyrene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Isophorone	µg/L	grab	tbd
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	tbd
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	grab	tbd
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	grab	tbd
Phenol	µg/L	grab	tbd
Pyrene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Miscellaneous			
Asbestos	fib/L	grab	tbd
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	tbd
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	tbd
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	grab	tbd
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	grab	tbd
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	grab	tbd

D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

III. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

To obtain coverage under this General 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 Permit.

A. General Permit Application

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must apply for coverage under this Order by submitting to the Regional Water Board a NOI.

1. Notice of Intent

- a. Both Existing and New Dischargers eligible to seek coverage under this General 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 level⁵, 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. This Regional Water Board encourages, wherever practicable, 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.
- d. The NOI for a New Discharger shall be accompanied by an enrollment fee in accordance with the section 2200 (*Annual Fee Schedules*) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board".
- 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.

3. Deadline for Submission

- a. Existing Dischargers that were authorized to discharge under Order No. R4-2018-0125 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 Part V.A. of this Order 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.

4. Failure to Submit a NOI FORM

Existing Dischargers who fail to submit a complete NOI Form by the deadline established herein may be subject to an enforcement action, including assessment of administrative or judicial penalties, as allowed pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code including section 13261 thereof.

⁵ The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, 2005. See attached Appendix A in the Order.

5. 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 discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General Permit. The Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General Permit even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI Form to be covered by this General Permit, as specified in Section II. A. d. of this Order.

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

6. 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 this General Permit at least seven days prior to initiating a discharge.

IV. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility

1. This Order covers discharges to surface waters of groundwater from dewatering operations and other types of wastewaters as deemed appropriate.
2. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must:
 - a. Demonstrate that the discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for the receiving waters, or any other Discharge Prohibition in Part IV of this Order;
 - b. Demonstrate that the discharge shall not exceed the effluent limitations or discharge specifications in Part V and Attachment B of this Order, and there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives/criteria for the receiving water.
 - c. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of groundwater or wastewater to be discharged. The sample shall be analyzed and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment E to determine the most appropriate permit. If the analytical test results exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then a reasonable potential for discharge of toxics shall be considered to exist.
 - i. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that any toxic exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the groundwater will be required for discharge.
 - ii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that toxics are below the screening levels in Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the groundwater for toxics will not be required for discharge.

- d. The discharge shall not cause acute nor chronic toxicity in receiving waters;
 - e. If necessary, the discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of contaminants to meet the effluent limitations of this Order; and
 - f. The Discharger shall be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General Permit.
3. New discharges and existing discharges regulated under existing general or individual permits, which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.
 4. For the purpose of renewal of existing individual NPDES permits with this General Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General Permit are met, renewal is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring program.
 5. When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a discharger, the applicability of this Order to that discharger is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

B. Ineligibility

The discharge of wastewater containing toxic pollutants, where there are no effluent limitations for such toxic pollutants in this General Permit, are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

V. EXCLUSION OF COVERAGE

1. Termination of Discharge

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General 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 this General Permit has been eliminated. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General 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 Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this General 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 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 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 by submitting a Form of Permit Transfer, which 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.

VI. 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 as specified in the 2017-18 Fee Schedule Section 9. Discharges regulated under this permit have threat to water quality and complexity of 1A and 2B. They are therefore subject to Category 1 or Category 2 fees applicable to general NPDES permit.

VII. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

Existing and new dischargers enrolling under this General Permit are required to collect representative ground water sample(s) and analyze these samples for all the constituents listed on Attachment E. Existing dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a Notice of Intent Form, otherwise the existing authorization will be terminated.

The screening criteria in Attachment E are based on the most restrictive of the California Toxic Rule numbers or the existing permit limitations. Attachment E has two columns of Screening Levels. The first column will be used to screen discharges to receiving waters designated as Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), identified in the Basin Plan with an "E" or "I" designation. The second column will be used to screen discharges to all other receiving water bodies. The most restrictive numbers are necessary because this Order is intended as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region.

VIII. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the tentative 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 construction and project dewatering 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 section 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 Water Board and the Regional Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 122 and 123 were

established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water 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 CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

- 1. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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. 40 CFR 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 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 section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The effluent limitations from groundwater cleanup projects regulated under this General 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.

