CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

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ORDER R5-2014-0012-01
NPDES NO. CA0079588

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF RIO VISTA BEACH WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY SOLANO COUNTY

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDR's) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	City of Rio Vista
Name of Facility	Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address	1000 Beach Drive
	Rio Vista, CA 94571
	Solano County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Secondary treated municipal wastewater	38˚ 8' 31" N	121˚ 41' 34" W	Sacramento River

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**7 February 2014**
This Order shall become effective on:	**29 March 2014**
This Order shall expire on:	**1 March 2019**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDR's in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	**2 September 2018**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

I, **PAMELA C. CREEDON**, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on **7 February 2014**, and amended by Order R5-2014-0122 on **9 October 2014**.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the City of Rio Vista, Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (hereinafter Central Valley Water Board), finds:

A. Legal Authorities. This Order serves as WDR's pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260).This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters.

B. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Central Valley Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through I are also incorporated into this Order.

C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions/requirements in subsections IV.B, IV.C, and V.B are included to implement State law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

D. Monitoring and Reporting. 40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Central Valley Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

The technical and monitoring reports in this Order are required in accordance with Water Code section 13267, which states the following in subsection (b)(1), "*In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports*."

The Discharger owns and operates the Facility subject to this Order. The monitoring reports required by this Order are necessary to determine compliance with this Order. The need for the monitoring reports is discussed in the Fact Sheet.

E. Notification of Interested Parties. The Central Valley Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDR's for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

F. Consideration of Public Comment. The Central Valley Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order R5-2008-0108-01 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Central Valley Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order. If any part of this Order is subject to a temporary stay of enforcement, unless otherwise specified, the Discharger shall comply with the analogous portions of the previous Order, which shall remain in effect for all purposes during the pendency of the stay.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Discharge of wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited.

B. The by-pass or overflow of wastes to surface waters is prohibited, except as allowed by Federal Standard Provisions I.G. and I.H. (Attachment D).

C. Neither the discharge nor its treatment shall create a nuisance as defined in section 13050 of the Water Code.

D. The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the treatment or disposal system in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Table 4:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	30	45	60	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	163	244	326	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	575	863	1,151	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	60	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	163	244	326	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	575	863	1,151	--	--
Priority Pollutants						
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	22	--	24	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	53	--	100	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	28	--	48	--	--
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	24	--	46	--	--
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	65	--	120	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	9.4	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	50	--	160	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	180	--	570	--	--

[1] Based on a design average dry weather flow capacity of 0.65 million gallons per day (MGD), applicable May through October.

[2] Based on a design peak wet weather flow capacity of 2.3 MGD, applicable November through April.

b. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and total suspended solids (TSS) shall not be less than 85 percent.

c. **Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity.** Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:

   i. 70%, minimum for any one bioassay; and
   ii. 90%, median for any three consecutive bioassays.

d. **Temperature.** The maximum temperature of the discharge shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.

e. **Total Residual Chlorine.** Effluent total residual chlorine shall not exceed:

   i. 0.011 mg/L, as a 4-day average; and
   ii. 0.019 mg/L, as a 1-hour average.

f. **Total Coliform Organisms.** Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed:

   i. 23 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, as a 7-day median; and
   ii. 240 MPN/100 mL, more than once in any 30-day period.

g. **Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos.** Effluent diazinon and chlorpyrifos concentrations shall not exceed the sum of one (1.0) as identified below:

i. **Average Monthly Effluent Limitation**

$$S_{AMEL} = \frac{C_{D\ AVG}}{0.079} + \frac{C_{C\ AVG}}{0.012} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\text{-}avg}$ = average monthly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L.
$C_{C\text{-}avg}$ = average monthly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L.

ii. **Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation**

$$S_{MDEL} = \frac{C_{D\ MAX}}{0.16} + \frac{C_{C\ MAX}}{0.025} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\text{-}max}$ = maximum daily diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L.
$C_{C\text{-}max}$ = maximum daily chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L.

h. **Average Daily Discharge Flow.** The average daily discharge flow shall not exceed 0.65 MGD between May and October and 2.3 MGD between November and April.

i. **Electrical Conductivity @ 25˚C.** The effluent calendar annual average electrical conductivity shall not exceed 1,300 µmhos/cm.

j. **Methylmercury.** The effluent calendar annual methylmercury load shall not exceed 0.056 grams, in accordance with the Delta Mercury Control Program.

2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following interim effluent limitation at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

a. **Mercury, total. Effective immediately and until 30 December 2030**, the effluent calendar year annual total mercury load shall not exceed 4.2 grams/year. This interim effluent limitation shall apply in lieu of the final effluent limitation for methylmercury (Section IV.A.1.j).

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the following in the Sacramento River:

1. **Bacteria.** The fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, to exceed a geometric mean of 200 MPN/100 mL, nor more than 10 percent of the total number of fecal coliform samples taken during any 30-day period to exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.

2. **Biostimulatory Substances.** Water to contain biostimulatory substances which promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

3. **Chemical Constituents.** Chemical constituents to be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

4. **Color.** Discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

5. **Dissolved Oxygen.** The dissolved oxygen concentration to be reduced below 5.0 mg/L at any time.
6. **Floating Material.** Floating material to be present in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
7. **Oil and Grease.** Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
8. **pH.** The pH to be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.
9. **Pesticides**:
    a. Pesticides to be present, individually or in combination, in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses;
    b. Pesticides to be present in bottom sediments or aquatic life in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses;
    c. Total identifiable persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides to be present in the water column at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods approved by USEPA or the Executive Officer;
    d. Pesticide concentrations to exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies (see State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 CFR 131.12);
    e. Pesticide concentrations to exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable;
    f. Pesticides to be present in concentration in excess of the maximum contaminant levels set forth in CCR, Title 22, division 4, chapter 15; nor
    g. Thiobencarb to be present in excess of 1.0 µg/L.
10. **Radioactivity**:
    a. Radionuclides to be present in concentrations that are harmful to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
    b. Radionuclides to be present in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Table 64442 of section 64442 and Table 64443 of section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
11. **Suspended Sediments.** The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters to be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. **Settleable Substances.** Substances to be present in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
13. **Suspended Material.** Suspended material to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
14. **Taste and Odors.** Taste- or odor-producing substances to be present in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

15. **Temperature.** The discharge shall not cause the following in the Sacramento River:
    a. The creation of a zone, defined by water temperatures or more than 1˚F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.
    b. A surface water temperature rise greater than 4˚F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
16. **Toxicity.** Toxic substances to be present, individually or in combination, in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
17. **Turbidity**.
    a. Shall not exceed 2 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) where natural turbidity is less than 1 NTU;
    b. Shall not increase more than 1 NTU where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs;
    c. Shall not increase more than 20 percent where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50˚ NTUs;
    d. Shall not increase more than 10 NTU where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100˚ NTUs; nor
    e. Shall not increase more than 10 percent where natural turbidity is greater than 100˚ NTUs.

B. Groundwater Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause the groundwater to exceed water quality objectives, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.
2. Release of waste constituents from any storage, treatment, or disposal component associated with the Facility shall not, in combination with other sources of the waste constituents, cause the following in groundwater within influence of the Facility:
    a. Exceed total coliform organisms median of 2.2 MPN/100 mL over any 7-day period.
    b. Adversely impact beneficial uses or exceed water quality objectives.
    c. Contain chemicals, heavy metals, or trace elements in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or exceed maximum contaminant levels specified in 22 CCR, Division 4, Chapter 15.
    d. Exhibit a pH of less than 6.5 or greater than 8.4 pH units.
    e. Impart taste, odor, toxicity, or color that creates nuisance or impairs any beneficial use.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:

   a. If the Discharger's wastewater treatment plant is publicly owned or subject to regulation by California Public Utilities Commission, it shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade according to Title 23, CCR, division 3, chapter 26.

   b. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

      i. violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

      ii. obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or by failing to disclose fully all relevant facts;

      iii. a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and

      iv. a material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge.

      The causes for modification include:

      - *New regulations.* New regulations have been promulgated under section 405(d) of the CWA, or the standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued.
      - *Land application plans.* When required by a permit condition to incorporate a land application plan for beneficial reuse of sewage sludge, to revise an existing land application plan, or to add a land application plan.
      - *Change in sludge use or disposal practice.* Under 40 CFR 122.62(a)(1), a change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practice is a cause for modification of the permit. It is cause for revocation and reissuance if the Discharger requests or agrees.

      The Central Valley Water Board may review and revise this Order at any time upon application of any affected person or the Central Valley Water Board's own motion.

   c. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any scheduled compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under section 307(a) of the CWA, or amendments thereto, for a toxic pollutant that is present in the discharge authorized herein, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Central Valley Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

      The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards and prohibitions within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified.

d. This Order shall be modified, or alternately revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the CWA, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:

   i. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the Order; or

   ii. Controls any pollutant limited in the Order.

   The Order, as modified or reissued under this paragraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the CWA then applicable.

e. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

f. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse effects to waters of the State or users of those waters resulting from any discharge in violation of this Order. Reasonable steps shall include such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge, and adequate public notification within 24 hours to downstream water agencies or others whose contact is reasonably foreseeable with the non-complying discharge.

g. The Discharger shall ensure compliance with any existing or future pretreatment standard promulgated by USEPA under section 307 of the CWA, or amendment thereto, for any discharge to the municipal system.

h. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its content.

i. Safeguard to electric power failure:

   i. The Discharger shall provide safeguards to assure that, should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the discharge shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Order.

   ii. Upon written request by the Central Valley Water Board, the Discharger shall submit a written description of safeguards. Such safeguards may include alternate power sources, standby generators, retention capacity, operating procedures, or other means. A description of the safeguards provided shall include an analysis of the frequency, duration, and impact of power failures experienced over the past 5 years on effluent quality and on the capability of the Discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the Order. The adequacy of the safeguards is subject to the approval of the Central Valley Water Board.

   iii. Should the treatment works not include safeguards against reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, or should the Central Valley Water Board not approve the existing safeguards, the Discharger shall, within 90 days of having been advised in writing by the Central Valley Water Board that the existing safeguards are inadequate, provide to the Central Valley Water Board and USEPA a schedule of compliance for providing safeguards such that in the event of reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Discharger shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Order. The schedule of

compliance shall, upon approval of the Central Valley Water Board, become a condition of this Order.

j. The Discharger, upon written request of the Central Valley Water Board, shall file with the Board a technical report on its preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. This report may be combined with that required under the Central Valley Water Board Standard Provision contained in section VI.A.2.i of this Order.

The technical report shall:

i. Identify the possible sources of spills, leaks, untreated waste by-pass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.

ii. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they became operational.

iii. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule containing interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

The Central Valley Water Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions shall be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the Discharger.

k. A publicly owned treatment works whose waste flow has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when flows will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January, based on the last 3 years' average dry weather flows, peak wet weather flows and total annual flows, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in 4 years, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by 31 January. A copy of the notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. Within 120 days of the notification, the Discharger shall submit a technical report showing how it will prevent flow volumes from exceeding capacity or how it will increase capacity to handle the larger flows. The Central Valley Water Board may extend the time for submitting the report.

l. The Discharger shall submit technical reports as directed by the Executive Officer. All technical reports required herein that involve planning, investigation, evaluation, or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be prepared by or under the direction of persons registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code, sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1. To demonstrate compliance with Title 16, CCR, sections 415 and 3065, all technical reports must contain a statement of the qualifications of the responsible registered professional(s). As required by these laws, completed technical reports must bear the signature(s) and seal(s) of the registered professional(s) in a manner such that all work can be clearly attributed to the professional responsible for the work.

m. The Central Valley Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

n. For publicly owned treatment works, prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a permanent decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (Water Code section 1211).

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

q. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily effluent limitation, hourly average effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by telephone (916) 464-3291 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Central Valley Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

r. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory and certification requirements in the federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D, section V.B) and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved in writing by the Executive Officer.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. Conditions that necessitate a major modification of a permit are described in 40 CFR 122.62, including, but not limited to:

i. If new or amended applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, this

permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with the new or amended standards.

ii. When new information, that was not available at the time of permit issuance, would have justified different permit conditions at the time of issuance.

b. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

c. **Mercury.** The Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program was designed to proceed in two phases. After Phase 1, the Central Valley Water Board will conduct a Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review that considers modification to the Delta Mercury Control Program. This Order may be reopened to address changes to the Delta Mercury Control Program.

d. **Pollution Prevention.** This Order requires the Discharger prepare and submit a pollution prevention plan following Water Code section 13263.3(d)(3) for mercury. Based on a review of the pollution prevention plan, this Order may be reopened for addition and/or modification of effluent limitations and requirements for mercury.

e. **Whole Effluent Toxicity.** As a result of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), this Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity limitation, a new acute toxicity limitation, and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE. Additionally, if the State Water Board revises the SIP's toxicity control provisions that would require the establishment of numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitations, this Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitation based on the new provisions.

f. **Water Effects Ratios (WER) and Metal Translators.** A default WER of 1.0 has been used in this Order for calculating criteria for applicable inorganic constituents. In addition, default dissolved-to-total metal translators have been used to convert water quality objectives from dissolved to total recoverable when developing effluent limitations for inorganic constituents. If the Discharger performs studies to determine site-specific WERs and/or site-specific dissolved-to-total metal translators, this Order may be reopened to modify the effluent limitations for the applicable inorganic constituents.

g. **Drinking Water Policy.** On 26 July 2013 the Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution No. R5-2013-0098 amending the Basin Plan and establishing a Drinking Water Policy. The State Water Board will consider adoption of the Drinking Water Policy at a future meeting. This Order may be reopened to incorporate monitoring of drinking water constituents to implement the Drinking Water Policy.

h. **Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Basin Plan Amendment.** Central Valley Water Board staff is developing a Basin Plan Amendment to provide an implementation plan for NPDES-permitted domestic wastewater dischargers. This Order may be reopened to modify diazinon and chlorpyrifos effluent limitations, as appropriate, in accordance with an amendment to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Whole Effluent Toxicity.** For compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing, as specified in MRP section V. Furthermore, this Provision requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge exceeds the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring established in this Provision, the Discharger is required to initiate a TRE in accordance with an approved TRE Work Plan, and take actions to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent recurrence of toxicity. A TRE is a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process to identify the source(s) of toxicity and the effective control measures for effluent toxicity. TREs are designed to identify the causative agents and sources of whole effluent toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of the toxicity control options, and confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity. This Provision includes procedures for accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring and TRE initiation.

i. **Accelerated Monitoring and TRE Initiation.** When the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is exceeded during regular chronic toxicity monitoring, and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring as required in the Accelerated Monitoring Specifications. The Discharger shall initiate a TRE to address effluent toxicity if any WET testing results exceed the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring.

ii. **Numeric Toxicity Monitoring Trigger.** The numeric toxicity monitoring trigger to initiate a TRE is > 16 TUc (where TUc = 100/NOEC). The monitoring trigger is not an effluent limitation; it is the toxicity threshold at which the Discharger is required to begin accelerated monitoring and initiate a TRE.

iii. **Accelerated Monitoring Specifications.** If the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is exceeded during regular chronic toxicity testing, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring within 14-days of notification by the laboratory of the exceedance. Accelerated monitoring shall consist of four chronic toxicity tests conducted once every two weeks using the species that exhibited toxicity. The following protocol shall be used for accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation:

(a) If the results of four consecutive accelerated monitoring tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger, the Discharger may cease accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring. However, notwithstanding the accelerated monitoring results, if there is adequate evidence of effluent toxicity, the Executive Officer may require that the Discharger initiate a TRE.

(b) If the source(s) of the toxicity is easily identified (e.g., temporary plant upset), the Discharger shall make necessary corrections to the facility and shall continue accelerated monitoring until four consecutive accelerated tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger. Upon confirmation that the effluent toxicity has been removed, the Discharger may cease accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring.

(c) If the result of any accelerated toxicity test exceeds the monitoring trigger, the Discharger shall cease accelerated monitoring and begin a TRE to investigate the cause(s) of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or

eliminate effluent toxicity. Within thirty (30) days of notification by the laboratory of any test result exceeding the monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Action Plan to the Central Valley Water Board including, at minimum:

(1) Specific actions the Discharger will take to investigate and identify the cause(s) of toxicity, including a TRE WET monitoring schedule;

(2) Specific actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

(3) A schedule for these actions.

Within sixty (60) days of notification by the laboratory of the test results, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board a TRE Workplan for approval by the Executive Officer. The TRE Workplan shall outline the procedures for identifying the source(s) of, and reducing or eliminating effluent toxicity. The TRE Workplan must be developed in accordance with USEPA guidance[1].

b. **Phase 1 Methylmercury Control Study** – In accordance with the Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program and the compliance schedule included in this Order for methylmercury (Section VI.C.7.a), the Discharger shall participate in the Central Valley Clean Water Association (CVCWA) Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study (Study) to evaluate existing control methods and, as needed, develop additional control methods that could be implemented to achieve the methylmercury waste load allocation. A work plan was submitted by CVCWA on 20 April 2013. The study work plan will be reviewed by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and approved by the Executive Officer. The work plan shall be implemented immediately after approval by the Executive Officer, and a progress report shall be submitted by **20 October 2015.**

The Study shall evaluate the feasibility of reducing sources more than the minimum amount needed to achieve the methylmercury allocation. The Study also may include an evaluation of innovative actions, watershed approaches, offsets projects, and other short and long-term actions that result in reducing inorganic (total) mercury and methylmercury to address the accumulation of methylmercury in fish tissue and to reduce methylmercury exposure. The Study may evaluate the effectiveness of using inorganic (total) mercury controls to control methylmercury discharges.

The Study shall include a description of methylmercury and/or inorganic (total) mercury management practices identified in Phase 1; an evaluation of the effectiveness, costs, potential environmental effects, and overall feasibility of the control actions. The Study shall also include proposed implementation plans and schedules to comply with methylmercury allocations as soon as possible. The Study shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board by **20 October 2018.**

The Executive Officer may, after public notice, extend the due date up to 2 years if the Discharger demonstrates it is making significant progress towards developing, implementing and/or completing the Study and reasonable attempts have been made to secure funding for the Study, but the Discharger has experienced severe budget shortfalls.

