

## Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

January 22, 2016

Mr. Michael Morrison  
Plant Manager  
Phillips 66 Company  
13707 S. Broadway,  
Los Angeles, CA 90061

Dear Mr. Morrison:

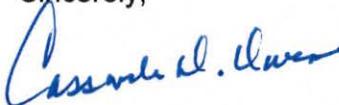
**REVISED TENTATIVE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS) AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY, LOS ANGELES LUBRICANTS TERMINAL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA (NPDES NO. CA0059846, CI NO. 6773)**

On December 17, 2015, we transmitted the tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Phillips 66 Company, Los Angeles Lubricants Terminal. No comments were received by the Regional Water Board before the comment period deadline on January 18, 2016. Based on internal review, staff have subsequently made changes on Pages F-28 and F-29 of the Fact Sheet (enclosed). Changes in the revised tentative WDRs and NPDES Permit appear in the strikeout/underline format.

In accordance with administrative procedure, the Regional Water Board at a public hearing to be held on **February 11, 2016**, at 9:00 a.m., at the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 700 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, will consider the enclosed revised tentative WDRs and NPDES Permit. It is expected that the Board will take action at the hearing; however, as testimony indicates, the Board, at its discretion, may order further investigation.

If you have any questions, please contact Ching To at [Ching-Yin.To@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Ching-Yin.To@waterboards.ca.gov) or at (213)576-6696.

Sincerely,



Cassandra D. Owens, Chief  
Industrial Permitting Unit (NPDES)

Enclosures

**MAILING LIST**

Mr. David Smith, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)  
Ms. Robyn Stuber, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)  
Ms. Becky Mitschele, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)  
NPDES Wastewater Unit, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality  
Mr. Kenneth Wong, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Mr. Bryant Chesney, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Mr. Jeff Phillips, Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. William Paznokas, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 5  
Ms. Teresa Henry, California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region  
Mr. Tim Smith, Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works  
Mr. Angelo Bellomo, Los Angeles County, Department of Public Health  
Mr. Theodore Johnson, Water Replenishment Districts of Southern California  
Mr. Michael Simpson, City of Los Angeles, Industrial Waste Management Division  
Ms. Rita Kampalath, Heal the Bay  
Ms. Bruce Reznik, Los Angeles Waterkeeper  
Ms. Laura West, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Ms. Becky Hayat, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Mr. Jason Weiner, Ventura Coastkeeper  
Ms. Kristy Allen, TetraTech, Inc.  
Ms. Alicia Stephens, Phillips 66 Company

uncertainty when used in combination with U.S. EPA's toxicity test methods and is implemented in federal permits issued by U.S. EPA Region 9. Therefore, the chronic toxicity effluent limits evaluated under the TST statistical approach are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the final WLA for chronic toxicity approved by U.S. EPA (40 C.F.R. 122.44(d)(1)(vii)). These effluent limits are feasible and fully comply with applicable NPDES regulations (40 C.F.R. 122.44(d)(1) and 122.45(d)(1)). WET monitoring requirements have been established in Section V of the MRP in this Order.

The TST's null hypothesis for chronic toxicity is:

$$H_0: \text{Mean response (In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) in \% \text{ effluent})} \leq 0.75 \text{ mean response (Control).}$$

Results obtained from a single-concentration chronic toxicity test are analyzed using the TST statistical approach and an acceptable level of chronic toxicity is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass". Chronic toxicity results are expressed as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect". The chronic toxicity IWC for Discharge Points 001 is 100 percent effluent. The MDEL for chronic toxicity will be exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect is  $\geq 0.50$ ".

## 7. Final WQBELs

**Table F-8. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Points 001**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Maximum Daily	Instant. Minimum	Instant. Maximum
pH	std units	--	6.5	8.5
Chronic Toxicity, Wet Weather <sup>2,3</sup>	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	Pass or % Effect < 50	--	--
Temperature	Degrees F	--	--	86
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	16	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	0.15	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	9.7	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	0.093	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	36	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	0.35	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	43	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	0.41	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.10	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	0.00096	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	70	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	0.67	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	138 <sup>a</sup>	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	1.3	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)	µg/L	16	--	--

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Maximum Daily	Instant. Minimum	Instant. Maximum
PCBs, Total	µg/L	0.00034	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	$3.3 \times 10^{-6}$	--	--
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	$4.3 \times 10^{-8}$	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	$4.1 \times 10^{-10}$	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Mass loading limitations for each discharge point are based on the respective design flow of each discharge point and are calculated as follows:

Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

<sup>2</sup> Wet weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is equal to or greater than 62.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.

<sup>3</sup> The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect".

<sup>4</sup> Dry weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is less than 62.7 cfs as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.

<sup>45</sup> Based on a hardness of 118 mg/L.

**D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations**

Effluent limitations for BOD, oil and grease, pH, TSS, phenols, settleable solids, sulfides, temperature, TPH, turbidity, and TCDD equivalents are included for Discharge Point 001, consistent with the Order No. R4-2010-0019. Chromium VI, copper (dry weather), mercury, zinc (dry weather), TCDD equivalents, PCBs, and bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate exhibited reasonable potential based on the most current sampling data set and final effluent limits are included for these parameters in this Order. In addition, this Order includes new wet weather effluent limitations for chronic toxicity, copper, lead, and zinc based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL. Refer to Attachment J for a summary of the RPA and associated effluent limitation calculations. Wet weather chronic toxicity limitations based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL replaces the acute toxicity limitations in Order No. R4-2010-0019. Because chronic toxicity tests include a more sensitive endpoint than acute toxicity tests, the wet weather chronic toxicity limit affords a greater level of protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water. This Order discontinues dry weather effluent limitations for lead at Discharge Point 001. Effluent lead concentrations did not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objectives during dry weather.

**1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements**

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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 this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order with some exceptions.

Wet weather effluent limitations for lead at Discharge Point 001 are less stringent than in Order No. R4-2010-0019. The new limitations were developed to be consistent with the wet weather lead WLA provided in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. As such, the relaxation is consistent with CWA section 303(d)(4)(A) which allows for the establishment of a less stringent effluent limitation based on a TMDL WLA when the receiving water has been identified as not meeting applicable water quality standards (i.e., a nonattainment water) and the TMDL WLA is part of an overall strategy for achieving attainment.

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