Because this Order serves 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 Permit 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. The TMDLs assign waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

There are currently 60 USEPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California's 2010 CWA section 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. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region.

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, Donald C. 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 the 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 in TMDL 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 Table 6 of the Order R4-2018-0125, 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 is typically found in discharges from domestic wastewater treatment plants but not found in the groundwater discharges resulting from dewatering activities. Therefore, the TMDL effluent limitations for ammonia are not appropriate to be prescribed in the permits for the groundwater discharges generated from petroleum fuel contaminated sources.
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. Section 2. (Beneficial Uses) of the Basin Plan 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.
7. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted a Water quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal 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 construction and project dewatering 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 General 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 section 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 40 CFR 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.** 40 CFR 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 more detail later in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR 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 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. All effluent limitations in the tentative Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the existing Order. 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 section 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(2) less stringent limitations are allowable when correcting technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law. This General 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 supercede some effluent limits specified in the existing permit.
- 16. Clean, Affordable, and Accessible Water.** It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code § 106.3). This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.
- 17. Monitoring and Reporting.** 40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. California 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 Permit coverage authorization letter signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

- 18. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the prospective discharges authorized by this Order. Details of the Public Hearing are provided later in this Fact Sheet.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA Section 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 approved the State's CWA section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on July 25, 2003. Certain receiving waters in Los Angeles County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore, have been classified as impaired on the 2002 CWA section 303(d) list. For all CWA section 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 Water 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 the appropriate receiving water.

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

IX. 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: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR 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. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be nontoxic. 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.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that 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 Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR part 133, Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the applicable categories in 40 CFR, and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

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 section 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

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 BPT.
- 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 effluent limitations regulated under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from groundwater do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider a 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 an 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 the discharger requests that a dilution credit be included in the computation of an effluent limit or that a mixing zone be allowed, an individual permit will be required.

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.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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.

40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires 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 40 CFR 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

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. Water quality data from representative sample(s) are compared with the corresponding values in Attachment E. Screening Levels for General Permits. The constituent(s) with a value exceeding the screening level is considered to have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criterion or objective and the corresponding WQBELs are prescribed in the enrollment of the discharge.

The Regional Water Board developed TMDL-based Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for metals, nutrients, toxic organic compounds in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. 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 40 CFR 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 a reasonable potential analysis is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

The effluent limitations prescribed under this General Permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from dewatering projects do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges 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 groundwaters protected as drinking waters. If a Discharger requires that a mixing zone be considered, an individual permit will be required.

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the tentative permit. The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86 °F is included in the tentative Order. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam and blue mussel. The new temperature effluent limitation is reflective of new information available that indicates that the 100°F temperature is not protective of aquatic organisms. A survey was completed for several species of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective.

4. **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.

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 the following Table 29.

Table 29. 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 Total Recoverable	65	2.5	210	8.1	Narrative	Narrative

The CTR metal criteria for lead need to be adjusted for hardness and translators. A hardness value of 100 mg/L as CaCO₃ is used to satisfy the most stringent criteria requirement. According to 40 CFR Water Quality Standards, 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 the following Table 30.

Table 30. 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
7	Lead Total Recoverable	3.18	81.65	3.18	220.82	8.52	Narrative	Narrative

As discussed above, for the Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

$$ECA = C$$

For lead,

$$ECA_{acute} = 81.65 \text{ µg/L}$$

$$ECA_{chronic} = 3.18 \text{ µg/L}$$

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.

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

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

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 non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In this General 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}	$= 81.65 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.32108 = 26.22 \mu\text{g/L}$	
$LTA_{chronic}$	$= 3.18 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.52743 = 1.68 \mu\text{g/L}$	

Step 3:

Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

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

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

$LTA = 1.68 \mu\text{g/L}$

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.

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

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

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 No. / Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 1.68 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 = 5.22 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 1.68 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 = 2.60 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

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 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.

For the intermittent nature of the discharge, it is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water; therefore, the Discharger will not be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore at this facility, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and the Order. However, chronic toxicity testing is required for those discharges to receiving water with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations.

6. Impact to Water Quality

Groundwater discharges from dewatering operations could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance. Discharges covered by the accompanying order may involve a treatment system, which may include physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment.