[1] See the Fact Sheet (Attachment F section VII.B.2.a.) for a list of USEPA guidance documents that must be considered in development of the TRE Workplan.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. **Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) for Mercury.** The Discharger shall prepare and implement a PPP for mercury by **1 August 2014** in accordance with Water Code section 13263.3(d)(3), per the compliance schedule in this Order for methylmercury (Section VI.C.7.1). The minimum requirements for the PPP are outlined in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F, section VI.B.3.a). Annual progress reports shall be submitted in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E section X.D.1.). The progress reports shall discuss the effectiveness of the PPP in the reduction of mercury in the discharge, include a summary of mercury and methylmercury monitoring results, and discuss updates to the PPP.

b. **Mercury Exposure Reduction Program**. The Discharger shall participate in a Mercury Exposure Reduction Program (MERP) in accordance with the Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program. By letter dated 15 July 2013, the Discharger elected to provide financial support in the collective MERP with other Delta dischargers, rather than be individually responsible for any MERP activities. An exposure reduction work plan for Executive Officer approval was submitted on 20 October 2013. The objective of the MERP is to reduce mercury exposure of Delta fish consumers most likely affected by mercury. The work plan shall address the MERP objective, elements, and the Discharger's coordination with other stakeholders. The minimum requirements for the exposure reduction work plan are outlined in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F, section VI.B.3.b). The Discharger shall integrate or, at minimum, provide good-faith opportunities for integration of community-based organizations, tribes, and consumers of Delta fish into planning, decision making, and implementation of exposure reduction activities. The Discharger shall continue to participate in the group effort to implement the work plan.

c. **Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan.** The Discharger shall continue to implement its 21 April 2010 Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan to identify and address sources of salinity from the Facility.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. **Settleable Solids.** Effluent settleable solids shall not exceed the following:

i. 0.1 mg/L as an average monthly.
ii. 0.2 mg/L as a maximum daily.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. **Sludge/Biosolids Treatment or Discharge Specifications.** Sludge in this document means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to grit and screening material generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment at the wastewater treatment plant. Biosolids refer to sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially and legally used pursuant to federal and state regulations as a soil amendment for agricultural, silvicultural, horticultural, and land reclamation activities as specified under 40 CFR Part 503.

i. Collected screenings, residual sludge, biosolids, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer, and consistent with Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste, as set forth in Title 27, CCR, division 2,

subdivision 1, section 20005, et seq. Removal for further treatment, storage, disposal, or reuse at sites (e.g., landfill, composting sites, soil amendment sites) that are operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a Regional Water Board will satisfy these specifications.

Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, clarifiers, etc. as needed to ensure optimal plant performance.

The treatment of sludge generated at the Facility shall be confined to the Facility property and conducted in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate groundwater limitations in section V.B. of this Order. In addition, the storage of residual sludge, solid waste, and biosolids on Facility property shall be temporary and controlled, and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate groundwater limitations included in section V.B. of this Order.

ii. The use, disposal, storage, and transportation of biosolids shall comply with existing federal and state laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 CFR Part 503. If the State Water Board and the Central Valley Water Board are given the authority to implement regulations contained in 40 CFR Part 503, this Order may be reopened to incorporate appropriate time schedules and technical standards. The Discharger must comply with the standards and time schedules contained in 40 CFR Part 503 whether or not they have been incorporated into this Order.

iii. The Discharger shall comply with Section IX.A. Biosolids of the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E.

iv. Any proposed change in biosolids use or disposal practice from a previously approved practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer and USEPA Regional Administrator at least **90 days** in advance of the change.

v. **Within 180 days of the permit effective date,** the Discharger shall submit a biosolids use or disposal plan to the Central Valley Water Board. The plan shall describe at a minimum:

(a) Sources and amounts of biosolids generated annually.

(b) Location(s) of on-site storage and description of the containment area.

(c) Plans for ultimate disposal. For landfill disposal, include the present classification of the landfill and the name and location of the landfill.

vi. The Discharger is encouraged to comply with the “Manual of Good Practice for Agricultural Land Application of Biosolids” developed by the California Water Environment Association.

vii. Use of biosolids as a soil amendment shall comply with valid waste discharge requirements (WDRs) issued by the State or Regional Water Boards. In most cases, this means the WDRs contained in the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2004-0012-DWQ, General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural, and Land Reclamation Activities (Biosolids General Order). For a biosolids use project to be covered by the Biosolids General Order, the Discharger must file a complete Notice of Intent and receive a Notice of Applicability for each project.

b. **Collection System.** On 2 May 2006, the State Water Board adopted State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, Statewide General WDRs for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The Discharger shall be subject to the requirements of Order No. 2006-0003 DWQ and any future revisions thereto. Order No. 2006-0003 DWQ requires that all public agencies that currently own or operate sanitary sewer systems apply for coverage under the general WDRs. The Discharger has applied for and has been approved for coverage under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ for operation of its wastewater collection system.

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules

a. **Compliance Schedule for Final Effluent Limitations for Methylmercury.** This Order requires compliance with the final effluent limitations for methylmercury by **31 December 2030.** The Discharger shall comply with the following time schedule to ensure compliance with the final effluent limitations:

Task	Date Due
Phase 1	
i. Submit CVCWA Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study Work Plan	**Submitted**
ii. Submit Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP)[1] for Mercury (per Section VI.C.3.a)	**1 August 2014**
iii. Implement CVCWA Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study Work Plan	**Immediately following Executive Officer Approval**
iv. Annual Progress Reports[2]	**30 January, annually**
v. Submit CVCWA Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study Progress Report	**20 October 2015**
vi. Submit Final CVCWA Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study	**20 October 2018[3]**
Phase 2	
vii. Implement methylmercury control programs	**TBD[4]**
viii. Full Compliance	**31 December 2030[3]**

Task	Date Due
[1] The PPP for Mercury shall be implemented in accordance with Section VI.C.3.a.	
[2] Beginning 30 January 2015 and annually thereafter until the Facility achieves compliance with the final effluent limitations for methyl mercury, the Discharger shall submit annual progress reports on pollution minimization activities implemented and evaluation of their effectiveness, including a summary of total mercury and methylmercury monitoring results.	
[3] The Executive Officer may, after public notice, extend the due date for the Final CVCWA Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study up to 2 years if the Discharger demonstrates it is making significant progress towards developing, implementing and/or completing the Study and reasonable attempts have been made to secure funding for the Study, but the Discharger has experienced severe budget shortfalls.	
[4] To be determined. Following Phase 1 the Central Valley Water Board will conduct a Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review that considers: modification of methylmercury goals, objectives, allocations, final compliance date, etc. Consequently, the start of Phase 2 and the final compliance date is uncertain at the time this Order was adopted.	

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

A. BOD_5 and TSS Effluent Limitations (Sections IV.A.1. and IV.A.1.b). Compliance with the final effluent limitations for BOD_5 and TSS required in Limitations and Discharge Requirements section IV.A.1.a shall be ascertained by 24-hour composite samples. Compliance with effluent limitations required in Limitations and Discharge Requirements section IV.A.1.b for percent removal shall be calculated using the arithmetic mean of BOD_5 and TSS in effluent samples collected over a monthly period as a percentage of the arithmetic mean of the values for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.

B. Total Mercury Mass Loading Effluent Limitations (Section IV.A.2.a). The procedures for calculating mass loadings are as follows:

1. The total pollutant mass load for each individual calendar month shall be determined using an average of all concentration data collected that month and the corresponding total monthly flow. All effluent monitoring data collected under the monitoring and reporting program, pretreatment program, and any special studies shall be used for these calculations. The total annual mass loading shall be the sum of the individual calendar months.

2. In calculating compliance, the Discharger shall count all non-detect measures at one-half of the detection level. If compliance with the effluent limitation is not attained due to the non-detect contribution, the Discharger shall improve and implement available analytical capabilities and compliance shall be evaluated with consideration of the detection limits.

C. Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations (Section IV.A.1.f.). For each day that an effluent sample is collected and analyzed for total coliform organisms, the 7-day median shall be determined by calculating the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the effluent utilizing the bacteriological results of the last 7 days. For example, if a sample is collected on a Wednesday, the result from that sampling event and all results from the previous 6 days (i.e., Tuesday, Monday, Sunday, Saturday, Friday, and Thursday) are used to calculate the 7-day median. If the 7-day median of total coliform organisms exceeds a most probable number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance.

D. Total Residual Chlorine Effluent Limitations (Section IV.A.1.e). Continuous monitoring analyzers for chlorine residual or for dechlorination agent residual in the effluent are appropriate methods for compliance determination. A positive residual dechlorination agent

in the effluent indicates that chlorine is not present in the discharge, which demonstrates compliance with the effluent limitations. This type of monitoring can also be used to prove that some chlorine residual exceedances are false positives. Continuous monitoring data showing either a positive dechlorination agent residual or a chlorine residual at or below the prescribed limit are sufficient to show compliance with the total residual chlorine effluent limitations, as long as the instruments are maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Any excursion above the 1-hour average or 4-day average total residual chlorine effluent limitations is a violation. If the Discharger conducts continuous monitoring and the Discharger can demonstrate, through data collected from a back-up monitoring system, that a chlorine spike recorded by the continuous monitor was not actually due to chlorine, then any excursion resulting from the recorded spike will not be considered an exceedance, but rather reported as a false positive. Records supporting validation of false positives shall be maintained in accordance with Section IV Standard Provisions (Attachment D).

E. Priority Pollutant Effluent Limitations. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined in accordance with Section 2.4.5 of the SIP, as follows:

1. Dischargers shall be deemed out of compliance with an effluent limitation, if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).
2. Dischargers shall be required to conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) in accordance with section 2.4.5.1 of the SIP when there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:
   a. A sample result is reported as detected, but not quantified (DNQ) and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or
   b. A sample result is reported as non-detect (ND) and the effluent limitation is less than the method detection limit (MDL).
3. When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) and more than one sample result is available in a month, the discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
   a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
   b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
4. If a sample result, or the arithmetic mean or median of multiple sample results, is below the RL, and there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and the discharger conducts a PMP (as described in section 2.4.5.1), the discharger shall <u>not</u> be deemed out of compliance.

F. Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon Effluent Limitations (Section IV.A.1.g). Compliance shall be determined by calculating the sum (S), as provided in this Order, with analytical results that are reported as "non - detectable" concentrations to be considered to be zero.

G. Temperature Effluent Limitation (Section IV.A.1.d). Compliance with the final effluent limitations for temperature shall be ascertained using the daily average effluent temperature at Monitoring Location EFF-001 and the daily average temperature of the receiving water measured on the same day at Monitoring Location RSW-002.

H. Average Daily Discharge Flow Effluent Limitation (Section IV.A.1.h). The average daily discharge flow represents the mean of all daily flow values obtained within a calendar day (i.e., midnight through 11:59 PM).

I. Use of Delta Regional Monitoring Program and other Receiving Water Data to determine compliance with Receiving Water Limitations. Delta Regional Monitoring Program data and other receiving water monitoring data that is not specifically required to be conducted by the Discharger under this permit, will not be used directly to determine that the discharge is in violation of this Permit. The Discharger may, however, conduct any site-specific receiving water monitoring deemed appropriate by the Discharger that is not conducted by the Delta RMP and submit that monitoring data. As described in Section VIII of Attachment E, such data may be used, if scientifically defensible, in conjunction with other receiving water data, effluent data, receiving water flow data, and other pertinent information to determine whether or not a discharge is in compliance with this Permit.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of Drinking Water
Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Central Valley Water Board Basin Plan.

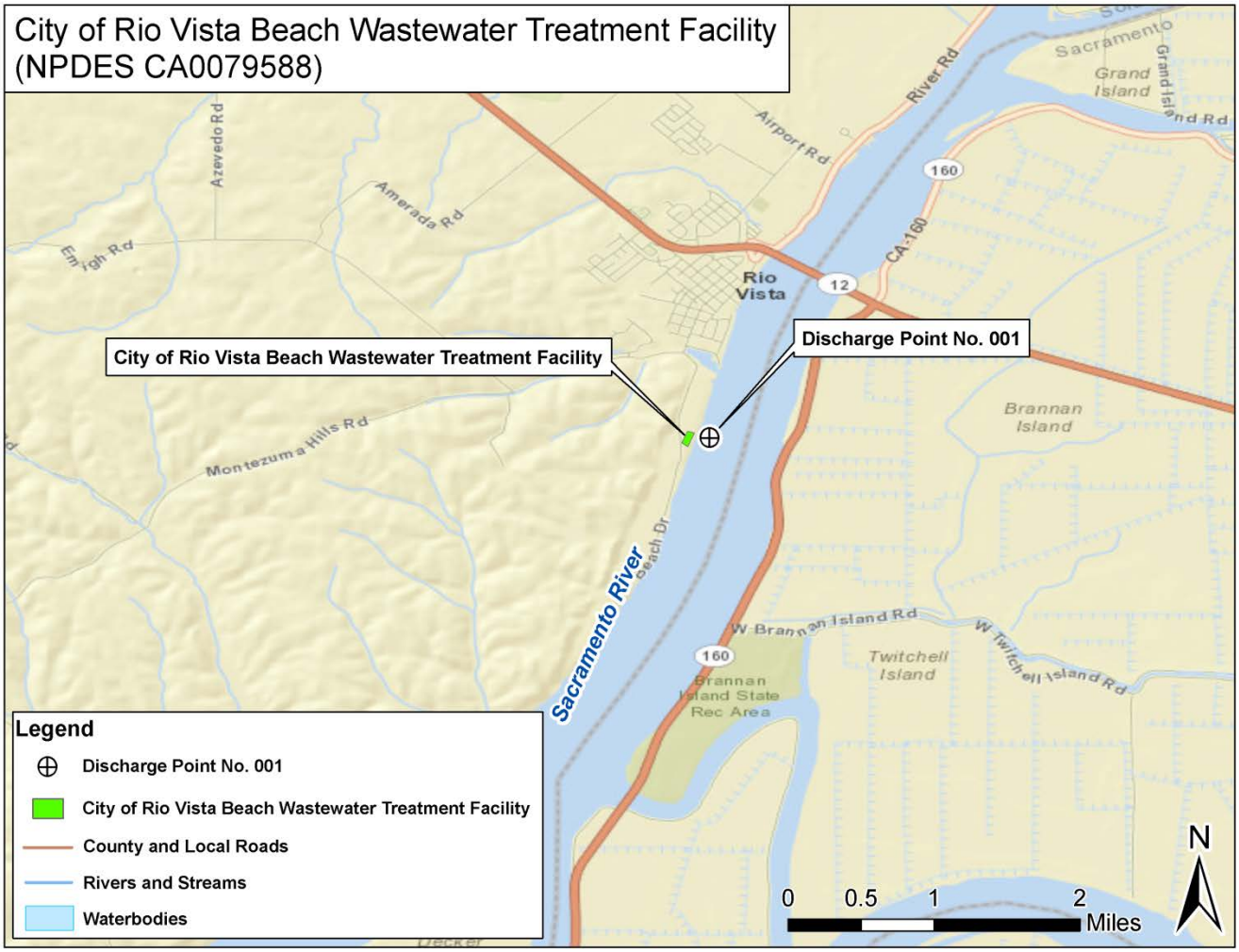
Standard Deviation (σ)
Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

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

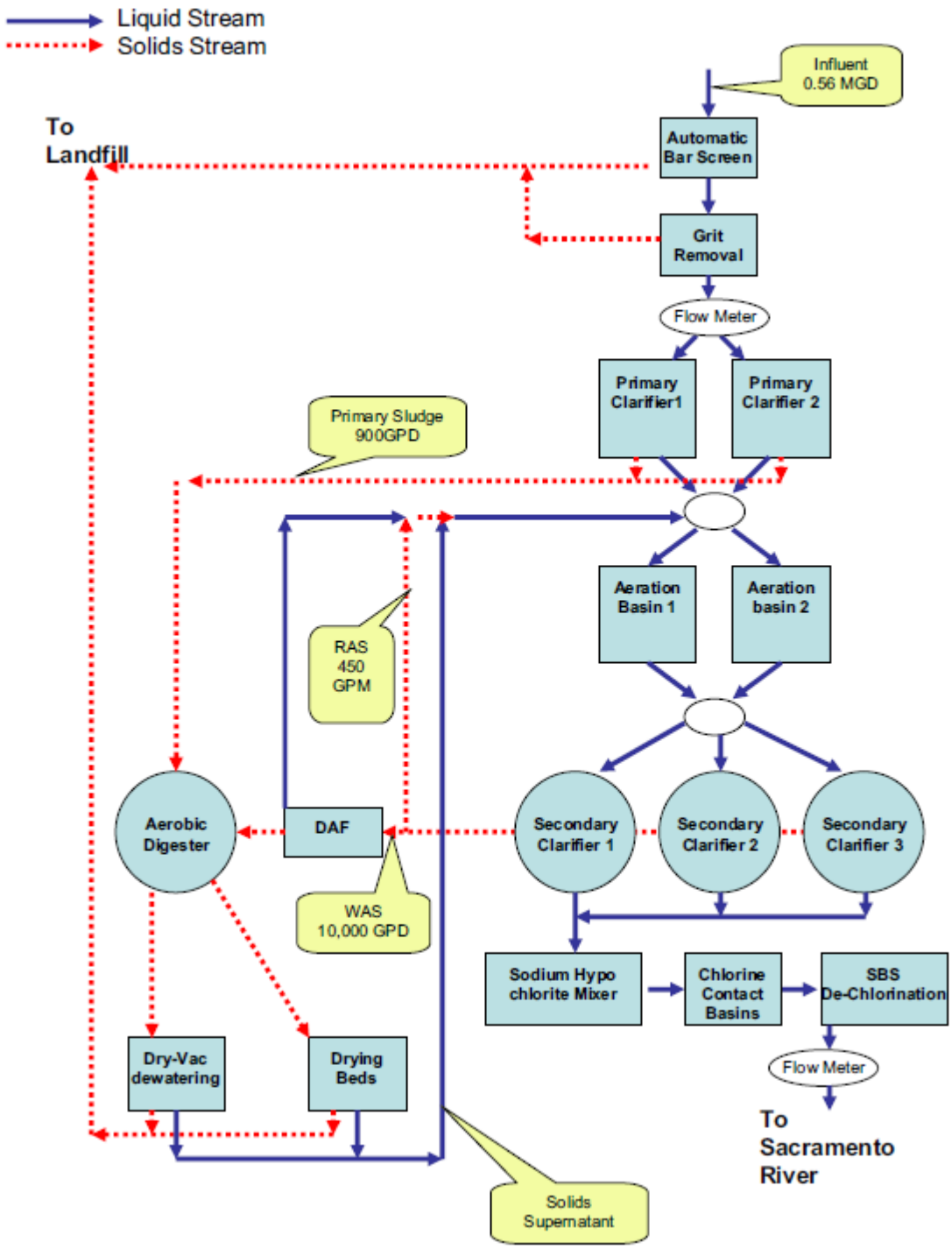
where:
x is the observed value;
μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
n is the number of samples.

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

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a).)

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

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Central Valley Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, § 13383):

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

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2));
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3)); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4).)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Central Valley Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Central Valley Water Boardas required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Central Valley Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Valley Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
5. Notice
   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Central Valley Water Board. The Central Valley Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other

requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 C.F.R. part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(4); § 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Central Valley Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Valley Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)

2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).).

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Valley Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));

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

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Valley Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)

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

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Central Valley Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

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

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

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

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

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

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

3. The Central Valley Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

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

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

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

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Central Valley Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Central Valley Water Board**,** State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

B. The Central Valley Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Central Valley Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. § 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Valley Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Central Valley Water Board.

B. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of the last addition of wastes to the treatment or discharge works where a representative sample may be obtained prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Samples shall be collected at such a point and in such a manner to ensure a representative sample of the discharge.

C. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses of any material required by this Order shall be conducted by a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health (DPH). Laboratories that perform sample analyses must be identified in all monitoring reports submitted to the Central Valley Water Board. In the event a certified laboratory is not available to the Discharger for any onsite field measurements such as pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), turbidity, temperature, and residual chlorine, such analyses performed by a noncertified laboratory will be accepted provided a Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program is instituted by the laboratory. A manual containing the steps followed in this program for any onsite field measurements such as pH, DO, turbidity, temperature, and residual chlorine must be kept onsite in the treatment facility laboratory and shall be available for inspection by Central Valley Water Board staff. The Discharger must demonstrate sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to adequately perform these field measurements. The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to USEPA guidelines or to procedures approved by the Central Valley Water Board.

D. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary, at least yearly, to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

F. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by DPH, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

G. The Discharger shall conduct analysis on any sample provided by USEPA as part of the Discharge Monitoring Quality Assurance (DMQA) program. The results of any such analysis shall be submitted to USEPA's DMQA manager.

H. The Discharger shall file with the Central Valley Water Board technical reports on self-monitoring performed according to the detailed specifications contained in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

I. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this Order. Unless otherwise specified, discharge flows shall be reported in terms of the monthly average and the daily maximum discharge flows.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	A location where a representative sample of the influent into the Facility can be collected prior to entering the treatment process.
001	EFF-001	A location where a representative sample of the effluent from the Facility can be collected after all treatment processes and prior to commingling with other waste streams or being discharged into the Sacramento River. Latitude: 38˚ 08’ 31” N; Longitude: 121˚ 41’ 34” W
--	RSW-001	Approximately 1 mile upstream of Discharge Point 001 in the Sacramento River.
--	RSW-002	Approximately 250 feet upstream of Discharge Point 001 in the Sacramento River.
--	RSW-003	Approximately 250 feet downstream of Discharge Point 001 in the Sacramento River.
--	BIO-001	A location where a representative sample of biosolids can be collected.
--	SPL-001	A location where a representative sample location for the municipal water supply can be collected.

The North latitude and West longitude information in Table 1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the Facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous	--
Conventional Pollutants				
Biological Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hr Composite[1]	1/Week	[2]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite[1]	1/Week	[2]
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Electrical Conductivity @ 25˚C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Month	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method

[1] 24-hour flow proportional composite.
[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor secondary treated effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous[1]	--
Conventional Pollutants				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20˚C)	mg/L	24-hr Composite[2]	1/Week	[3]
	lbs/day	Calculate	1/Week	--
pH	standard units	Grab	5/Week[4,5]	[3]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite[2]	1/Week	[3]
	lbs/day	Calculate	1/Week	--
Priority Pollutants				
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3,6]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3,6]
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3,6]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3,6]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3,6]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	ng/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3,6,7]
Priority Pollutants and Other Constituents of Concern	See Attachment I	See Attachment I	See Attachment I	[3,6]
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Week[4,8]	[3]
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	Meter	Continuous	[3,9]
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[3]
Diazinon	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[3]
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Month	[3]
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3,10]
Mercury (methyl)	ng/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[8]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Month	[3]
Temperature	°C	Grab	5/Week[4,5]	[3]
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	Grab	1/Week[11]	[3]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method

[1] The Discharger shall calculate and report the average daily flow for each day. The average daily flow shall be calculated as specified in Section VII.H of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements and reported in the monthly SMRs.
[2] 24-hour flow proportional composite.
[3] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.
[4] pH and temperature shall be recorded at the time of ammonia sample collection.
[5] A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a USEPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.
[6] For priority pollutant constituents the reporting level shall be consistent with Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 of the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (See Attachment I, Table I-1).
[7] Unfiltered methyl mercury and total mercury samples shall be taken using clean hands/dirty hands procedures, as described in U.S. EPA method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels, for collection of equipment blanks (section 9.4.4.2), and shall be analyzed by U.S. EPA method 1630/1631 (Revision E) with a reporting level of 0.05 ng/L for methyl mercury and 0.5 ng/L for total mercury.
[8] Concurrent with whole effluent toxicity monitoring.
[9] Total chlorine residual must be monitored with a method sensitive to and accurate at the permitted level of 0.01 mg/L.
[10] Hardness samples shall be collected concurrently with metals samples.
[11] Samples for total coliform organisms may be collected at any point following disinfection.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity Testing. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity testing to determine whether the effluent is contributing acute toxicity to the receiving water. The Discharger shall meet the following acute toxicity testing requirements:

1. *Monitoring Frequency* – The Discharger shall perform quarterly acute toxicity testing, concurrent with effluent ammonia sampling.
2. *Sample Types* – The Discharger may use flow-through or static renewal testing. For static renewal testing, the samples shall be grab samples and shall be representative of the volume and quality of the discharge. The effluent samples shall be taken at Monitoring Location EFF-001.
3. *Test Species* – Test species shall be fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*).
4. *Methods* – The acute toxicity testing samples shall be analyzed using EPA-821-R-02-012, Fifth Edition. Temperature, total residual chlorine, and pH shall be recorded at the time of sample collection. No pH adjustment may be made unless approved by the Executive Officer.
5. *Test Failure* – If an acute toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria, as specified in the test method, the Discharger must re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, not to exceed 7 days following notification of test failure.

B. Chronic Toxicity Testing. The Discharger shall conduct three species chronic toxicity testing to determine whether the effluent is contributing chronic toxicity to the receiving water. The Discharger shall meet the following chronic toxicity testing requirements:

1. *Monitoring Frequency* – The Discharger shall perform annual three species chronic toxicity testing.
2. *Sample Types* – Effluent samples shall be flow proportional 24-hour composites and shall be representative of the volume and quality of the discharge. The effluent samples shall be taken at Monitoring Location EFF-001 specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.
3. *Sample Volumes* – Adequate sample volumes shall be collected to provide renewal water to complete the test in the event that the discharge is intermittent.
4. *Test Species* – Chronic toxicity testing measures sublethal (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) and/or lethal effects to test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity tests with:

- The cladoceran, water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test);
- The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test); and
- The green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (growth test).

5. Methods – The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002.
6. *Reference Toxicant* – As required by the SIP, all chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted with concurrent testing with a reference toxicant and shall be reported with the chronic toxicity test results.
7. *Dilutions* – The chronic toxicity testing shall be performed using the dilution series identified in Table E-4, below. A receiving water control or laboratory water control may be used as the diluent.

Table E-4. Chronic Toxicity Testing Dilution Series

Sample	Dilutions[a] (%)					Controls
	50	25	12.5	6.25	3.125	
% Effluent	50	25	12.5	6.25	3.125	0
% Control Water	50	75	87.5	93.75	96.875	100

[a] Receiving water control or laboratory water control may be used as the diluent.

8. *Test Failure* – The Discharger must re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, but no later than fourteen (14) days after receiving notification of a test failure. A test failure is defined as follows:
   a. The reference toxicant test or the effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002 (Method Manual), and its subsequent amendments or revisions; or
   b. The percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) measured for the test exceeds the upper PMSD bound variability criterion in Table 6 on page 52 of the Method Manual. (A retest is only required in this case if the test results do not exceed the monitoring trigger specified in the Special Provision at section VI. 2.a.iii. of the Order.)

C. WET Testing Notification Requirements. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board within 24-hours after the receipt of test results exceeding the monitoring trigger during regular or accelerated monitoring, or an exceedance of the acute toxicity effluent limitation.

D. WET Testing Reporting Requirements. All toxicity test reports shall include the contracting laboratory's complete report provided to the Discharger and shall be in accordance with the appropriate "Report Preparation and Test Review" sections of the method manuals. At a minimum, whole effluent toxicity monitoring shall be reported as follows:

1. **Chronic WET Reporting.** Regular chronic toxicity monitoring results shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board within 30 days following completion of the test, and shall contain, at minimum:

   a. The results expressed in TUc, measured as 100/NOEC, and also measured as 100/LC50, 100/EC25, 100/IC25, and 100/IC50, as appropriate.

   b. The statistical methods used to calculate endpoints;

   c. The statistical output page, which includes the calculation of the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD);

   d. The dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; and

   e. The results compared to the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger.

   Additionally, the monthly discharger self-monitoring reports shall contain an updated chronology of chronic toxicity test results expressed in TUc, and organized by test species, type of test (survival, growth or reproduction), and monitoring frequency, i.e., either quarterly, monthly, accelerated, or Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – Not Applicable

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – Not Applicable

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall implement the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements in Attachment E, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1 of this Order. However, in lieu of conducting the individual monitoring specified in Attachment E, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1 of this Order (including visual observations) the Discharger may elect to participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program. [1] The Discharger may choose to conduct all or part of the receiving water monitoring through the Delta Regional Monitoring Program. If the Discharger elects to cease all or part of the individual receiving water monitoring and instead participates in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall submit a letter signed by an authorized representative informing the Board that the Discharger will participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program, and the date on which individual receiving water monitoring required under Attachment E, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1 will cease, or be modified, and specific monitoring locations and constituent combinations that will no longer be conducted individually. Written approval of the Discharger's request, by the Executive Officer, is required prior to discontinuing part or all of individual receiving water monitoring.

[1] If the Discharger elects to participate in the Delta RMP, it shall continue to submit receiving water data for temperature. At minimum, one representative upstream receiving water temperature sample shall be submitted annually for the month of January. The temperature data shall be submitted in the January self-monitoring report and will be used to determine compliance with the temperature effluent limitation. Temperature data may be collected by the Discharger for this purpose or the Discharger may submit representative temperature data from the Delta RMP or other appropriate monitoring programs (e.g., Department of Water Resources, United States Geological Survey, etc.).

Approval by the Executive Officer is not required prior to participating in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program.

If the Discharger participates in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program in lieu of conducting individual receiving water monitoring, the Discharger shall continue to participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program until such time as the Discharger informs the Board that participation in the Delta RMP will cease and individual monitoring is reinstituted. Receiving water monitoring under Attachment E, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, is not required under this Order so long as the Discharger adequately supports the Delta Regional Monitoring Program. If the Discharger fails to adequately support the Delta Regional Monitoring Program, as defined by the Delta RMP Steering Committee, the Discharger shall reinstitute individual receiving water monitoring under Attachment E, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, upon written notice from the Executive Officer. During participation in the Delta RMP, the Discharger may conduct and submit any or part of the receiving water monitoring included in this Monitoring and Reporting Program that is deemed appropriate by the Discharger.

Delta RMP data is not intended to be used directly to represent either upstream or downstream water quality for purposes of determining compliance with this Permit. Delta RMP monitoring stations are established generally as “integrator sites” to evaluate the combined impacts on water quality of multiple discharges into the Delta; Delta RMP monitoring stations would not normally be able to identify the source of any specific constituent, but would be used to identify water quality issues needing further evaluation. Delta RMP monitoring data, along with individual Discharger data, may be used to help establish background receiving water quality for Reasonable Potential analyses in an NPDES Permit after evaluation of the applicability of the data for that purpose. Delta RMP data, as with all environmental monitoring data, can provide an assessment of water quality at a specific place and time that can be used in conjunction with other information, such as other receiving water monitoring data, spatial and temporal distribution and trends of receiving water data, effluent data from the Discharger’s discharge and other point and non-point source discharges, receiving water flow volume, speed and direction, and other information to determine the likely source or sources of a constituent that resulted in exceedance of a receiving water quality objective.

During the period of participation in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall continue to report any individually conducted receiving water monitoring data in the Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports (eSMR) according to the Monitoring and Reporting Program. In addition, 1) with each submitted eSMR, the Discharger’s eSMR cover letter shall state that the Discharger is participating in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program in lieu of conducting the individual receiving water monitoring program required by the permit, and 2) with each annual report, the Discharger shall attach a copy of the letter originally submitted to the Central Valley Water Board describing the monitoring location(s) and constituent combinations that will no longer be conducted individually.

A. Monitoring Locations RSW-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Sacramento River at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Priority Pollutants and Other Constituents of Concern	µg/L	See Attachment I	See Attachment I	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

B. Monitoring Locations RSW-002 and RSW-003

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Sacramento River at Monitoring Locations RSW-002 and RSW-003 as follows:

Table E-6. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Locations RSW-002 and RSW-003

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Conventional Pollutants				
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Electrical Conductivity @ 25˚C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Temperature	˚F	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

[2] Shall report Sacramento River flow (cfs) and the flow direction at the time of sampling.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Biosolids

1. Monitoring Location BIO-001

a. A composite sample of sludge shall be collected annually at Monitoring Location BIO-001 in accordance with EPA's POTW Sludge Sampling and Analysis Guidance Document, August 1989, and tested for Title 22 metals.

b. Biosolids monitoring shall be conducted using the methods in *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods* (EPA publication SW-846), as required in 40 CFR 503.8(b)(4). All results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis. Records of all analyses must state on each page of the laboratory report whether the results are expressed in “100% dry weight” or “as is.”

c. Sampling records shall be retained for a minimum of **5 years**. A log shall be maintained of sludge quantities generated and of handling and disposal activities.

The frequency of entries is discretionary; however, the log must be complete enough to serve as a basis for part of the annual report.

B. Municipal Water Supply

1. Monitoring Location SPL-001

The Discharger shall monitor the municipal water supply at Monitoring Location SPL-001 as follows.

Table E-7. Municipal Water Supply Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Dissolved Solids[1]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[2]
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C[1]	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Quarter	[2]

[1] If the water supply is from more than one source, the total dissolved solids and electrical conductivity shall be reported as a weighted average and include copies of supporting calculations.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. Upon written request of the Central Valley Water Board, the Discharger shall submit a summary monitoring report. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year(s).
3. **Compliance Time Schedules.** For compliance time schedules included in the Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board, on or before each compliance due date, the specified document or a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific date and task. If noncompliance is reported, the Discharger shall state the reasons for noncompliance and include an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by letter when it returns to compliance with the compliance time schedule.
4. The Discharger shall report to the Central Valley Water Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act" of 1986.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMR's)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMR's using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit monthly SMR's including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMR's are to include all new monitoring

results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-8. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On…	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	Submit with monthly SMR
1/Week	Permit effective date	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
5/Week	Permit effective date	Monday through Friday	Submit with monthly SMR
1/Month	Permit effective date	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1/Quarter	Permit effective date	1 January through 31 March 1 April through 30 June 1 July through 30 September 1 October through 31 December	1 May 1 August 1 November 1 February of the following year
1/Year	Permit effective date	1 January through 31 December	1 February following the year of sampling

4. **Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current laboratory's Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (± a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

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

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

5. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In

those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

6. The Discharger shall submit SMR's in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDR's; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

7. The Discharger shall submit in the SMR's calculations and reports in accordance with the following requirements:

a. **Annual Average Limitations.** For constituents with effluent limitations specified as "annual average" (i.e., electrical conductivity) the Discharger shall report the annual average in the December SMR. The annual average shall be calculated as the average of the samples gathered for the calendar year.

b. **Mass Loading Limitations**. For BOD_5, TSS, and ammonia, the Discharger shall calculate and report the mass loading (lbs/day) in the SMRs. The mass loading shall be calculated as follows:

Mass Loading (lbs/day) = Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34

When calculating daily mass loading, the daily average flow and constituent concentration shall be used. For weekly average mass loading, the weekly average flow and constituent concentration shall be used. For monthly average mass loading, the monthly average flow and constituent concentration shall be used.

c. **Removal Efficiency (BOD_5 and TSS).** The Discharger shall calculate and report the percent removal of BOD_5 and TSS in the SMRs. The percent removal shall be calculated as specified in Section VII.A. of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

d. **Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations**. The Discharger shall calculate and report the 7-day median of total coliform organisms for the effluent. The 7-day median of total coliform organisms shall be calculated as specified in Section VII.C of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

e. **Total Calendar Annual Mass Loading Mercury Effluent Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the total calendar annual mercury mass loading for the effluent in the December SMR. The total calendar year annual mass loading shall be calculated as specified in Section VII.B. of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

f. **Turbidity Receiving Water Limitations**. The Discharger shall calculate and report the turbidity increase in the receiving water applicable to the natural turbidity condition specified in Section V.A.17.a-e. of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

g. **Temperature Receiving Water Limitations**. The Discharger shall calculate and report the temperature increase in the receiving water based on the difference in temperature at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002.

h. **Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon Effluent Limitations (Section IV.A.1.g).** The Discharger shall calculate and report the value of S_{AMEL} and S_{MDEL} for the effluent, using the equation in Effluent Limitations IV.A.1.g and consistent with the Compliance Determination Language in Section VII.F.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's) – Not Applicable

D. Other Reports

1. **Special Study Reports and Progress Reports.** As specified in the compliance time schedules required in the Special Provisions contained in section VI of the Order, special study and progress reports shall be submitted in accordance with the following reporting requirements. At minimum, the progress reports shall include a discussion of the status of final compliance, whether the Discharger is on schedule to meet the final compliance date, and the remaining tasks to meet the final compliance date.

Table E-9. Reporting Requirements for Special Provisions Reports

Special Provision	Reporting Requirements
Pollution Prevention Plan for Mercury and Compliance Schedule for Methymercury, Progress Reports (Special Provisions VI.C.3.a and VI.C.7.a)	30 January, annually
Central Valley Clean Water Association (CVCWA) Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study Progress Report (Special Provision VI.C.7.a)	20 October 2015

2. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, required by Special Provisions – VI.C.2. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in Special Provisions – VI.C.7. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

3. **Within 60 days of permit adoption**, the Discharger shall submit a report outlining reporting levels (RLs), method detection limits, and analytical methods for approval. The Discharger shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements for CTR constituents as outlined in section 2.3 and 2.4 of the SIP. The maximum required reporting levels for priority pollutant constituents shall be based on the Minimum Levels (MLs) contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP, determined in accordance with Section 2.4.2 and Section 2.4.3 of the SIP. In accordance with Section 2.4.2 of the SIP, when there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Central Valley Water Board shall include as RLs, in the permit, all ML values, and their associated analytical methods,

listed in Appendix 4 that are below the calculated effluent limitation. The Discharger may select any one of those cited analytical methods for compliance determination. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the Central Valley Water Board shall select as the RL, the lowest ML value, and its associated analytical method, listed in Appendix 4 for inclusion in the permit. Table I-1 (Attachment I) provides required maximum reporting levels in accordance with the SIP.