7. Creekside Construction Dewatering Operations

This General Permit establishes a category of creekside construction dewatering operations hereby defined as dewatering of groundwater (1) where the dewatering is necessary during construction operations and (2) where the groundwater has a direct hydrologic connection with, and mineral chemistry for TDS, chloride, and sulfate is similar to, the surface waterbody to which it will be discharged. Water that can be categorized as in “direct hydrologic connection” is water that is the underflow or subflow

of the surface waterbody. This consists of water in the soil, sand and gravel immediately below or adjacent to the bed of the open stream or waterbody, which supports the surface water in its natural state or feeds it directly. To constitute “hydrologic connection”, it is essential that the surface and subsurface flows be in contact and that the subsurface flow shall have a definite direction corresponding to the surface flow.

Creekside discharge should be considered a last resort option and is only allowed under certain conditions subject to approval of the Executive Officer, and may be modified by a TMDL. Discharges determined by the Executive Officer to be creekside construction dewatering discharges will not be required to comply with the waterbody-specific mineral limitations for TDS, sulfate, and chloride identified in Attachment B except for nitrogen and boron. Since the groundwater and surface water are hydrologically connected and essentially one in the same, this approach ensures there is no degradation of the receiving water. Regulation under this approach is consistent with the federal Clean Water Act, and the Regional Water Board staff proposes establishing the limitations and the control mechanisms under the authority of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The purpose of this approach to regulating creekside discharges is to avoid requiring a discharger to treat a surface waterbody to lower than naturally occurring, background, and mineral content. In such circumstance, cycling the extracted creekside water back into the surface waterbody, would not cause any decrease in the quality of the waterbody or degradation. However, to utilize the creekside construction dewatering approach, the Discharger must demonstrate in the ROWD that discharging the dewatered groundwater to the sanitary sewer, reusing the dewatered groundwater, and that other lawful discharge options are infeasible.

8. Specific Rationales for Each of the Numerical Effluent Limitations

The effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by this General Permit are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationales include: the existing General Permit Order No. R4-2018-0125 (General NPDES Permit No. CAG994004); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for Los Angeles Region and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Permits issued by this Regional Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern.

This Order establishes limits for many more constituents so that this General Permit will be able to cover many discharges which might otherwise not be eligible for coverage under a general permit. The many established effluent limitations increase the likelihood that a given discharge can be covered so that the advantages of a general permit in comparison to an individual permit, relatively lower cost, speed of enrollment, can be availed by many dischargers.

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.

The discharges regulated under this General Permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters. The Basin Plan requires these ground waters to be protected to Title 22 requirements, and it implements both the Federal and

State anti-degradation policies. Primary standards are standards that protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. For surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply, it is also appropriate to limit discharges into these sources of drinking water to MCL. To protect the most restrictive water quality objective, this General Permit includes limit for methylene blue active substances (MBAS) of 0.5 mg/L consistent with the existing permits. This limit is applicable to surface waters and groundwaters that have MUN designation because the discharges regulated under this General Permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

On January 22, 2001 EPA adopted a new standard for arsenic in drinking water at 10 parts per billion (ppb) (40 CFR section 141.62(b)(16), replacing the old standard of 50 ppb. EPA has set the arsenic standard for drinking water at .010 parts per million (10 parts per billion) to protect consumers served by public water systems from the effects of long-term, chronic exposure to arsenic. The rule became effective on February 22, 2002. The date by which systems must comply with the new 10 ppb standard is January 23, 2006.

This General Permit includes effluent limitations for metals and some organic compounds which are specific based on whether the discharge is to a freshwater or saltwater receiving water. The CTR establishes the criteria for inland surface waters (freshwater) as well as water in the enclosed bays and estuaries (saltwater) and these criteria were used to set the appropriate metal limits. For purposes of this General Permit, saltwater is defined as waterbodies with saline, estuarine or marine beneficial use designations. All other inland surface waters are considered freshwater.

In freshwater, the toxicity of certain metals including cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc is dependent on water hardness. The CTR expresses the objectives for these metals through equations where the hardness of the receiving water is a variable. To simplify the permitting process, it was necessary that fixed hardness values be used in these equations. For limits in waters with hardness below 200 mg/L, a hardness value of 150 mg/L was used to calculate the limits. For limits in waters with hardness between 200 and 300 mg/L, a hardness value of 250 mg/L was used and for limits in waters with hardness 300 mg/L and above, a hardness value of 350 mg/L was used. The Order requires the Discharger to propose appropriate receiving water hardness or effluent hardness based on analytical results of receiving water or effluent samples. Upon approval of the Executive Officer, this hardness value will be used to determine the appropriate metal limitation from the table of limits (V.b.i.-Table 3) in the Order.

D. Final Effluent Limitation 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. Antidegradation 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 Section 131.12 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 31. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationales for Freshwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily		Average Monthly		
		Others	MUN	Others	MUN	
General Constituents						
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	75	50	50	Previous Order
Turbidity	NTU	150	150	50	50	Previous Order
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	30	20	20	Previous Order
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	15	10	10	Previous Order
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	Previous Order
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	1.0			Previous Order
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	1.0			Previous Order
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	0.1			Previous Order, Basin Plan ⁴
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	0.5			Previous Order
Volatile Organic Compounds						
1,1 dichloroethane	µg/L	5				Previous Order
1,1 dichloroethylene	µg/L	6.0	0.11	3.2	0.057	CTR ⁵ , Basin Plan
1,1,1 trichloroethane	µg/L	200				Previous Order
1,1,2 trichloroethane	µg/L	5	1.2		0.6	Basin Plan, CTR
1,1,2,2 tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1.0	0.34		0.17	Basin Plan, CTR
1,2 dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	0.5		0.38	Previous Order, CTR
1,2 dichloropropane	µg/L	5	1.1		0.52	Basin Plan, CTR
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10				Previous Order
1,3 dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5				Previous Order
Acetone	µg/L	700				Previous Order
Acrolein	µg/L	100				Previous Order
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7	0.12	0.66	0.059	CTR
Benzene	µg/L	1.0				Previous Order
Bromoform	µg/L	720 8.6		360	4.3	CTR
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5 0.5		0.5	0.25	Previous Order, CTR
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30				Previous Order
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	68	0.81	34	0.40	CTR

⁴ Basin Plan Objectives are instantaneous maximum concentrations of pollutants that when not exceeded are protective of the beneficial uses of the particular water body. They are generally set at the level required to protect the most sensitive beneficial use at an even lower level based on antidegradation principles.

⁵ CTR-based number for the protection of aquatic organisms. The number is derived as a continuous criteria concentration (CCC) and equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily		Average Monthly		
		Others	MUN	Others	MUN	
Chloroethane	µg/L	100				Previous Order
Chloroform	µg/L	100				Previous Order
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92	1.1	46	0.56	CTR
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700				Previous Order
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05				Previous Order
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700				Previous Order
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5				SMCL ⁶
Methylbromide	µg/L	10				Previous Order
Methylchloride	µg/L	3				Previous Order
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3200	9.5	1600	4.7	CTR
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	1.6		0.80	Previous Order, CTR
Toluene	µg/L	150				Previous Order
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	5.0		2.7	Previous Order, CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5				Previous Order
Xylenes	µg/L	1750				Previous Order
Metals						
Antimony	µg/L	6				Basin Plan
Arsenic	µg/L	10		10		FMCL
Beryllium	µg/L	4				Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	6-5 ⁷		3-5 ⁵		CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium III	µg/L	50				Previous Order
Chromium VI	µg/L	16		8		CTR
Copper	µg/L	21-44 ⁵		10-22 ⁵		CTR
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5		4.2		CTR
Lead	µg/L	9-26 ⁵		4-13 ⁵		CTR
Mercury	µg/L	0.1		0.05	0.050	CTR
Nickel	µg/L	100 ⁵		60-100 ⁵		CTR, Basin Plan
Selenium	µg/L	8		4		CTR
Silver	µg/L	8-40 ⁵		4-20 ⁵		CTR
Thallium	µg/L	13	3.4	6.3	1.7	CTR
Zinc	µg/L	170-350 ⁵		90-170 ⁵		CTR

⁶ Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Services, Title 22 California Code of Regulations.