4. **Annual Operations Report.** By 30 January of each year, the Discharger shall submit a written report to the Executive Officer containing the following:

   a. The names, certificate grades, and general responsibilities of all persons employed at the Facility.

   b. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the plant for emergency and routine situations.

   c. A statement certifying when the flow meter(s) and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibration.

   d. A statement certifying whether the current operation and maintenance manual, and contingency plan, reflect the wastewater treatment plant as currently constructed and operated, and the dates when these documents were last revised and last reviewed for adequacy.

   e. The Discharger may also be requested to submit an annual report to the Central Valley Water Board with both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. Any such request shall be made in writing. The report shall discuss the compliance record. If violations have occurred, the report shall also discuss the corrective actions taken and planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section I, the Central Valley Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Central Valley Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

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

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	5A480104001
Discharger	City of Rio Vista
Name of Facility	Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address	1000 Beach Drive
	Rio Vista, CA 94571
	Solano County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	David Melilli, Director of Public Works and Community Development, (707)-374-2633
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	David Melilli, Director of Public Works and Community Development, (707)-374-2633
Mailing Address	One Main Street, Rio Vista, CA 94571
Billing Address	Same as mailing address
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	B
Pretreatment Program	Not Applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	0.65 million gallons per day (MGD), average daily discharge flow (May-October) 2.3 MGD, average daily discharge flow (November-April)
Facility Design Flow	0.65 MGD, average dry weather flow 2.3 MGD, peak wet weather flow
Watershed	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
Receiving Water	Sacramento River
Receiving Water Type	Estuary

A. Veolia Water Company is the operator of the City of Rio Vista, Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility (hereinafter Facility), a POTW. The City of Rio Vista is the owner of the Facility. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers owns the property at 1000 Beach Drive on which the Facility is located and has granted the City of Rio Vista a right of way in order to operate and maintain its sewage and pumping facility on this property. The City of Rio Vista is hereinafter referred to as the Discharger.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Sacramento River, a water of the United States, within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order R5-2008-0108-01 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0079588 adopted on 31 July 2008, amended on 24 April 2009, and expired on 30 September 2013. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDR's and NPDES permit on 2 April 2013. The application was deemed complete on 2 April 2013. A site visit was conducted on 3 June 2013, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger provides sewerage service for the City of Rio Vista and serves a population of approximately 4,500. The design daily average flow capacity of the Facility is 0.65 MGD and the design peak wet weather flow capacity is 2.3 MGD.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The treatment system at the Facility consists of bar screening and grit removal, two primary clarifiers, two activated sludge reactors, three secondary clarifiers, and chlorination/dechlorination for disinfection. Sludge is dewatered off-site at the Discharger's Northwest Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility (NWWTRF) by belt filter press dewatering followed by solar greenhouse drying to Class A biosolids quality. Wastewater effluent is discharged through a diffuser at Discharge Point 001 to the Sacramento River.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

1. The Facility is located in Section 31, T4N, R3E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment B, a part of this Order.
2. Treated municipal wastewater is discharged at Discharge Point 001 to the Sacramento River, a water of the United States at a point latitude 38° 08' 31" N and longitude 121°41' 34" W.

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

Effluent limitations contained in Order R5-2008-0108-01 for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of R5-2008-0108-01 Order are as follows:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (18 September 2008 –13 April 2013)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Flow	MGD	--	--	0.65[1]/2.3[2]	--	--	0.80[3]/0.97[4]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20ºC)	mg/L	30	45	60	26	86	86
	lbs/day[5]	163	244	326	39	60	60
	lbs/day[6]	575	863	1,151	97	327	327

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (18 September 2008 –13 April 2013)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
	% removal	85	--	--	90[7]	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5-8.1	--	--	7.0-8.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	60	18	22	22
	lbs/day[5]	163	244	326	63	92	92
	lbs/day[6]	575	863	1,151	86	111	111
	% removal	85	--	--	95[7]	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	--	--	65	--	--	22
Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	--	--	3.1	--	--	0.44
Ammonia (Total)	mg/L	35	--	91	3.6	--	15
	lbs/day[5]	190	--	493	NR	--	NR
	lbs/day[6]	671	--	1,746	NR	--	NR
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	411	200[8]	750	83	52[9]	83
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	0.011[10]	--	0.019[11]	--	--	2.8
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	16	--	--	10
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	--	116	9.4	--	9.4
Chlorodibromo-methane	µg/L	--	--	41	--	--	29
Dichlorobromo-methane	µg/L	--	--	38	--	--	38
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	300	--	--	290
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	7.2	--	--	0.38
Manganese, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	467	--	--	160
Mercury, Total Recoverable	lbs/month	--	--	0.0071[12]	--	--	0.000019
Electrical Conductivity @25˚C	µmhos/cm	--	--	1,300[8]	--	--	1,193[9]
Temperature	˚F	--	--	20[13]	--	--	25.6[14]
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	23[15]	--	240[16]	--	--	>1,600
Acute Toxicity	% survival	--	--	70[15]/90[16]	--	--	93.8[7]

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (18 September 2008 –13 April 2013)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge

NR – Not Reported

[1] Average daily discharge flow limit of 0.65 MGD (applicable May-October).
[2] Average daily discharge flow limit of 2.3 MGD. (applicable November-April).
[3] Represents the maximum reported average daily discharge flow between May and October.
[4] Represents the maximum reported average daily discharge flow between November and April.
[5] Based on a design average dry weather flow capacity of 0.65 MGD, applicable May-October.
[6] Based on a design peak wet weather flow capacity of 2.3 MGD, applicable November-April.
[7] Represents the minimum reported result.
[8] Applied as an annual average effluent limitation.
[9] Represents the maximum observed annual average concentration.
[10] Applied as a 4-day average effluent limitation.
[11] Applied as a 1-hour average effluent limitation.
[12] Applied as an interim effluent limitation.
[13] The maximum temperature of the discharge shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.
[14] Represents the maximum observed temperature difference between the effluent and upstream receiving water at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and RSW-001.
[15] Applied as a 7-day median effluent limitation.
[16] Effluent coliform organisms shall not exceed 240 MPN/100 mL more than once in any 30-day period.
[16] Minimum for any one bioassay.
[17] Median for any three consecutive bioassays.

D. Compliance Summary

1. The Central Valley Water Board issued Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Complaint No. R5-2010-0529 on 1 July 2010 which proposed to assess a civil liability of $117,000 against the Discharger for violations of effluent limitations in Orders 5-01-178 and R5-2005-0108 for chlorine residual, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and total coliform organisms that occurred from 1 January 2008 through 31 January 2010. The Discharger settled this ACL by completion of a compliance project.

2. The Central Valley Water Board issued ACL Complaint No. R5-2011-0502 on 7 January 2011 which proposed to assess a civil liability of $3,000 against the Discharger for violations of effluent limitations in Order R5-2005-0108 for chlorine residual that occurred from 1 February 2010 through 30 September 2010. The Discharger settled this ACL by payment.

3. The Central Valley Water Board issued ACL Complaint No. R5-2013-0572 on 4 September 2013 which proposed to assess a civil liability of $15,000 against the Discharger for violations of effluent limitations in Order R5-2005-0108-01 for 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) and chlorine residual that occurred from 1 October 2010 through 31 March 2013. A portion of the penalty ($9,000) was satisfied through completion of a compliance project. The remainder of the penalty ($6,000) may be permanently suspended if the Discharger completes a compliance project by 30 April 2014.

E. Planned Changes – Not Applicable

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDR's pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

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

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** Requirements of this Order specifically implement the applicable Water Quality Control Plans.

   a. **Basin Plan**. The Central Valley Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan, Fourth Edition (Revised October 2011), for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins (hereinafter 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. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Beneficial uses applicable to the Sacramento River within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta are as follows:

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Sacramento River	<u>Existing:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN); agricultural supply including stock watering (AGR); industrial process supply (PRO), industrial service supply (IND); water contact recreation (REC-1); and non-contact water recreation(REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); cold freshwater habitat (COLD); cold and warm migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); warm spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN); wildlife habitat (WILD); and navigation (NAV).

   b. **Bay-Delta Plan**. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary* (Bay-Delta Plan) was adopted in May 1995 by the State Water Board superseding the 1991 Bay-Delta Plan. The Bay-Delta Plan identifies the beneficial uses of the estuary and includes objectives for flow, salinity, and endangered species protection.

   The State Water Board adopted Decision 1641 (D-1641) on 29 December 1999, and revised on 15 March 2000. D-1641 implements flow objectives for the Bay-

Delta Estuary, approves a petition to change points of diversion of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project in the Southern Delta, and approves a petition to change places of use and purposes of use of the Central Valley Project. The water quality objectives of the Bay-Delta Plan are implemented as part of this Order.

c. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on 7 January 1971, and amended this plan on 18 September 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters. The Thermal Plan is applicable to the discharge from the Facility. For the purposes of the Thermal Plan, the discharge is considered to be an *Existing Discharge* of *Elevated Temperature Waste* to an *Estuary*, as defined in the Thermal Plan. Therefore, the Discharger must meet the water quality objective at Section 5.A(1) of the Thermal Plan, which requires compliance with the following:

i. The maximum temperature shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.

ii. Elevated temperature waste discharges either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1°F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.

iii. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.

iv. Additional limitations shall be imposed when necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

d. **Sediment Quality.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality* on 16 September 2008, and it became effective on 25 August 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives, and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement sediment quality objectives of this Plan.

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on 22 December 1992, and later amended it on 4 May 1995 and 9 November 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On 18 May 2000, U.S. EPA 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 13 February 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

3. **State Implementation Policy.** On 2 March 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 28 April 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Central Valley Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on 18 May 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted

amendments to the SIP on 24 February 2005, that became effective on 13 July 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

4. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. 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 68-16. Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Central Valley Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

5. **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) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.

6. **Human Right to Water Act.** In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, 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. This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

7. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 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.

8. **Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.** Section 13263.6(a) of the Water Code, requires that *"the Regional Water Board shall prescribe effluent limitations as part of the waste discharge requirements of a POTW for all substances that the most recent toxic chemical release data reported to the state emergency response commission pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 11023) (EPCRA) indicate as discharged into the POTW, for which the State Water Board or the Regional Water Board has established numeric water quality objectives, and has determined that the discharge is or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an excursion above any numeric water quality objective"*.

   The most recent toxic chemical data report does not indicate any reportable off-site releases or discharges to the collection system for this Facility. Therefore, a reasonable potential analysis based on information from EPCRA cannot be conducted. Based on information from EPCRA, there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any numeric water quality objectives included within

the Basin Plan or in any State Water Board plan, so no effluent limitations are included in this permit pursuant to Water Code section 13263.6(a).

However, as detailed elsewhere in this Order, available effluent data indicate that there are constituents present in the effluent that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards and require inclusion of effluent limitations based on federal and state laws and regulations.

9. **Storm Water Requirements.** USEPA promulgated federal regulations for storm water on 16 November 1990 in 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124. The NPDES Industrial Storm Water Program regulates storm water discharges from wastewater treatment facilities. Wastewater treatment plants are applicable industries under the storm water program and are obligated to comply with the federal regulations. However, the State Water Board does not require coverage under the Industrial Storm Water General Permit for facilities with a design flow of less than 1 MGD; therefore, this Order does not regulate storm water.

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

1. Under section 303(d) of the 1972 CWA, states, territories and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of water quality limited segments. The waters on these lists do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. On 11 October 2011 USEPA gave final approval to California's 2008-2010 section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments (WQLSs). The Basin Plan references this list of WQLSs, which are defined as "…*those sections of lakes, streams, rivers or other fresh water bodies where water quality does not meet (or is not expected to meet) water quality standards even after the application of appropriate limitations for point sources* (40 CFR Part 130, et seq.)." The Basin Plan also states, "*Additional treatment beyond minimum federal standards will be imposed on dischargers to [WQLSs]. Dischargers will be assigned or allocated a maximum allowable load of critical pollutants so that water quality objectives can be met in the segment*." The listing for the Delta Waterways (Western Portion) includes: chlorpyrifos, DDT, diazinon, electrical conductivity, invasive species, group A pesticides, mercury, and unknown toxicity.

2. **Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).** USEPA requires the Central Valley Water Board to develop TMDLs for each 303(d) listed pollutant and water body combination. Table F-4, below, identifies the 303(d) listings and the status of each TMDL.

Table F-4. 303 (d) List for the Sacramento River

Pollutant	Potential Sources	Proposed TMDL Completion
Chlorpyrifos	Agriculture, urban runoff/storm sewers	2006
DDT	Agriculture	2011
Diazinon	Agriculture, urban runoff/storm sewers	2007
Electrical Conductivity	Agriculture	2019
Group A Pesticides	Agriculture	2011

Pollutant	Potential Sources	Proposed TMDL Completion
Invasive Species	Source unknown	2019
Mercury	Resource extraction	2009
Unknown Toxicity	Source unknown	2019

3. The 303(d) listings and TMDLs have been considered in the development of the Order. A pollutant-by-pollutant evaluation of each pollutant of concern is described in section VI.C.3.a of this Fact Sheet.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

1. **Drinking Water Policy.** On 26 July 2013, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution No. R5 2013 0098 amending the Basin Plan and establishing a Drinking Water Policy for surface waters of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) and upstream tributaries below the first major dams. The project area is bounded by Shasta Dam on the Sacramento River, Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River, and Folsom Dam on the American River. The Drinking Water Policy was adopted to protect the municipal and domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use and pertains to the following drinking water constituents of concern: organic carbon, Cryptosporidium, Giardia, salt and nutrients. The Policy includes a narrative water quality objective and implementation provisions for Cryptosporidium and Giardia to specifically protect the public water system component of the MUN beneficial use. Approval of the Policy by the State Water Board, USEPA, and the Office of Administrative Law is expected by 2014.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

Effluent limitations and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 304 (Information and Guidelines), and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards) of the CWA and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

The CWA mandates the implementation of effluent limitations that are as stringent as necessary to meet water quality standards established pursuant to state or federal law [33 U.S.C., §1311(b)(1)(C); 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)]. NPDES permits must incorporate discharge limits necessary to ensure that water quality standards are met. This requirement applies to narrative criteria as well as to criteria specifying maximum amounts of particular pollutants. Pursuant to federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i), NPDES permits must contain limits that control all pollutants that "*are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard, including state narrative criteria for water quality*." Federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi), further provide that "[w]*here a state has not established a water quality criterion for a specific chemical pollutant that is present in an effluent at a concentration that causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard, the permitting authority must establish effluent limits*."

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 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR 122.44(d) requires that permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water where numeric water quality objectives have not been established. The Basin Plan at page IV-17.00, contains an implementation policy, "Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives", that specifies that the Central Valley Water Board "*will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations in orders which will implement the narrative objectives*." This Policy complies with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1). With respect to narrative objectives, the Central Valley Water Board must establish effluent limitations using one or more of three specified sources, including: (1) USEPA's published water quality criteria, (2) a proposed state criterion (i.e., water quality objective) or an explicit state policy interpreting its narrative water quality criteria (i.e., the Central Valley Water Board's "Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives")(40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi)(A), (B) or (C)), or (3) an indicator parameter.

The Basin Plan includes numeric site-specific water quality objectives and narrative objectives for toxicity, chemical constituents, discoloration, radionuclides, and tastes and odors. The narrative toxicity objective states: "*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life*." (Basin Plan at III-8.00) The Basin Plan states that material and relevant information, including numeric criteria, and recommendations from other agencies and scientific literature will be utilized in evaluating compliance with the narrative toxicity objective. The narrative chemical constituents objective states that waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. At minimum, "…*water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)*" in Title 22 of CCR. The Basin Plan further states that, to protect all beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs. The narrative tastes and odors objective states: "*Water shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to domestic or municipal water supplies or to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses*."

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. **Prohibition III.A (No discharge or application of waste other than that described in this Order).** This prohibition is based on Water Code section 13260 that requires filing of a ROWD before discharges can occur. The Discharger submitted a ROWD for the discharges described in this Order; therefore, discharges not described in this Order are prohibited.

2. **Prohibition III.B (No bypasses or overflow of untreated wastewater, except under the conditions at CFR Part 122.41(m)(4)).** As stated in section I.G of Attachment D, Standard Provisions, this Order prohibits bypass from any portion of the treatment facility. Federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.41(m), define "bypass" as the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This section of the federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4), prohibits bypass unless it is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. In considering the Regional Water Board's prohibition of bypasses, the State Water Board adopted a precedential decision, Order No. WQO 2002-0015, which cites the federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.41(m), as allowing bypass only for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

3. **Prohibition III.C (No controllable condition shall create a nuisance).** This prohibition is based on Water Code section 13050 that requires water quality objectives

established for the prevention of nuisance within a specific area. The Basin Plan prohibits conditions that create a nuisance.

4. **Prohibition III.D (No inclusion of pollutant free wastewater shall cause improper operation of the Facility's systems).** This prohibition is based on CFR Part 122.41 et seq. that requires the proper design and operation of treatment facilities.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. part 133.

Regulations promulgated in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3(a)(1) require technology-based effluent limitations for municipal Dischargers to be placed in NPDES permits based on Secondary Treatment Standards or Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in section 304(d)(1)]. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the U.S. EPA Administrator.

Based on this statutory requirement, U.S. EPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 C.F.R. part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of BOD_5, total suspended solids (TSS), and pH.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

a. **BOD_5 and TSS.** Federal regulations at 40 CFR Part 133, establish the minimum weekly and monthly average level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for BOD_5 and TSS. A daily maximum effluent limitation for BOD_5 and TSS is also included in the Order to ensure that the treatment works are not organically overloaded and operate in accordance with design capabilities. In addition, 40 CFR 133.102, in describing the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, states that the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. This Order contains a limitation requiring an average of 85 percent removal of BOD_5 and TSS over each calendar month.

b. **Flow.** The Facility was designed to provide a secondary level of treatment for up to a design average dry weather flow of 0.65 MGD and a peak wet weather flow of 2.3 MGD. Therefore, this Order contains an average daily discharge flow effluent limit of 0.65 MGD that is applicable May through October and an average daily discharge flow limitation of 2.3 MGD applicable November through April.

c. **pH.** The secondary treatment regulations at 40 CFR Part 133 also require that pH be maintained between 6.0 and 9.0 standard units.

Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point 001

Table F-5. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Flow	MGD	--	--	0.65[1]	--	--
		--	--	2.3[2]	--	--
Conventional Pollutants						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20ºC)	mg/L	30	45	60	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	163	244	326	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	575	863	1151	--	--
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--
pH[3]	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0
Total Suspended Solid	mg/L	30	45	60	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	163	244	326	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	575	863	1151	--	--
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on a design average dry weather flow capacity of 0.65 MGD (applicable May-October).
[2] Based on a design peak wet weather flow capacity of 2.3 MGD (applicable November-April).
[3] More stringent WQBELs are applicable to the discharge and are included in this Order, as described further in section IV.C.3.c of this Fact Sheet.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 C.F.R. 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, WQBELs must be established using: (1) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters

addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements 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.

The Basin Plan on page II-1.00 states: "Protection and enhancement of existing and potential beneficial uses are primary goals of water quality planning…" and with respect to disposal of wastewaters states that "...disposal of wastewaters is [not] a prohibited use of waters of the State; it is merely a use which cannot be satisfied to the detriment of beneficial uses."