⁷ Depending on hardness.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily		Average Monthly		
		Others	MUN	Others	MUN	
Pesticides and PCBs						
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.0017	0.00084	0.00083	CTR
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012		0.00059		CTR
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012		0.00059		CTR
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092		0.046		CTR
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026	0.0079	0.013	0.0039	CTR
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00027	0.00014	0.00013	CTR
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092	0.028	0.046	0.014	CTR
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092		0.046		CTR
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.0012	0.00059	0.00057	CTR
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028		0.00014		CTR
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480	220	240	110	CTR
Endrin	µg/L	0.059		0.029		CTR
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6	1.5	0.81	0.76	CTR
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042		0.00021		CTR
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00020	0.00011	0.00010	CTR
gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12	0.039	0.063	0.019	CTR
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0015	0.0015	0.00075	0.00073	CTR
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034		0.00017		CTR
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds						
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600				Basin Plan
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1.1	0.081	0.54	0.040	CTR
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5,200	800	2,600	400	CTR
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5.0				No change
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1600	190	790	93	CTR
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	4,600	1100	2,300	540	CTR
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	28000	140	14,000	70	CTR
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	18	0.23	9.1	0.11	CTR
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	13	4.3	6.5	2.1	CTR
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8,600	3400	4,300	1,700	CTR
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800	241	400	120	CTR
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16	0.088	0.077	0.04	CTR
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540	26.9	765	13.4	CTR
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5,400	2,400	2,700	1,200	CTR
Anthracene	µg/L	220,000	19,000	110,000	9,600	CTR
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0011	0.00025	0.00054	0.00012	CTR

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily		Average Monthly		
		Others	MUN	Others	MUN	
BenzoaAnthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR
BenzoaPyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR
BenzobFluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR
BenzokFluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR
Bis2-ChloroethylEther	µg/L	2.8	0.063	1.4	0.031	CTR
Bis2-ChloroisopropylEther	µg/L	340,000	2,800	170,000	1,400	CTR
Bis2-EthylhexylPhthalate	µg/L	11	3.7	5.9	1.8	CTR
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10,000	6,000	5,200	3,000	CTR
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR
Dibenzoa,hAnthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240,000	46,000	120,000	23,000	CTR
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000	629,000	2,900,000	313,000	CTR
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000	5,400	12,000	2,700	CTR
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740	600	370	300	CTR
Fluorene	µg/L	28,000	2,600	14,000	1,300	CTR
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016	0.0015	0.00077	0.00075	CTR
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100	0.89	50	0.44	CTR
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34,000	480	17,000	240	CTR
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18	3.8	8.9	1.9	CTR
Indeno1,2,3-cd Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.0088	0.049	0.0044	CTR
Isophorone	µg/L	1200	17	600	8.4	CTR
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine NDMA	µg/L	16	0.0014	8.1	0.00069	CTR
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8	0.011	1.4	0.005	CTR
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32	10	16	5.0	CTR
Naphthalene	µg/L	21				Taste and Odor
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3800	34	1,900	17	CTR
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1.5	0.56	0.73	0.28	CTR
Phenol	µg/L	1,000				Previous Order
Pyrene	µg/L	22,000	1930	11,000	960	CTR
Miscellaneous						
Asbestos	fib/L		1.4E7		7E6	CTR
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8				Taste and Odor
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3				Previous Order
Perchlorate	µg/L	6				MCL
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	2.8E-8	2.6E-8	1.4E-8	1.3E-8	CTR

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily		Average Monthly		
		Others	MUN	Others	MUN	
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12				Previous Order
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100				Previous Order

Table 32. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationales for Saltwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	
General Constituents				
Total Suspended solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50	See the detailed rationale following Table 15 for change in Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	Previous Order
BOD5 20oC	mg/L	30	20	Previous Order
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Previous Order
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Previous Order
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0		Previous Order
Phenols	mg/L	1.0		Previous Order
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1		Previous Order, Basin Plan
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5		Previous Order
Volatile Organic Compounds				
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5		Previous Order
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2	CTR
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200		Previous Order
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5		Basin Plan
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1.0		Previous Order
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5		Previous Order
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	5		Basin Plan
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10		Previous Order
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5		Previous Order
Acetone	µg/L	700		Previous Order
Acrolein	µg/L	100		Previous Order
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7	0.66	CTR
Benzene	µg/L	1.0		Previous Order
Bromoform	µg/L	720	360	CTR

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5		Previous Order
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30		Previous Order
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	68	34	CTR
Chloroethane	µg/L	100		Previous Order
Chloroform	µg/L	100		Previous Order
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92	46	CTR
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700		Previous Order
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05		Previous Order
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700		Previous Order
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5		SMCL ⁹
Methylbromide	µg/L	10		Previous Order
Methylchloride	µg/L	3		Previous Order
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3,200	1600	CTR
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0		Previous Order
Toluene	µg/L	150		Previous Order
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	2.7	CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5		Previous Order
Xylenes	µg/L	1750		Previous Order
Metals				
Antimony	µg/L	6		Basin Plan
Arsenic	µg/L	50	29	No Change for daily, CTR monthly
Beryllium	µg/L	4		Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	5		Previous Order
Chromium III	µg/L	50		Previous Order
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41	CTR
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9	CTR
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50	CTR
Lead	µg/L	14	7	CTR
Mercury	µg/L	0.050		CTR
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7	CTR
Selenium	µg/L	120	58	CTR
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1	CTR

⁸ Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Public Health, Title 22 California Code of Regulation.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	CTR
Zinc	µg/L	95	47	CTR
Pesticides and PCBs				
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084	CTR
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071	CTR
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026	0.013	CTR
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	CTR
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071	CTR
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092	0.046	CTR
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	CTR
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	CTR
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480	240	CTR
Endrin	µg/L	0.0038	0.0019	CTR
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6	0.81	CTR
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021	CTR
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011	CTR
gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12	0.063	CTR
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	CTR
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00033	0.00016	CTR
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds				
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600		Basin Plan
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1.1	0.54	CTR
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5,200	2,600	CTR
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5		Previous Order
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800	400	CTR
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1600	790	CTR
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	4,600	2,300	CTR
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	28,000	14,000	CTR
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	18	9.1	CTR
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.5	CTR
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8,600	4,300	CTR
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16	0.077	CTR
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540	765	CTR
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5,400	2,700	CTR

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	
Anthracene	µg/L	220,000	110,000	CTR
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0011	0.00054	CTR
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.8	1.4	CTR
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	340,000	170,000	CTR
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	11	5.9	CTR
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10,000	5,200	CTR
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240,000	120,000	CTR
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000	2,900,000	CTR
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000	12,000	CTR
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740	370	CTR
Fluorene	µg/L	28,000	14,000	CTR
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016	0.00077	CTR
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100	50	CTR
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34,000	17,000	CTR
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18	8.9	CTR
Indeno(1,2,3-cvd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	CTR
Isophorone	µg/L	1200	600	CTR
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	16	8.1	CTR
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8	1.4	CTR
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32	16	CTR
Naphthalene	µg/L	21		Taste and Odor
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3,800	1,900	CTR
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.4	CTR
Phenol	µg/L	1,000		Previous Order
Pyrene	µg/L	22,000	11,000	CTR
Miscellaneous				
Asbestos	fib/L			Previous Order
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8		Taste and Odor
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3		Previous Order
Perchlorate	µg/L	6		MCL

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.000000028	0.000000014	CTR
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12		Previous Order
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100		Previous Order

X. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR § 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in the tentative Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

XI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 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.

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

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

- a. 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.

- b. 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 General Permit, this General 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 CWA section 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed and if applicable this General Permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this General Permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this General 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 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 (concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

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.

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.

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.

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. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable)

7. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

XII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR section 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 tentative MRP (Attachment G) and as required in the "Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California" adopted March 2, 2000.

To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, the Order carries over the existing monitoring requirements for all parameters. Monitoring will be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with final effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is also 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.

The Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, of this Order. The Regional Water Board has determined that discharges will not contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. However, for those discharges to receiving waters with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitation, chronic toxicity limitation is specified. In addition, the Discharger is required to implement chronic toxicity testing as outlined in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

- 1. Surface Water (Not Applicable)**
- 2. Groundwater (Not Applicable)**

E. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

XIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a General NPDES permit for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering 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.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and location through the Regional Water Board's website at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/logangeles>.

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, or submitted by email to Namiraj.jain@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on August 13, 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: September 13, 2018
Time: 9 AM
Location: Government Center
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA California 93009

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

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be received within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action. Petitions should be sent to the following address:

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

E. Information and Copying

The tentative permit, 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 this General Permit was invited to contact the Regional Water Board, reference this General Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this General Permit should be directed to Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003.