The federal CWA section 101(a)(2), states: "it is the national goal that wherever attainable, an interim goal of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the water be achieved by July 1, 1983." Federal Regulations, developed to implement the requirements of the CWA, create a rebuttable presumption that all waters be designated as fishable and swimmable. Federal Regulations, 40 CFR sections 131.2 and 131.10, require that all waters of the State regulated to protect the beneficial uses of public water supply, protection and propagation of fish, shell fish and wildlife, recreation in and on the water, agricultural, industrial and other purposes including navigation. Section 131.3(e), 40 CFR, defines existing beneficial uses as those uses actually attained after 28 November 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards. Federal Regulation, 40 CFR section 131.10 requires that uses be obtained by implementing effluent limitations, requires that all downstream uses be protected and states that in no case shall a state adopt waste transport or waste assimilation as a beneficial use for any waters of the United States.

a. **Receiving Water and Beneficial Uses.** Refer to III.C.1. above for a complete description of the receiving water and beneficial uses.

b. **Effluent and Ambient Background Data.** The RPA, as described in section IV.C.3 of this Fact Sheet, was based on data from 18 September 2008 through 13 April 2013, which includes effluent and ambient background data submitted in SMRs and the ROWD during the term of Order R5-2008-0108-01.

c. **Assimilative Capacity/Mixing Zone**

i. **Receiving Water Characteristics.** The Facility discharges to the Sacramento River within the tidal estuary of the Delta. The Sacramento River in the vicinity of the discharge is tidally influenced, resulting in flow reversals. With flow reversals, some volume of river water is multiple dosed with the effluent as the river flows downstream past the discharge, reverses moving upstream past the discharge a second time, then again reverses direction and passes the discharge point a third time as it moves down the river. A particular volume of river water may move back and forth, past the discharge point many times due to tidal action, each time receiving an additional load of wastewater. The outfall consists of an 18-inch diameter pipe, which discharges 77 feet from shore at an average depth of 18.5 feet. The Sacramento River at the point of discharge is approximately 2,300 feet wide. Based on flow data at Rio Vista from the Department of Water Resources Delta Modeling Section, the worst-case conditions for dilution were considered at the flow of the Sacramento River of 1,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) and the average dry weather flow design capacity of the discharge of 0.65 MGD (1.0 cfs).

ii. **Regulatory Guidance for Dilution Credits and Mixing Zones.** The Discharger has requested mixing zones and dilution credits for compliance with acute aquatic life and human health water quality criteria. The Central Valley Water Board has the discretion to accept or deny mixing zones and dilution credits. The CWA directs the states to adopt water quality standards to protect the quality of its waters. USEPA's current water quality standards regulation authorizes states to adopt general policies, such as mixing zones, to implement state water quality standards (40 CFR 122.44 and 122.45). The USEPA allows states to have broad flexibility in designing its mixing zone policies. Primary policy and guidance on determining mixing zone and dilution credits is provided by the SIP and the Basin Plan. If no procedure applies in the SIP or the Basin Plan, then the Central Valley Water Board may use the USEPA *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001)(TSD).

For non-Priority Pollutant constituents the allowance of mixing zones by the Central Valley Water Board is discussed in the Basin Plan, *Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives*, which states in part, "*In conjunction with the issuance of NPDES and storm water permits, the Regional Board may designate mixing zones within which water quality objectives will not apply provided the discharger has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that the mixing zone will not adversely impact beneficial uses. If allowed, different mixing zones may be designated for different types of objectives, including, but not limited to, acute aquatic life objectives, chronic aquatic life objectives, human health objectives, and acute and chronic whole effluent toxicity objectives, depending in part on the averaging period over which the objectives apply. In determining the size of such mixing zones, the Regional Board will consider the applicable procedures and guidelines in the EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook and the [TSD]. Pursuant to EPA guidelines, mixing zones designated for acute aquatic life objectives will generally be limited to a small zone of initial dilution in the immediate vicinity of the discharge.*"

For priority pollutants, the SIP supersedes the Basin Plan mixing zone provisions. Section 1.4.2 of the SIP states, in part, "…*with the exception of effluent limitations derived from TMDLs, in establishing and determining compliance with effluent limitations for applicable human health, acute aquatic life, or chronic aquatic life priority pollutant criteria/objectives or the toxicity objective for aquatic life protection in a basin plan, the Regional Board may grant mixing zones and dilution credits to dischargers…The applicable priority pollutant criteria and objectives are to be met through a water body except within any mixing zone granted by the Regional Board.* ***<u>The allowance of mixing zones is discretionary and shall be determined on a discharge-by-discharge basis.</u>*** *The Regional Board may consider allowing mixing zones and dilution credits only for discharges with a physically identifiable point of discharge that is regulated through an NPDES permit issued by the Regional Board*." [***emphasis added***]

For incompletely-mixed discharges, the Discharger must complete an independent mixing zone study to demonstrate to the Central Valley Water Board that a dilution credit is appropriate. In granting a mixing zone, Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP requires the following to be met:

"***A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable****. The following conditions must be met in allowing a mixing zone:* [**emphasis added**]

A: A mixing zone shall not:
1. compromise the integrity of the entire water body;
2. cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone;
3. restrict the passage of aquatic life;
4. adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws;
5. produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life;
6. result in floating debris, oil, or scum;
7. produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;
8. cause objectionable bottom deposits;
9. cause nuisance;
10. dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from different outfalls; or
11. be allowed at or near any drinking water intake. A mixing zone is not a source of drinking water. To the extent of any conflict between this determination and the Sources of Drinking Water Policy (Resolution No. 88-63), this SIP supersedes the provisions of that policy."

Section 1.4.2.1 of the SIP establishes the authority for the Central Valley Water Board to consider dilution credits based on the mixing zone conditions in a receiving water. Section 1.4.2.1 in part states:

"*The dilution credit, D, is a numerical value associated with the mixing zone that accounts for the receiving water entrained into the discharge. The dilution credit is a value used in the calculation of effluent limitations (described in Section 1.4).* ***Dilution credits may be limited or denied on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, which may result in a dilution credit for all, some, or no priority pollutants in the discharge.***" [**emphasis added**]

The mixing zone is thus an administrative construct defined as an area around the outfall that may exceed water quality objectives, but is otherwise protective of the beneficial uses. Dilution is defined as the amount of mixing that has occurred at the edge of this mixing zone under critical conditions, thus protecting the beneficial uses at the concentration and for the duration and frequency required.

iii. **Dilution/Mixing Zone Study Results.** ECO:LOGIC Engineering conducted a dilution study using CORMIX computer modeling and developed a report titled *City of Rio Vista Main Wastewater Treatment Plant Dilution/Mixing Zone Study, Hydrodynamic Model of Wastwater Effluent Plume in the Sacramento River*, dated 1 April 2004. The study demonstrated that within a mixing zone 250 feet (upstream and downstream) x 40 feet, the maximum effluent concentration was 4.76% (i.e. > 20:1 dilution). The plume is estimated to never get closer than 57 feet to the shoreline. This area has been established as the acute and chronic mixing zone. This is a small mixing zone as compared to the entire river width of 2,300 feet. To better monitor compliance at the edge of the mixing zone, the location of the upstream and downstream monitoring locations are located 250 feet from the discharge point.

CORMIX was not developed to account for multiple dosing that may occur in tidal zones. Therefore, a very conservative approach was employed by ECO:LOGIC Engineering to account for the multiple dosing affects. The study states the following:

"*Cormix is intended primarily for the modeling of steady-state operational conditions and one-time flow reversals. However, in the case of the Rio Vista Main WWTP discharge into the Sacramento River, it is estimated that under critical low river flow conditions a parcel of water could pass over the outfall up to about 13 times (over the course of about three days). This is because of the large magnitude of the tidally-induced flows compared to the net downstream river flows under critical low river flow conditions. Therefore, some accounting for these additional doses of effluent beyond the "one-time" flow reversal capabilities of the Cormix model was necessary to allow for proper modeling*.

"*Because of the timing, turbulence, and traverse of these multiple tidal flows, the earlier doses of effluent become dispersed over much of the river width while the last two doses at the final flow reversal will have dispersed very little beyond the river's area (cross-sectional) over the outfall. It is assumed that the 11 earlier doses preceding the final two effluent does will have dispersed to a net/average effect of those earlier doses being uniformly dispersed in roughly one-third of the river cross section that includes the outfall. In other words, 11 doses of effluent (at effluent flows commensurate with low river flows) are diluted into one-third of the river flow, and this constitutes a "background percentage" of effluent already in the river water at the time of the most critical two effluent doses occurring at the final tidally induced flow reversal. This "background percentage" of effluent in the river flow from the first 11 doses of effluent is estimated to be 1.3 percent. An effluent concentration of 1.3 percent was, therefore, added to the results obtained from the Cormix model for the outfall*."

This approach to account for multiple dosing is very conservative and likely over estimates the effluent concentrations in the river.

Based on the results of the study, a dilution credit of 20:1 is allowed for compliance with acute and chronic aquatic life criteria, and the mixing zone is estimated to be 40 feet wide and extend 250 feet upstream and downstream of the diffuser. For long-term human health criteria, the dilution credit of 1,000:1 allowed in Order R5-2008-0108-01 has been retained and is allowed for compliance with human health criteria. This is appropriate, because for long-term human health criteria, the environmental effects are expected to occur far downstream of the discharge point where the discharge is completely mixed. The minimum Sacramento River flow during critical conditions is 1,000 cfs. Since the effluent flow limit is 0.65 MGD (~1 cfs), a dilution credit of 1,000:1 for human health criteria is appropriate.

Based on the modeling analysis, the following effluent concentrations and mixing zone dimensions were allowed in Order R5-2008-0185-01 and are retained in this Order:

iv. **Evaluation of Available Dilution for Acute and Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria.** USEPA Region VIII, in its "*EPA Region VIII Mixing Zones and Dilution Policy*", recommends no dilution for acute aquatic life criteria, stating the following, "*In incomplete mix situations, discharge limitations to implement acute chemical-specific aquatic life criteria and narrative (no acute toxicity) criteria shall be based on achieving such acute criteria at the end-of-pipe (i.e., without an allowance for dilution). This approach is intended to implement the narrative requirement prohibiting acutely toxic conditions in the mixing zone*." The Discharger has requested acute and chronic mixing zones for compliance with acute and chronic water quality criteria. Based on the mixing zone study, the requested acute and chronic aquatic life mixing zones are less than 40 feet wide and extends less than 250 feet upstream and downstream of the diffuser.

The acute and chronic mixing zones meet the requirements of the SIP as follows:

(a) Shall not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody - The TSD states that, "If the total area affected by elevated concentrations within all mixing zones combined is small compared to the total area of a waterbody (such as a river segment), then mixing zones are likely to have little effect on the integrity of the waterbody as a whole, provided that the mixing zone does not impinge on unique or critical habitats." The Sacramento River is approximately 2,300 feet wide at the diffuser. The mixing zone is very small relative to the large size or the receiving water (less than 2% of the river width, only 40 feet wide by 250 feet in length). The mixing zones do not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody.

(b) *Shall not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone* – The SIP requires that the acute mixing zone be appropriately sized to prevent lethality to organisms passing through the mixing zone. This Order includes an acute toxicity effluent limitation that requires compliance to be determined based on acute bioassays using 100% effluent. Compliance with these requirements ensures that acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the acute and chronic mixing zones do not occur.

(c) *Shall not restrict the passage of aquatic life* – The acute and chronic mixing zones are very small relative to the large size or the receiving water and constitute less than 2% of the river width; therefore, there is an adequate zone of passage for aquatic life in the Sacramento River.

(d) Shall not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws – The acute and chronic mixing zones will not cause acutely toxic conditions, allow an adequate zone of passage, and are sized appropriately to ensure that there will be no adverse impacts to biologically sensitive or critical habitats.

(e) Shall not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; cause nuisance – The current discharge has not been shown to result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; or cause nuisance. This Order requires end-of-pipe limitations for individual constituents and discharge prohibitions to prevent

these conditions from occurring, which will ensure continued compliance with these mixing zone requirements. With these requirements the acute and chronic mixing zones will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life, result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; or cause nuisance.

(f) *Shall not dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from different outfalls* – The acute and chronic mixing zones are small relative to the water body, so it will not dominate the water body. Furthermore, the mixing zones do not overlap mixing zones from other outfalls. There are no outfalls or mixing zones in the vicinity of the discharge.

(g) *Shall not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake* – The acute and chronic mixing zones are not near a drinking water intake. The nearest drinking water intake is about 9 miles from the discharge.

v. **Evaluation of Available Dilution for Human Health Carcinogen Criteria.** Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP, provides that mixing zones should not be allowed at or near drinking water intakes. Furthermore, regarding the application of a mixing zone for protection of human health, the TSD states that, "...*the presence of mixing zones should not result in significant health risks, when evaluated using reasonable assumptions about exposure pathways. Thus, where drinking water contaminants are a concern, mixing zones should not encroach on drinking water intakes.*" There are no drinking water intakes in the human health carcinogen mixing zone. Based on the Discharger's mixing zone studies, a human health dilution credit of 1,000:1 is allowed. The human health carcinogen criteria mixing zone meets the requirements of the SIP as follows:

(a) Shall not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody - The TSD states that, "If the total area affected by elevated concentrations within all mixing zones combined is small compared to the total area of a waterbody (such as a river segment), then mixing zones are likely to have little effect on the integrity of the waterbody as a whole, provided that the mixing zone does not impinge on unique or critical habitats." The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. The human health mixing zone does not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody.

(b) *Shall not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone* – The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. Therefore, acutely toxic conditions will not occur in the mixing zone.

(c) *Shall not restrict the passage of aquatic life* – The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. Therefore, the mixing zone will not restrict the passage of aquatic life.

(d) Shall not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws – The human health mixing zone is not applicable to aquatic life criteria. The mixing zone will not impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats.

(e) Shall not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; cause nuisance – The allowance of

a human health mixing zone will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life, result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits; or cause nuisance.

(f) *Shall not dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from different outfalls* – The human health mixing zone is small relative to the water body, so it will not dominate the water body. The mixing zone is approximately 9 miles from the nearest drinking water intake and does not overlap a mixing zone from a different outfall.

(g) *Shall not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake* – There are no drinking water intakes within the human health mixing zone. The nearest drinking water intake is about 9 miles from the discharge. The human health mixing zone therefore complies with the SIP. The mixing zone also complies with the Basin Plan, which requires that the mixing zone not adversely impact beneficial uses. Beneficial uses will not be adversely affected for the same reasons discussed above. In determining the size of the mixing zone, the Central Valley Water Board considered the procedures and guidelines in the EPA's *Water Quality Standards Handbook, 2d Edition* (updated July 2007), Section 5.1, and Section 2.2.2 of the TSD. The SIP incorporates the same guidelines.

vi. **Evaluation of Available Dilution for Specific Constituents (Pollutant-by-Pollutant Evaluation).** When determining to allow dilution credits for a specific pollutant several factors must be considered, such as, available assimilative capacity, facility performance, and best practicable treatment or control (BPTC). In this subsection a pollutant-by-pollutant evaluation of dilution is discussed.

(a) **Arsenic, Chlorodibromomethane, Dichlorobromomethane, Copper, and Cyanide.** The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, copper, and cyanide and aquatic life and human health mixing zones for these constituents meets the mixing zone requirements of the SIP. Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP requires that, "*A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable*.", and Section 1.4.2.2.B requires, "*The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements*." As shown in the table below, based on existing Facility performance, the Facility can meet more stringent WQBELs for these constituents than with the full allowance of dilution. These represent mixing zones that are as small as practicable for this Facility and that fully comply with the SIP.

Table F-6. Limitations Based on Full Dilution Credits Versus Facility Performance

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			
	Full Dilution Credits		Facility Performance	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	8,360	9,177	22	24
Chlorodibromomethane	325	648	53	100
Dichlorobromomethane	481	874	65	120
Copper, Total Recoverable	44	76	28	48
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	89	179	24	46

Furthermore, the Central Valley Water Board finds that granting of the full dilution credits could allocate an unnecessarily large portion of the receiving water's assimilative capacity for these constituents and could violate the Antidegradation Policy. Although the Antidegradation Policy does not apply within a mixing zone, the allowance of a mixing zone allows an increase in the discharge of pollutants. Therefore, when a mixing zone and dilution credits are allowed, it is necessary to ensure the discharge complies with the Antidegradation Policy outside the mixing zone. The Antidegradation Policy requires that any activity that results in a discharge to a high quality water is required to meet BPTC of the discharge necessary to avoid a pollution or nuisance and to maintain the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State. In this case, at minimum, BPTC is assumed to be existing Facility performance. Allowing the full dilution credit would allow the Discharger to increase its loading of these constituents to the Sacramento River and reduce the treatment or control of the pollutants. The Central Valley Water Board has not been provided information indicating such reduced level of treatment or control would constitute BPTC pursuant to the Antidegradation Policy. Should this information be provided, dilution credits exceeding existing facility performance may be considered for the facility; provided the proposed dilution and associated mixing zone are consistent with applicable regulatory requirements.

(b) **Ammonia.** The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for ammonia and an acute and chronic mixing zone for ammonia meets the mixing zone requirements of the SIP. For ammonia, the WQBELs based on acute and chronic dilution credits of 20:1 are an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) and maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) of 9.4 mg/L (as N) and 30 mg/L (as N), respectively. Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP requires that, "*A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable*.", and Section 1.4.2.2.B requires, "*The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements*." Based on historic monitoring data, the maximum effluent ammonia concentration is 15 mg/L, which indicates that the Facility would be unable to achieve more stringent effluent limitations calculated based on Facility performance, but is capable of meeting the effluent limitations with the allowed dilution credits. Therefore the mixing zone for ammonia is considered as small as practicable, and fully meets the requirements of the SIP.

(c) **Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity.** As discussed above, a mixing zone for chronic toxicity meets the requirements of the SIP. Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP requires that, "*A mixing zone shall be as small as practicable*.", and Section 1.4.2.2.B requires, "*The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements.*" Based on the Discharger's mixing zone studies, the chronic mixing zone extends 250 feet upstream and downstream. Previous Order R5-2008-0108-01 allowed a chronic whole effluent toxicity monitoring trigger of 16 TUc, which allows for a dilution credit of 16:1. This Order retains the chronic WET numeric trigger of 16 TUc.

vii. **Regulatory Compliance for Dilution Credits and Mixing Zones.** To fully comply with all applicable laws, regulations and policies of the State, Central Valley Water Board approved a mixing zone and the associated dilution credits based on the following:

(a) Mixing zones are allowed under the SIP provided all elements contained in Section 1.4.2.2 are met. Based on the mixing zone study conducted by the Discharger the Central Valley Water Board has determined that these factors are met.

(b) Section 1.4.2.2.of the SIP requires mixing zones to be as small as practicable. Based on the mixing zone study conducted by the Discharger the Central Valley Water Board has determined the mixing zone is as small as practicable.

(c) In accordance with Section 1.4.2.2 of the SIP, the Board has determined the mixing zone is as small as practicable, will not compromise the integrity of the entire water body, restrict the passage of aquatic life, dominate the water body or overlap existing mixing zones from different outfalls. The mixing zone is small (approximately 250 feet upstream and downstream of the discharge) relative to the large size of the receiving water (the Sacramento River is 2,300 feet wide at the point of discharge), is not at or near a drinking water intake, and does not overlap a mixing zone from a different outfall.

(d) The Central Valley Water Board is allowing mixing zones for human carcinogen and acute aquatic toxicity criteria and has determined allowing such mixing zones will not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zones, because the acute mixing zone is very short and end-of-pipe effluent limits for acute toxicity are required.

(e) The Central Valley Water Board has determined the discharge will not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under the federal or State endangered species laws, because the mixing zones are for human carcinogen and acute aquatic toxicity criteria are relatively small, and acutely toxic conditions will not occur in the mixing zones. The discharge will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life, result in floating debris, oil, or scum, produce objectionable odor, taste, or turbidity, cause objectionable bottom deposits, or cause nuisance, because the Order establishes end-of-pipe effluent limitations (e.g., for BOD_5 and TSS) and discharge prohibitions to prevent these conditions from occurring.

(f) As required by the SIP, in determining the extent of or whether to allow a mixing zone and dilution credit, the Central Valley Water Board has considered the presence of pollutants in the discharge that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, persistent, bioaccumulative, or attractive to aquatic organisms, and concluded that the allowance of the mixing zone and dilution credit is adequately protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

(g) The Central Valley Water Board has determined mixing zone complies with the SIP for priority pollutants.

(h) The mixing zone studies indicate the maximum allowed dilution factors for acute and chronic aquatic toxicity criteria to be 20:1. The mixing zone study indicates the maximum allowed dilution factor to be 1,000:1 for human health constituents. Section 1.4.2.2.B of the SIP, in part states, "*The RWQCB shall deny or significantly limit a mixing zone and dilution credits as necessary to protect beneficial uses, meet the conditions of this Policy, or comply with other regulatory requirements*." The Central Valley Water Board has determined these dilution factors are not needed or necessary for the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Order, except for ammonia, and chronic toxicity, as described above.

(i) The Central Valley Water Board has determined the mixing zone complies with the Basin Plan for non-priority pollutants. The Basin Plan requires a mixing zone not adversely impact beneficial uses. Beneficial uses will not be adversely affected for the same reasons discussed above. In determining the size of the mixing zone, the Central Valley Water Board has considered the procedures and guidelines in Section 5.1 of USEPA's *Water Quality Standards Handbook*, 2nd Edition (updated July 2007) and Section 2.2.2 of the TSD. The SIP incorporates the same guidelines.

(j) The Central Valley Water Board has determined that allowing dilution factors that exceed those proposed by this Order would not comply with the State Anti-degradation Policy for receiving waters outside the allowable mixing zone for arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, copper, and cyanide. 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 and requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. Item 2 of Resolution 68-16 states:

"*Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which dischargers or proposed to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained*."

The Central Valley Water Board determined the effluent limitations required by this Order will result in the Discharger implementing BPTC of the discharge necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.

d. **Conversion Factors.** The CTR contains aquatic life criteria for arsenic, cadmium, chromium III, chromium VI, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc which are presented in dissolved concentrations. USEPA recommends conversion factors to translate dissolved concentrations to total concentrations. The default USEPA conversion factors contained in Appendix 3 of the SIP were used to convert the applicable dissolved criteria to total recoverable criteria.

e. **Hardness-Dependent CTR Metals Criteria.** The California Toxics Rule and the National Toxics Rule contain water quality criteria for seven metals that vary as a function of hardness. The lower the hardness the lower the water quality criteria. The metals with hardness-dependent criteria include cadmium, copper, chromium III, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc.

This Order has established the criteria for hardness-dependent metals based on the reasonable worst-case ambient hardness as required by the SIP[1], the CTR[2] and State Water Board Order No. WQO 2008-0008 (City of Davis). The SIP and the CTR require the use of "receiving water" or "actual ambient" hardness, respectively, to determine effluent limitations for these metals. (SIP, § 1.2; 40 CFR § 131.38(c)(4)) The CTR does not define whether the term "ambient," as applied in the regulations, necessarily requires the consideration of upstream as opposed to downstream hardness conditions. Therefore, where reliable, representative data are available, the hardness value for calculating criteria can be the downstream receiving water hardness, after mixing with the effluent (Order WQO 2008-0008, p. 11). The Central Valley Water Board thus has considerable discretion in determining ambient hardness (*Id.*, p.10).

As discussed below, scientific literature provides a reliable method for calculating protective hardness-dependent CTR criteria, considering all discharge conditions. This methodology produces hardness-dependent CTR criteria based on the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness that ensure these metals do not cause receiving water toxicity under any downstream receiving water condition. Under this methodology, the Central Valley Water Board considers all hardness conditions that could occur in the ambient downstream receiving water after the effluent has mixed with the water body[3]. This ensures that effluent limitations are fully protective of aquatic life in all areas of the receiving water affected by the discharge under all flow conditions, at the fully mixed location, and throughout the water body including at the point of discharge into the water body.

i. **Conducting the Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA).** The SIP in Section 1.3 states, "*The RWQCB shall…determine whether a discharge may: (1) cause, (2) have a reasonable potential to cause, or (3) contribute to an excursion above any applicable priority pollutant criterion or objective*." Section 1.3 provides a step-by-step procedure for conducting the RPA. The procedure requires the comparison of the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum ambient background concentration to the applicable criterion that has been properly adjusted for hardness. Unless otherwise noted, for the

[1] The SIP does not address how to determine the hardness for application to the equations for the protection of aquatic life when using hardness-dependent metals criteria. It simply states, in Section 1.2, that the criteria shall be properly adjusted for hardness using the hardness of the receiving water.

[2] The CTR requires that, for waters with a hardness of 400 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$), or less, the actual ambient hardness of the surface water must be used. It further requires that the hardness values used must be consistent with the design discharge conditions for design flows and mixing zones.

[3] All effluent discharges will change the ambient downstream metals concentration and hardness. It is not possible to change the metals concentration without also changing the hardness.

hardness-dependent CTR metals criteria the following procedures were followed for properly adjusting the criterion for hardness when conducting the RPA.

(a) The SIP requires water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) if the MEC is equal to or exceeds the applicable criterion, adjusted for hardness. For comparing the MEC to the applicable criterion, the "fully mixed" reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness was used to adjust the criterion. In this evaluation the portion of the receiving water affected by the discharge is analyzed. For hardness-dependent criteria, the hardness of the effluent has an impact on the determination of the applicable criterion in areas of the receiving water affected by the discharge. Therefore, for comparing the MEC to the applicable criterion, the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness was used to adjust the criterion. For this situation it is necessary to consider the hardness of the effluent in determining the applicable hardness to adjust the criterion. The procedures for determining the applicable criterion after proper adjustment using the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness is outlined in subsection ii, below.

(b) The SIP requires WQBELs if the receiving water is impaired upstream (outside the influence) of the discharge, i.e., if the maximum ambient background concentration of a pollutant exceeds the applicable criterion, adjusted for hardness[1]. For comparing the maximum ambient background concentration to the applicable criterion, the reasonable worst-case upstream ambient hardness was used to adjust the criteria. This is appropriate, because this area is outside the influence of the discharge. Since the discharge does not impact the upstream hardness, the effect of the effluent hardness was not included in this evaluation.

ii. **Calculating Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** The remaining discussion in this section relates to the development of WQBELs when it has been determined that the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR hardness-dependent metals criteria in the receiving water.

A 2006 Study[2] developed procedures for calculating the effluent concentration allowance (ECA)[3] for CTR hardness-dependent metals. The 2006 Study demonstrated that it is necessary to evaluate all discharge conditions (e.g. high and low flow conditions) and the hardness and metals concentrations of the effluent and receiving water when determining the appropriate ECA for these hardness-dependent metals. This method is superior to relying on downstream receiving water samples alone because it captures all possible mixed conditions in the receiving water. Both receiving water and effluent hardness vary based on flow and other factors, but the variability of receiving water and effluent hardness is sometimes independent. Using a calculated hardness value ensures that the Central Valley Water Board considers all possible mixed downstream values that may result from these two independent variables.

[1] The pollutant must also be detected in the effluent.
[2] Emerick, R.W.; Borroum, Y.; & Pedri, J.E., 2006. California and National Toxics Rule Implementation and Development of Protective Hardness Based Metal Effluent Limitations. WEFTEC, Chicago, Ill.
[3] The ECA is defined in Appendix 1 of the SIP (page Appendix 1-2). The ECA is used to calculate WQBELs in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP.

Relying on receiving water sampling alone is less likely to capture all possible mixed downstream conditions.

The equation describing the total recoverable regulatory criterion, as established in the CTR[1], is as follows:

$$\text{CTR Criterion} = \text{WER} \times (e^{m[\ln(H)]+b}) \qquad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

Where:

H = hardness (as $CaCO_3$)[2]
WER = water-effect ratio
m, b = metal- and criterion-specific constants

In accordance with the CTR, the default value for the WER is 1. A WER study must be conducted to use a value other than 1. The constants "m" and "b" are specific to both the metal under consideration, and the type of total recoverable criterion (i.e., acute or chronic). The metal-specific values for these constants are provided in the CTR at paragraph (b)(2), Table 1.

The equation for the ECA is defined in Section 1.4, Step 2, of the SIP and is as follows:

$$\text{ECA} = C \qquad (\text{when } C \leq B)^{3} \qquad \text{(Equation 2)}$$

Where:

C = the priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted for hardness (see Equation 1, above)

B = the ambient background concentration

The 2006 Study demonstrated that the relationship between hardness and the calculated criteria is the same for some metals, so the same procedure for calculating the ECA may be used for these metals. The same procedure can be used for chronic cadmium, chromium III, copper, nickel, and zinc. These metals are hereinafter referred to as "Concave Down Metals". "Concave Down" refers to the shape of the curve represented by the relationship between hardness and the CTR criteria in Equation 1. Another similar procedure can be used for determining the ECA for acute cadmium, lead, and acute silver, which are referred to hereafter as "Concave Up Metals".

ECA for Chronic Cadmium, Chromium III, Copper, Nickel, and Zinc – For Concave Down Metals (i.e., chronic cadmium, chromium III, copper, nickel, and zinc) the 2006 Study demonstrates that when the effluent is in compliance with the CTR criteria and the upstream receiving water is in compliance with the CTR criteria, any mixture of the effluent and receiving water will always be in compliance with the CTR criteria[4]. The 2006 Study proves that regardless of whether the effluent hardness is lower or greater than the upstream hardness,

[1] 40 CFR § 131.38(b)(2).
[2] For this discussion, all hardness values are in mg/L as $CaCO_3$.
[3] The 2006 Study assumes the ambient background metals concentration is equal to the CTR criterion (i.e. C ≤ B)
[4] 2006 Study, p. 5700

the reasonable worst-case flow condition is the effluent dominated condition (i.e., no receiving water flow)[1]. Consequently, for Concave Down Metals where no dilution credit has been granted, the CTR criteria have been calculated using the downstream ambient hardness under this condition. For Concave Down Metals where a dilution credit has been granted (e.g., copper), the criteria have been calculated using the hardness at the edge of the allocated mixing zone.

Concave Down Metals – No Dilution Credit. The effluent hardness ranged from 100 mg/L to 150 mg/L, based on 12 samples from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013. The upstream receiving water hardness varied from 49 mg/L to 110 mg/L, based on four samples from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013. Under the effluent dominated condition, the reasonable worst-case downstream ambient hardness is 100 mg/L. As demonstrated in the example shown in Table F-7, below, using this hardness to calculate the ECA for all Concave Down Metals will result in WQBELs that are protective under all flow conditions, from the effluent dominated condition to high flow condition. This example for zinc assumes the following conservative conditions for the upstream receiving water:

- Upstream receiving water always at the lowest observed upstream receiving water hardness (i.e., 49 mg/L)
- Upstream receiving water zinc concentration always at the CTR criteria (i.e., no assimilative capacity).

Using these reasonable worst-case receiving water conditions, a simple mass balance (as shown in Equation 3, below) accounts for all possible mixtures of effluent and receiving water under all flow conditions.

$$C_{MIX} = C_{RW} \times (1\text{-}EF) + C_{Eff} \times (EF) \qquad \text{(Equation 3)}$$

Where:

C_{MIX} = Mixed concentration (e.g. metals or hardness)
C_{RW} = Upstream receiving water concentration
C_{Eff} = Effluent concentration
EF = Effluent Fraction

In this example, for zinc, for any receiving water flow condition (high flow to low flow), the fully-mixed downstream ambient zinc concentration is in compliance with the CTR criteria[2]. [When no dilution credit(s) are allowed for a parameter.]

[1] There are two typographical errors in the 2006 Study in the discussion of Concave Down Metals when the effluent hardness is less than the receiving water hardness. The effluent and receiving water hardness were transposed in the discussion, but the correct hardness values were used in the calculations. The typographical errors were confirmed by the author of the 2006 Study, by email dated 1 April 2011, from Dr. Robert Emerick to Mr. James Marshall, Central Valley Water Board.

[2] This method considers the actual lowest observed upstream hardness and actual lowest observed effluent hardness to determine the reasonable worst-case ambient downstream hardness under all possible receiving water flow conditions. Table F-7 demonstrates that the receiving water is always in compliance with the CTR criteria at the fully-mixed location in the receiving water. It also demonstrates that the receiving water is in compliance with the CTR criteria for all mixtures from the point of discharge to the fully-mixed location. Therefore, a mixing zone is not used for compliance.

Table F-7. Zinc ECA Evaluation

Lowest Observed Effluent Hardness					**100 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)**
Lowest Observed Upstream Receiving Water Hardness					**49 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)**
Highest Assumed Upstream Receiving Water Zinc Concentration					**65 µg/L[1]**
Zinc $ECA_{chronic}$[2]					**120 µg/L**
Effluent Fraction[6]		**Fully Mixed Downstream Ambient Concentration**			
		Hardness[3] (mg/L)	**CTR Criteria[4] (µg/L)**	**Zinc[5] (µg/L)**	**Complies with CTR Criteria**
High Flow	1%	50	66	66	**Yes**
	5%	52	68	68	**Yes**
	15%	57	74	74	**Yes**
	25%	62	80	79	**Yes**
	50%	75	93	93	**Yes**
	75%	87	107	106	**Yes**
Low Flow	100%	100	120	120	**Yes**

1 Highest assumed upstream receiving water zinc concentration calculated using Equation 1 for chronic criterion at a hardness of 49 mg/L.
2 ECA calculated using Equation 1 for chronic criterion at a hardness of 100 mg/L.
3 Fully mixed downstream ambient hardness is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent hardness at the applicable effluent fraction using Equation 3.
4 Fully mixed downstream ambient criteria are the chronic criteria calculated using Equation 1 at the mixed hardness.
5 Fully mixed downstream ambient zinc concentration is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent zinc concentrations at the applicable effluent fraction using Equation 3.
6 The effluent fraction ranges from 1% at the high receiving water flow condition, to 100% at the lowest receiving water flow condition (i.e., effluent dominated).

Concave Down Metals - Dilution Credit Allowed. In this site-specific case and as discussed in Section IV.C.2 c , above , dilution credits for copper have been allowed in the calculation of WQBELs for this hardness-dependent criteria parameter. As discussed in Section IV.C.2.c, above, the allowed copper dilution credit for acute and chronic aquatic life criteria is 20, which represents an effluent fraction of 4.8%. These values define the points in the receiving water (i.e., edge of mixing zone) that must be in compliance with aquatic life criteria. The effluent hardness ranged from 100 mg/L to 150 mg/L, based on 12 samples from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013. The upstream receiving water hardness varied from 49 mg/L to 110 mg/L, based on four samples from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013. When the effluent and receiving water are at their respective minimum observed hardness values (i.e., 100 mg/L and 49 mg/L as $CaCO_3$, respectively), and the effluent fraction is 4.8%, the mixed hardness is 51 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$). Therefore, a hardness of 51 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$) has been used in this Order for calculating hardness-dependent copper acute and chronic criteria. Using the ambient hardness to calculate the hardness-dependent metals criteria is consistent with the CTR and the SIP.

Table F-8, below, is an example demonstrating that protective effluent limitations result when using this approach for determining the appropriate hardness. In this example the mixed receiving water copper concentration does not exceed the mixed CTR criteria for copper.

Table F-8. Copper ECA Evaluation – Dilution Credit Allowed

Hardness				**51 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)**
CTR Copper Chronic Criterion, Total Recoverable				**5.3 µg/L**
Chronic Aquatic Life Dilution Credit				**20**
Maximum Background Copper Concentration				**3.0 µg/L**
Chronic ECA for Copper[1]				**51**
Effluent Fraction[6]	**Mixed Downstream Ambient Concentration**			
	Hardness[2] (mg/L)	**CTR Criteria[3] (µg/L)**	**Copper[4] (µg/L)**	**Complies with CTR Criteria**
1%	49.5	5.1	3.5	**Yes**
2%	50.0	5.2	4.0	**Yes**
3%	50.5	5.2	4.4	**Yes**
4%	51.0	5.3	4.9	**Yes**
4.8%	51.4	5.3	5.3	**Yes**

1 ECA calculated per Section 1.4 of the SIP.
2 Mixed downstream ambient hardness is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent hardness using the lowest observed hardness values (i.e., 49 mg/L and 100 mg/L for the receiving water and effluent, respectively).
3 Mixed downstream ambient criteria is the CTR chronic criterion calculated using the mixed hardness.
4 Mixed downstream ambient copper concentration is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent copper concentration using the maximum background copper concentration (i.e., 3.0 µg/L) and the effluent copper concentration at the ECA.

ECA for Acute Cadmium, Lead, and Acute Silver – For Concave Up Metals (i.e., acute cadmium, lead, and acute silver), the relationship between hardness and the metals criteria is different than for Concave Down Metals. The 2006 Study demonstrates that for Concave Up Metals, the effluent and upstream receiving water can be in compliance with the CTR criteria, but the resulting mixture may contain metals concentrations that exceed the CTR criteria and could cause toxicity. For these metals, the 2006 Study provides a mathematical approach to calculate the ECA that is protective of aquatic life, in all areas of the receiving water affected by the discharge, under all discharge and receiving water flow conditions (see Equation 4, below).

The ECA, as calculated using Equation 4, is based on the reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water hardness, the lowest observed effluent hardness, and assuming no receiving water assimilative capacity for metals (i.e., ambient background metals concentrations are at their respective CTR criterion). Equation 4 is not used in place of the CTR equation (Equation 1). Rather, Equation 4, which is derived using the CTR equation, is used as a direct approach for calculating the ECA. This replaces an iterative approach for calculating the ECA. The CTR equation has been used to evaluate the receiving water downstream of the discharge at all discharge and flow conditions to ensure the ECA is protective (e.g., see Table F-9).

$$ECA \quad \left(\frac{m(H_e - H_{rw})\left(e^{m\{ln(H_{rw})\}+b}\right)}{H_{rw}} \right) + e^{m\{ln(H_{rw})\}+b} \qquad \text{(Equation 4)}$$

where:

m, b = criterion specific constants (from CTR)

H_e = lowest observed effluent hardness

H_{rw} = reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water hardness

An example similar to the Concave Down Metals is shown for lead, a Concave Up Metal, in Table F-9, below. As previously mentioned, the lowest effluent hardness is 100 mg/L, while the upstream receiving water hardness ranged from 49 mg/L to 110 mg/L. In this case, the reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water hardness to use in Equation 4 to calculate the ECA is 49 mg/L.

Using the procedures discussed above to calculate the ECA for all Concave Up Metals will result in WQBELs that are protective under all potential effluent/receiving water flow conditions (high flow to low flow) and under all known hardness conditions, as demonstrated in Table F-9, for lead.

Table F-9. Lead ECA Evaluation

Lowest Observed Effluent Hardness					**100 mg/L**
Reasonable Worst-case Upstream Receiving Water Hardness					**49 mg/L**
Reasonable Worst-case Upstream Receiving Water Lead Concentration					**1.3 µg/L[1]**
Lead $ECA_{chronic}$[2]					**3.0 µg/L**
Effluent Fraction[6]		**Fully Mixed Downstream Ambient Concentration**			
		Hardness[3] (mg/L) (as $CaCO_3$)	**CTR Criteria[4] (µg/L)**	**Lead[5] (µg/L)**	**Complies with CTR Criteria**
High Flow	1%	50	1.3	1.3	**Yes**
	5%	52	1.4	1.4	**Yes**
	15%	57	1.5	1.5	**Yes**
	25%	62	1.7	1.7	**Yes**
	50%	75	2.2	2.1	**Yes**
	75%	87	2.7	2.6	**Yes**
Low Flow	100%	100	3.2	3.0	**Yes**

1 Reasonable worst-case upstream receiving water lead concentration calculated using Equation 1 for chronic criterion at a hardness of 49 mg/L.
2 ECA calculated using Equation 4 for chronic criteria.
3 Fully mixed downstream ambient hardness is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent hardness at the applicable effluent fraction.
4 Fully mixed downstream ambient criteria are the chronic criteria calculated using Equation 1 at the mixed hardness.
5 Fully mixed downstream ambient lead concentration is the mixture of the receiving water and effluent lead concentrations at the applicable effluent fraction.
6 The effluent fraction ranges from 1% at the high receiving water flow condition, to 100% at the lowest receiving water flow condition (i.e., effluent dominated).

Based on the procedures discussed above, Table F-10 lists all the CTR hardness-dependent metals and the associated ECA used in this Order.

Table F-10. Summary of ECA Evaluations for CTR Hardness-dependent Metals

CTR Metals	ECA (µg/L, total recoverable)[2]	
	acute	chronic
Copper[1]	97	51
Chromium III	1,700	210
Cadmium	4.4	2.5
Lead	77	3.0
Nickel	470	52
Silver	--	3.3
Zinc	120	120

[1] Copper dilution credit granted.
[2] Metal criteria rounded to two significant figures in accordance with CTR.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

a. **Constituents with No Reasonable Potential.** WQBELs are not included in this Order for constituents that do not demonstrate reasonable potential (i.e., constituents were not detected in the effluent or receiving water at concentrations exceeding applicable water quality criteria); however, monitoring for those pollutants is established in this Order as required by the SIP. If the results of effluent monitoring demonstrate reasonable potential, this Order may be reopened and modified by adding an appropriate effluent limitation.

Most constituents with no reasonable potential are not discussed in this Order. However, the following constituents were found to have no reasonable potential after assessment of the data:

i. **Aluminum**

Aluminum is the third most abundant element in the earth's crust and is ubiquitous in both soils and aquatic sediments. When mobilized in surface waters, aluminum has been shown to be toxic to various fish species. However, the potential for aluminum toxicity in surface waters is directly related to the chemical form of aluminum present, and the chemical form is highly dependent on water quality characteristics that ultimately determine the mechanism of aluminum toxicity. Surface water characteristics, including pH, temperature, colloidal material, fluoride and sulfate concentrations, and total organic carbon, all influence aluminum speciation and its subsequent bioavailability to aquatic life. Calcium [hardness] concentrations in surface water may also reduce aluminum toxicity by competing with monomeric aluminum (Al^{3+}) binding to negatively charged fish gills.

(a) **WQO.** The Code of Federal Regulations promulgated criteria for priority toxic pollutants for California's surface waters as part of section 131.38 Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California (California Toxics Rule or CTR), including metals criteria. However, aluminum criteria were not promulgated as part of the CTR. Absent numeric aquatic life criteria for aluminum, WQBEL's in the Central Valley Region's NPDES permits are based on the Basin Plans' narrative toxicity objective. The Basin Plans' *Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives* requires the Central Valley Water Board to consider, "*on a*

case-by-case basis, direct evidence of beneficial use impacts, all material and relevant information submitted by the discharger and other interested parties, and relevant numerical criteria and guidelines developed and/or published by other agencies and organizations. In considering such criteria, the Board evaluates whether the specific numerical criteria which are available through these sources and through other information supplied to the Board, are relevant and appropriate to the situation at hand and, therefore, should be used in determining compliance with the narrative objective." Relevant information includes, but is not limited to (1) USEPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria (NAWQC) and subsequent Correction, (2) site-specific conditions of the Sacramento River, and (3) site-specific aluminum studies conducted by dischargers within the Central Valley Region. (Basin Plan, p. IV.-17.00; see also, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(vi).)

USEPA NAWQC*.* USEPA recommended the NAWQC aluminum acute criterion at 750 µg/L based on test waters with a pH of 6.5 to 9.0. USEPA also recommended the NAWQC aluminum chronic criterion at 87 µg/L based upon the following two toxicity tests. All test waters contained hardness at 12 mg/L as $CaCO_3$.

(1) Acute toxicity tests at various aluminum doses were conducted in various acidic waters (pH 6.0 – 6.5) on 159- and 160-day old striped bass. The 159-day old striped bass showed no mortality in waters with pH at 6.5 and aluminum doses at 390 µg/L, and the 160-day old striped bass showed 58% mortality at a dose of 174.4 µg/L in same pH waters. However, the 160-day old striped bass showed 98% mortality at aluminum dose of 87.2 µg/L in waters with pH at 6.0, which is USEPA's basis for the 87 µg/L chronic criterion. The varied results draw into question this study and the applicability of the NAWQC chronic criterion of 87 µg/L.

(2) Chronic toxicity effects on 60-day old brook trout were evaluated in circumneutral pH waters (6.5-6.9 pH) in five cells at various aluminum doses (4, 57, 88, 169, and 350 µg/L). Chronic evaluation started upon hatching of eyed eggs of brook trout, and their weight and length were measure after 45 days and 60 days. The 60-day old brook trout showed 24% weight loss at 169 µg/L of aluminum and 4% weight loss at 88 µg/L of aluminum, which is the basis for USEPA's chronic criteria. Though this test study shows chronic toxic effects 4% reduction in weight after exposure for 60-days, the chronic criterion is based on 4-day exposure; so again, the applicability of the NAWQC chronic criterion of 87 µg/L is questionable.

Site-specific Conditions. Effluent and Sacramento River monitoring data indicate that the pH and hardness values are not similar to the low pH and hardness conditions under which the chronic criterion for aluminum was developed, as shown in the table below, and therefore, the Central Valley Water Board does not expect aluminum to be as reactive in the Sacramento River as in the previously described toxicity tests. The pH of the Sacramento River, the receiving water, ranged from 7.8 to 8.62 with an average of 8.2 based on five monitoring results obtained between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. These water conditions are circumneutral pH where aluminum is predominately in the form of $Al(OH)_3$

and non-toxic to aquatic life. The hardness of the Sacramento River ranged from 49 mg/L to 110 mg/L based on four samples, which is above the conditions, and thus less toxic, than the tests used to develop the chronic criterion.

Parameter	Units	Test Conditions for Applicability of Chronic Criterion	Effluent	Receiving Water
pH	standard units	6.0 – 6.5	7.0-7.99	7.8-8.62
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	12	100-150	49-110
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	87.2 - 390	16-83	219-547

Local Environmental Conditions and Studies. Twenty-one site-specific aluminum toxicity tests have been conducted within the Central Valley Region. The pH and hardness of the Sacramento River are similar, as shown in the table below, and thus the results of these site-specific aluminum toxicity tests are relevant and appropriate for the Sacramento River. As shown in the following table, all EC_{50} toxicity study result values are at concentrations of aluminum above 5,000 µg/L. Thus, the toxic effects of aluminum in surface waters within the Central Valley Region, including the Sacramento River is less toxic (or less reactive) to aquatic species then demonstrated in the toxicity tests that USEPA used for the basis of establishing the chronic criterion of 87 µg/L. This new information, and review of the toxicity tests USEPA used to establish the chronic criterion, indicates that 87 µg/L is overly stringent and not applicable to the Sacramento River.

Central Valley Region Site-Specific Toxicity Data

Discharger (City)	Species	Test Waters	Hardness Value	Total Aluminum EC_{50} Value	pH	WER
Auburn	*Ceriodaphnia dubia*	Effluent	99	>5270	7.44	>19.3
	" "	Surface Water	16	>5160	7.44	>12.4
Manteca	" "	Surface Water/Effluent	124	>8800	9.14	N/C
	" "	Effluent	117	>8700	7.21	>27.8
	" "	Surface Water	57	7823	7.58	25.0
	" "	Effluent	139	>9500	7.97	>21.2
	" "	Surface Water	104	>11000	8.28	>24.5
	" "	Effluent	128	>9700	7.78	>25.0
	" "	Surface Water	85	>9450	7.85	>25.7
	" "	Effluent	106	>11900	7.66	>15.3
	" "	Surface Water	146	>10650	7.81	>13.7
Modesto	" "	Surface Water/Effluent	120/156	31604	8.96	211
Yuba City	" "	Surface Water/Effluent	114/164[1]	>8000	7.60/7.46	>53.5
Placer County	" "	Effluent	150	>5000	7.4 – 8.7	>13.7
Manteca	*Daphnia magna*	Surface Water/Effluent	124	>8350	9.14	N/C
Modesto	" "	Surface Water/Effluent	120/156	>11900	8.96	>79.6
Yuba City	" "	Surface Water/Effluent	114/164[1]	>8000	7.60/7.46	>53.5
Manteca	*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)	Surface Water/Effluent	124	>8600	9.14	N/C
Auburn	" "	Surface Water	16	>16500	7.44	N/C
Modesto	" "	Surface Water/Effluent	120/156	>34250	8.96	>229
Yuba City	" "	Surface Water/Effluent	114/164[1]	>8000	7.60/7.46	>53.5

[1] Hardness values may be biased high because the EDTA titrimetic method is subject to interferences that

Discharger (City)	Species	Test Waters	Hardness Value	Total Aluminum EC_{50} Value	pH	WER

measure as hardness (barium, cadmium, lead, manganese, strontium, and zinc will be measured as hardness) producing hardness numbers that are likely to be greater than the calculation of hardness based upon the ICP analysis of calcium and magnesium. Upstream receiving water hardness ranged from 30 to 50.9 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ between January 2008 and August 2011. Furthermore, the upstream receiving water hardness was 37 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ on 4 October 2005, 7 days prior to the Feasibility Assessment (first phase of a Water Effects Ratio study) sample collection date of 11 October 2005. It is likely that matrix interferences from other metals were responsible for the unexpected hardness values reported by Pacific EcoRisk.

The Discharger has not conducted a toxicity test for aluminum; however, the Cities of Manteca and Modesto conducted toxicity tests in the San Joaquin River. As shown, the test water quality characteristics of the San Joaquin River near Manteca and Modesto are similar for pH and hardness, with the hardness ranging from 57 to 156 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ in comparison to the hardness of the Sacramento River near the discharge that averages 77 mg/L as $CaCO_3$. Thus results of site-specific studies conducted on the San Joaquin River near Manteca and Modesto would represent conservative assumptions for the Sacramento River near the discharge. Therefore, the Cities of Manteca and Modesto aluminum toxicity test studies are relevant and represent conservative assumptions in this case for use in determining the specific numerical criteria to be used in determining compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective. The Cities of Manteca and Modesto aluminum toxicity study resulted in a minimum site-specific aluminum objective of 7,823 µg/L. Thus, these results support the conclusion that the 87 µg/L chronic criterion is overly stringent for the Sacramento River near the discharge.

Order R5-2008-0108-01 contained limitations for aluminum based on the NAWQC acute criterion of 750 µg/L, and the Secondary MCL of 200 µg/L.

(b) **RPA Results.** For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Aluminum is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used its judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for this non-priority pollutant constituent. The most stringent objective is the Secondary MCL, which is derived from human welfare considerations (e.g., taste, odor, laundry staining), not for toxicity. Secondary MCLs are drinking water standards contained in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 22 requires compliance with these standards on an annual average basis, when sampling at least quarterly. To be consistent with how compliance with the standards is determined, the RPA was conducted based on the calendar annual average effluent aluminum concentrations.

The maximum annual average effluent concentration for aluminum was 52.3 µg/L based on 12 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. Effluent aluminum is consistently less than the concentrations in the receiving water and below the Secondary MCL and the NAWQC acute criterion. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board finds the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or

contribute to an exceedance in the receiving water and the Facility is adequately controlling the discharge of aluminum. Since the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential, the effluent limitations for aluminum have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

ii. **Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos**

(a) **WQO.** The Central Valley Water Board completed a TMDL for diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta Waterways and amended the Basin Plan to include diazinon and chlorpyrifos waste load allocations and water quality objectives. The Basin Plan Amendment for the Control of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta was adopted by the Central Valley Water Board on 23 June 2006 and became effective on 10 October 2007.

The amendments "…*modifies Basin Plan Chapter III (Water Quality Objectives) to establish site specific number objectives for diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Delta Waterways.*" The amendment also "…*identifies the requirements to meet the additive formula already in Basin Plan Chapter IV (Implementation), for the additive toxicity of diazinon and chlorpyrifos*."

The amendment states that "T*he waste load allocations for all NPDES-permitted dischargers…shall not exceed the sum (S) of one (1) as defined below.*

$$S = \frac{C_d}{WQO_d} + \frac{C_c}{WQO_c} \leq 1.0$$

Where:

C_d *= diazinon concentration in µg/L of point source discharge*

C_c *= chlorpyrifos concentration in µg/L of point source discharge*

WQO_d *= acute or chronic diazinon water quality objective in µg/L*

WQO_c *= acute or chronic chlorpyrifos water quality objective in µg/L*

Available samples collected within the applicable averaging period for the water quality objective will be used to determine compliance with the allocations and loading capacity. For purposes of calculating the sum (S) above, analytical results that are reported as 'non-detectable' concentrations are considered to be zero."

Appendix A of the Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos TMDL lists waterways subject to the TMDL and includes the Sacramento River.

(b) **RPA Results.** Diazinon was not detected in the effluent based on 28 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. Diazinon was not detected in the upstream receiving water based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. Chlorpyrifos was not detected in the effluent based on 14 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 Chlorpyrifos was not detected in the upstream receiving water based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. However, due

to the TMDL for diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Delta, WQBELs for these constituents are required. The TMDL waste load allocation applies to all NPDES dischargers to Delta waterways and will serve as the basis for WQBELs at Discharge Point 001.

(c) **WQBELs.** WQBELs for diazinon and chlorpyrifos are required based on the TMDL for diazinon and chlorpyrifos for the Delta. Therefore, this Order includes effluent limits calculated based on the waste load allocations contained in the TMDL, as follows:

(1) Average Monthly Effluent Limit

$$S_{AMEL} = \frac{C_{D\ AVG}}{0.079} + \frac{C_{C\ AVG}}{0.012} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\text{-}avg}$ = average monthly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L

$C_{C\text{-}avg}$ = average monthly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L

(2) Maximum Daily Effluent Limit

$$S_{MDEL} = \frac{C_{D\ MAX}}{0.16} + \frac{C_{C\ MAX}}{0.025} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\text{-}max}$ = maximum daily diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L

$C_{C\text{-}max}$ = maximum daily chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** Diazinon and chlorpyrifos were not detected in the effluent. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

iii. **Iron**

(a) **WQO.** The Secondary MCL – Consumer Acceptance Limit for iron is 300 µg/L, which is used to implement the Basin Plan's chemical constituent objective for the protection of municipal and domestic supply. The Basin Plan contains a site-specific numeric objective for the Delta of 300 µg/L (maximum concentration) for iron, expressed as dissolved metal, based on the Secondary MCL. WDR's Order R5-2008-0108-01 included an effluent limitation of 300 µg/L for iron based on the site-specific objective contained in the Basin Plan.

(b) **RPA Results.** For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Iron is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used its judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for this non-priority pollutant constituent. The most stringent objective is the site-specific Basin Plan objective based on the Secondary MCL, which is derived from human welfare considerations (e.g., taste, odor, laundry staining), not for toxicity. Secondary MCLs are drinking water standards contained in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 22 requires compliance with these standards on an annual average basis, when sampling at least quarterly. To be consistent with how compliance with the standards is determined, the RPA was conducted based on the calendar annual average effluent iron concentrations.

The maximum annual average effluent concentration for iron was 31 µg/L based on 11 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. Although the receiving water contains iron exceeding the Secondary MCL, the effluent iron is consistently less than the concentrations in the receiving water and below the Secondary MCL. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board finds the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance in the receiving water and the Facility is adequately controlling the discharge of iron. Since the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential, the effluent limitation for iron has not been retained in this Order. Removal of this effluent limitation is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

iv. **Lead**

(a) **WQO.** The CTR includes hardness-depended criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for lead. These criteria for lead are presented in dissolved concentrations, as 1-hour acute criteria and 4-day chronic criteria. U.S. EPA recommends conversion factors to translate dissolved concentrations to total concentrations. Default U.S. EPA translators were used for the receiving water and effluent. WDRs Order R5-2008-0108-01 established effluent limitations for lead based on the CTR aquatic life criteria.

(b) **RPA Results.** Section IV.C.2 of this Fact Sheet includes procedures for conducting the RPA for hardness-dependent CTR metals, such as lead. The RPA was conducted using the upstream receiving water hardness to calculate the criteria for comparison to the maximum ambient background concentration, and likewise using the reasonable worst-case downstream hardness to compare the MEC. The table below shows the specific criteria used for the RPA.

Table F-11. Lead RPA

	CTR Chronic Criteria (Total Recoverable)	CTR Acute Criteria (Total Recoverable)	Maximum Concentration	Reasonable Potential? (Y/N)
Receiving Water	1.3 µg/L[1]	33[1]	0.40 µg/L[2]	No
Effluent	3.0 µg/L[3]	77[3]	0.38 µg/L[4]	No

[1] Based on lowest observed upstream receiving water hardness of 49 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$).
[2] Maximum ambient background receiving water lead concentration based on four samples from 18 September 2008 through 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.03 µg/L, minimum RL 0.25 µg/L).
[3] Based on reasonable worst-case downstream hardness as described in section IV.C.2.e of this Fact Sheet.
[4] MEC for lead based on 61 samples from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.03 µg/L, minimum RL 0.25 µg/L).

As shown in the table above, the MEC and the ambient background receiving water concentration do not exceed the CTR criteria. Therefore, lead in the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR criteria for lead, and the effluent limitations for lead have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

v. **Manganese**

(a) **WQO.** The Secondary MCL – Consumer Acceptance Limit for manganese is 50 µg/L, which is used to implement the Basin Plan's chemical constituent objective for the protection of municipal and domestic supply. The Basin Plan contains a site-specific numeric objective for the Delta of 50 µg/L (maximum concentration) for manganese, expressed as dissolved metal, based on the Secondary MCL. WDRs Order R5-2008-0108-01 established an effluent limitation for manganese based on the Secondary MCL.

(b) **RPA Results.** For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Manganese is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used its judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for this non-priority pollutant constituent. The most stringent objective is the site-specific Basin Plan objective based on the Secondary MCL, which is derived from human welfare considerations (e.g., taste, odor, laundry staining), not for toxicity. Secondary MCLs are drinking water standards contained in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 22 requires compliance with these standards on an annual average basis, when sampling at least quarterly. To be consistent with how compliance with the standards is determined, the RPA was conducted based on the calendar annual average effluent manganese concentrations.

The maximum calendar year annual average manganese concentration (based on full calendar years 2009 through 2012) was 13 µg/L. The effluent manganese is consistently less than the concentrations in the receiving water and below the Secondary MCL. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board finds the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance in the receiving water and the Facility is adequately controlling the discharge of manganese. Since the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential, the effluent limitation for manganese has not been retained in this Order. Removal of this effluent limitation is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

vi. **Nitrate and Nitrite**

(a) **WQO.** DPH has adopted Primary MCLs for the protection of human health for nitrite and nitrate that are equal to 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L (measured as nitrogen), respectively. DPH has also adopted a primary MCL of 10 mg/L for the sum of nitrate plus nitrite, measured as nitrogen.

U.S. EPA has developed a Primary MCL and an MCL goal of 1 mg/L for nitrite (as nitrogen). For nitrate, U.S. EPA has developed Drinking Water Standards (10 mg/L as Primary MCL) and NAWQC for protection of human health (10 mg/L for non-cancer health effects). Recent toxicity studies have indicated a possibility that nitrate is toxic to aquatic organisms.

(b) **RPA Results.** For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Nitrate and nitrite are not priority pollutants.

Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used its judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for these non-priority pollutant constituents. For conducting the RPA, the U.S. EPA recommends using a mass-balance approach to determine the expected critical downstream receiving water concentration using a steady-state approach[1]. This downstream receiving water concentration is then compared to the applicable water quality objectives to determine if the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion. This approach allows assimilative capacity and dilution to be factored into the RPA. This U.S. EPA recommended approach has been used for nitrite. The critical downstream receiving water concentration is calculated using equation 2 below:

$$C_r = \frac{Q_s C_s + Q_d C_d}{Q_s + Q_d} \quad \text{(Equation 2)}$$

Where:

Q_s = Critical stream flow (1Q10) for acute criteria, (7Q10) for chronic criteria, and harmonic mean flow for human health criteria

Q_d = Critical effluent flow from discharge flow data (maximum permitted discharge)

C_s = Critical upstream pollutant concentration

C_d = Critical effluent pollutant concentration

C_r = Critical downstream receiving water pollutant concentration

Although the Primary MCLs for nitrate and nitrite are human health-based criteria, they are designed to be protective of human health for short-term exposure. Therefore, a critical stream flow (Q_s) of 20 cfs (13 MGD) was used for the RPA for nitrate and nitrite. The critical effluent flow, Q_d, is 1 cfs (0.65 MGD), which is the maximum permitted flow allowed in this Order. The critical effluent pollutant concentration, C_d, was determined using statistics recommended in the TSD for statistically calculating the projected maximum effluent concentration (i.e., Table 3-1 of the TSD using the 99% probability basis and 99% confidence level).

The maximum observed effluent nitrate concentration was 22 mg/L based on 61 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. The maximum observed upstream receiving water concentration for nitrate was 0.27 mg/L based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013.

Q_s = 13 MGD

Q_d = 0.65 MGD

C_s = 0.27 mg/L

C_d = 29 mg/L

[1] USEPA NPDES Permit Writers' Course (EPA 833-B-97-001 rev. October 2009)

$$C_r = \frac{(13\ MGD \times 0.27\ mg/L\ ) + (0.65\ MGD \times 29\ mg/L)}{(13\ MGD + 0.65\ MGD)} = 1.6\ mg/L$$

The critical downstream receiving water nitrate concentration, C_r, is 1.6 mg/L, which does not exceed the Primary MCL. Therefore, the discharge does not have reasonable potential for nitrate and the WQBEL for nitrate has not been retained in this Order. Removal of this effluent limitation is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

The maximum observed effluent nitrite concentration was 0.44 mg/L based on 58 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. The maximum observed upstream receiving water concentration for nitrite was 0.27 mg/L based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013.

Q_s = 13 MGD

Q_d = 0.65 MGD

C_s = 0.27 mg/L

C_d =1.8 mg/L

$$C_r = \frac{(13\ MGD \times 0.27\ mg/L\ ) + (0.65\ MGD \times 1.8\ mg/L)}{(13\ MGD + 0.65\ MGD)} = 0.34\ mg/L$$

The critical downstream receiving water nitrite concentration, C_r, is 0.34 mg/L, which does not exceed the Primary MCL. Therefore, the discharge does not have reasonable potential for nitrite and the WQBEL for nitrite has not been retained in this Order. Removal of this effluent limitation is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

vii. **Salinity**

(a) **WQO.** The Basin Plan contains a chemical constituent objective that incorporates state MCLs for electrical conductivity (EC), total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate, and chloride for protection of MUN beneficial use. In addition, the Basin Plan contains numeric site-specific water quality objectives for EC and chloride for the Sacramento River at Emmaton in the vicinity of the discharge. The site-specific objectives for EC are for the protection of the AGR beneficial use. In addition, USEPA has developed National Ambient Water Quality Criteria for chloride for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.

Table F-12. Salinity Water Quality Criteria/Objectives

Parameter	Secondary MCL[1]	Bay-Delta Plan[2]	USEPA NAWQC	Effluent	
				Average	Maximum
Electrical Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	900, 1600, 2200	420-2,780[3]	N/A	1,129	1,717
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500, 1000, 1500	--	N/A	683	840
Sulfate (mg/L)	250, 500, 600	--	N/A	0.33	0.41
Chloride (mg/L)	250, 500, 600	--	860 1-hr 230 4-day	126	160

1 The Secondary MCLs are stated as a recommended level, upper level, and a short-term maximum level.
2 The Bay-Delta Plan includes water quality objectives for EC in the Sacramento River at Emmaton (see Table F-13, below).

(1) **Chloride.** The Secondary MCL for chloride is 250 mg/L, as a recommended level, 500 mg/L as an upper level, and 600 mg/L as a short-term maximum.

(2) **Electrical Conductivity.** The Secondary MCL for electrical conductivity is 900 µmhos/cm as a recommended level, 1600 µmhos/cm as an upper level, and 2200 µmhos/cm as a short-term maximum.

The Basin Plan contains site-specific water quality objectives for electrical conductivity for the Sacramento River at Emmaton based on the 2006 Bay-Delta Plan. The electrical conductivity objectives vary depending on the water year type and are applied as 14-day running average of the mean daily electrical conductivity, as detailed in the table below:

Table F-13. Water Quality Objectives for Electrical Conductivity

Date	Water Year Type				
	Wet	Above Normal	Below Normal	Dry	Critical
1 April – 14 June	450	450	450	450	2,780
15 June – 19 June	450	450	450	1,670	2,780
20 June – 30 June	450	450	1,140	1,670	2,780
1 July – 15 August	450	630	1,140	1,670	2,780

The Bay-Delta Plan, Chapter IV – Program of Implementation, requires that the EC objectives for protection of AGR to be implemented through water rights actions. Consequently, compliance with the Bay-Delta Plan's electrical conductivity objectives is met through reservoir operations by DWR and USBR. An evaluation of historical compliance from 1999 to 2012 was performed and the results of the evaluation are summarized in the table below. Not considering the exceedances during the Jones Tract levee break in June 2004, which was an unusual event, the Sacramento River at Emmaton has been in compliance with the objectives for the last 14 years.

Table F-14. Historical Compliance with Electrical Conductivity Objectives at Emmaton (Water Years 1999-2012)

Water Year Type	Number of Years of this Type	Number of Years with Exceedances	Year with Exceedances (number of days)	Applicable Objectives[1] (µmhos/cm)
Wet	3	0	0	450
Above Normal	3	0	0	450/630
Below Normal	3	1	2004 (13)[1]	450/1,140
Dry	4	0	0	450/1,670
Critically Dry	1	0	0	2,780

[1] Objectives apply from April 1 through August 15 as 14-day running daily averages. Objectives change in certain water years partway through June.

[2] The Jones Tract levee break occurred on 3 June 2004, and was closed on 30 June 2004; the exceedances of criteria, 450 µmhos/cm as 14-day running averages, occurred from 10-21 June 2004.

(3) **Sulfate.** The secondary MCL for sulfate is 250 mg/L as a recommended level, 500 mg/L as an upper level, and 600 mg/L as a short-term maximum.

(4) **Total Dissolved Solids.** The Secondary MCL for total dissolved solids is 500 mg/L as a recommended level, 1000 mg/L as an upper level, and 1500 mg/L as a short-term maximum.

(b) **RPA Results**

(1) **Chloride.** Chloride concentrations in the effluent ranged from 110 mg/L to 160 mg/L, with an average of 126 mg/L, based on five samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. These levels do not exceed the Secondary MCL. Background concentrations in the Sacramento River ranged from 4.2 mg/L to 120 mg/L, with an average of 35 mg/L, for four samples collected by the Discharger between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013.

(2) **Sulfate.** Sulfate concentrations in the effluent ranged from 0.27 mg/L to 0.41 mg/L, with an average of 0.30 mg/L, based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. These levels do not exceed the Secondary MCL. Background concentrations in the Sacramento River ranged from 5.0 mg/L to 15 mg/L, with an average of 9.7 mg/L, for four samples collected by the Discharger between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013.

For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. EC and TDS are not priority pollutants. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used its judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for these non-priority pollutant constituents. For conducting the RPA, the U.S. EPA recommends using a mass-balance approach to determine the expected critical downstream receiving water concentration using a steady-state approach[1]. This downstream receiving water concentration is then compared to the applicable water quality objectives to determine if the discharge has reasonable potential to cause

[1] USEPA NPDES Permit Writers' Handbook (EPA 833-K-10-001 September 2010)

or contribute to an in-stream excursion. This approach allows assimilative capacity and dilution to be factored into the RPA. This U.S. EPA recommended approach has been used for EC and TDS. The critical downstream receiving water concentration is calculated using equation 2 below:

$$C_r = \frac{Q_s C_s + Q_d C_d}{Q_s + Q_d} \text{ (Equation 2)}$$

Where:

Q_s = Critical stream flow

Q_d = Critical effluent flow from discharge flow data (maximum permitted discharge)

C_s = Critical upstream pollutant concentration

C_d = Critical effluent pollutant concentration

C_r = Critical downstream receiving water pollutant concentration

The EC and TDS water quality objectives are long-term objectives. Therefore, a critical stream flow (Q_s) of 1000 cfs was used for the RPA for the salinity parameters. The critical effluent flow, Q_d, is 1 cfs (0.65 MGD), which is the maximum permitted flow allowed in this Order. The critical effluent pollutant concentration, C_d, was determined using statistics recommended in the TSD for statistically calculating the projected maximum effluent concentration (i.e., Table 3-2 of the TSD using the 99% probability basis and 99% confidence level).

(3) **Electrical Conductivity.** Electrical conductivity concentrations in the effluent ranged from 982 µmhos/cm to 1,717 µmhos/cm, with an average of 1,129 µmhos/cm, based on 58 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. As discussed above, the receiving water has been consistently in compliance with the Bay-Delta objectives resulting in available assimilative capacity for consideration in the RPA. Considering the large dilution and assimilative capacity in the receiving water, the small increase in EC caused by the discharge does not result in a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the objectives for EC in the receiving water.

The projected maximum effluent EC concentration is 1894 µmhos/cm based on 58 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013[1]. Receiving water EC data measured at Emmaton was evaluated from 1999-2012. The day with the minimum assimilative capacity occurred on 3 June 2001 where the applicable objective was 450 µmhos/cm and the measured EC was 443 µmhos/cm. This represents a reasonable worst-case scenario for evaluating the impact of the discharge on the receiving water.

[1] Projected maximum effluent concentration determined using TSD Table 3-1 (99% probability basis and 99% confidence level).

Q_s = 1000 cfs

Q_d = 1 cfs

C_s = 443 µmhos/cm

C_d =1894 µmhos/cm

$$C_r = \frac{(1000\ cfs \times 443\ \mu mhos/cm\ ) + (1\ cfs \times 1894\ \mu mhos/cm\ )}{(1000\ cfs + 1\ cfs)} = 444\ \mu mhos/cm$$

The critical downstream receiving water EC concentration, C_r, is 444 µmhos/cm, which does not exceed the Bay-Delta Objective of 450 µmhos/cm. Therefore, the discharge does not have reasonable potential for EC.

(4) **Total Dissolved Solids.** Total dissolved solids concentrations in the effluent ranged from 590 mg/L to 840 mg/L, with an average of 684 mg/L, based on 61 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. These levels do not exceed the Secondary MCL. Background concentrations in the Sacramento River ranged from 64 mg/L to 490 mg/L, with an average of 133 mg/L, for 27 samples collected by the Discharger between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013.

The projected maximum effluent TDS concentration is 884 mg/L based on 61 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 6 March 2013. The upstream receiving water TDS concentrations were evaluated based on 27 samples collected from 8 October 2008 through 19 February 2013. The maximum observed upstream receiving water concentration for TDS during the irrigation season (i.e., April-October) was 140 mg/L on 22 September 2010, and the maximum observed upstream receiving water concentration during the non-irrigation season was 490 mg/L on 21 January 2009.

Q_s = 1000 cfs

Q_d = 1 cfs

C_s = 140 mg/L (irrigation season)

C_d =884 mg/L

$$C_r = \frac{(1000\ cfs \times 140\ mg/L\ ) + (1\ cfs \times 840\ mg/L)}{(1000\ cfs + 1\ cfs)} = 140.7\ mg/L$$

Q_s = 1000 cfs

Q_d = 1 cfs

C_s = 490 mg/L (non-irrigation season)

C_d =884 mg/L

$$C_r = \frac{(1000\ cfs \times 490\ mg/L\ ) + (1\ cfs \times 840\ mg/L)}{(1000\ cfs + 1\ cfs)} = 490.4\ mg/L$$

The critical downstream receiving water TDS concentration does not exceed the applicable water quality objectives. Therefore, the discharge does not have reasonable potential for TDS.

(c) **WQBELs.** Although the effluent does not have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of the applicable water quality objectives for electrical conductivity, effluent limits for electrical conductivity are included to ensure the discharge does not increase its load of salinity to the Delta. Previous Order R5-2008-0108-01 included an EC effluent limitation of 1,300 µmhos/cm as an annual average based on Facility performance. This effluent limitation has been retained in this Order.

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** Analysis of the effluent data shows that the maximum observed annual average effluent concentration for EC of 1,193 µmhos/cm is less than the effluent limit for EC. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

viii. **Settleable Solids**

(a) **WQO.** For inland surface waters, the Basin Plan states that "[w]*ater shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance of adversely affects beneficial uses*." Order R5-2008-0108-01 established an AMEL of 0.1 ml/L and MDEL of 0.2 ml/L for settleable solids to implement the narrative settleable solids objective.

(b) **RPA Results.** Settleable solids were detected in the effluent on 11 occasions with a maximum concentration of 0.2 ml/L based on 67 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. The maximum effluent settleable solids concentrations do not exceed the existing MDEL; therefore, settleable solids does not have the potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance in the receiving water and the WQBELs for settleable solids have not been retained in this Order. Removal of these effluent limitations is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

The Facility only provides secondary treatment and settleable solids, which can be quickly and easily tested, is an indicator of proper secondary treatment operation. Therefore, this Order includes equivalent operational specification for settleable solids as an indicator of secondary treatment system operations.

b. **Constituents with Reasonable Potential.** The Central Valley Water Board finds that the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a water quality standard for ammonia, arsenic, chlorine residual, chlorodibromomethane, copper, cyanide, dichlorobromomethane, methylmercury, pH, temperature, and total coliform organisms. WQBELs for these constituents are included in this Order. A summary of the RPA is provided in Attachment G, and a detailed discussion of the RPA for each constituent is provided below.

i. **Ammonia**

(a) **WQO.** The NAWQC for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for total ammonia, recommends acute (1-hour average; criteria maximum concentration or CMC) standards based on pH and chronic (30-day average; criteria continuous concentration or CCC) standards based on pH and temperature. USEPA also recommends that no 4-day average concentration should exceed 2.5 times the 30-day CCC. USEPA found that as pH increased, both the acute and chronic toxicity of ammonia increased. Salmonids were more sensitive to acute toxicity effects than other species. However, while the acute toxicity of ammonia was not influenced by temperature, it was found that invertebrates and young fish experienced increasing chronic toxicity effects with increasing temperature. Because the Sacramento River has a beneficial use of cold freshwater habitat and the presence of salmonids and early fish life stages in the Sacramento River is well-documented, the recommended criteria for waters where salmonids and early life stages are present, were used.

The Basin Plan objective for pH in the receiving stream is the range of 6.5 to 8.5. However, because this Order allows dilution credits, in order to protect against the worst-case short-term exposure of an organism, a pH value of 8.6 was used to derive the acute criterion, which represents the maximum observed upstream receiving water pH. The resulting acute criterion is 1.77 mg/L.

A chronic criterion was calculated for each day when paired temperature and pH were measured using the upstream receiving water data for temperature and pH. Rolling 30-day average criteria were calculated from upstream receiving water data using the criteria calculated for each day and the minimum observed 30-day average criterion was established as the applicable 30-day average chronic criterion, or 30-day CCC. The most stringent 30-day CCC was 0.89 mg/L (as N) based on the upstream receiving water. The 4-day average concentration is derived in accordance with the USEPA criterion as 2.5 times the 30-day CCC. Based on the 30-day CCC of 0.89 mg/L (as N), the 4-day average concentration that should not be exceeded is 2.23 mg/L (as N).

(b) **RPA Results.** For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Ammonia is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used its judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for this non-priority pollutant constituent. For conducting the RPA, the U.S. EPA recommends using a mass-balance approach to determine the expected critical downstream receiving water concentration using a steady-state approach[1]. This downstream receiving water concentration is then compared to the applicable water quality objectives to determine if the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion. This approach allows assimilative capacity and dilution to be factored into the RPA. This U.S. EPA recommended approach has been used for ammonia. The critical

[1] USEPA NPDES Permit Writers' Course (EPA 833-B-97-001 rev. October 2009)

downstream receiving water concentration is calculated using equation 2 below:

$$C_r = \frac{Q_s C_s + Q_d C_d}{Q_s + Q_d} \text{ (Equation 2)}$$

Where:

Q_s = Critical stream flow (1Q10) for acute criteria, (7Q10) for chronic criteria, and harmonic mean flow for human health criteria

Q_d = Critical effluent flow from discharge flow data (maximum permitted discharge)

C_s = Critical upstream pollutant concentration

C_d = Critical effluent pollutant concentration

C_r = Critical downstream receiving water pollutant concentration

The critical stream flow (Q_s) is 20 cfs (13 MGD) for the 7Q10 flow. For chronic aquatic life criteria, the U.S. EPA recommends using the 7Q10 flow. The critical effluent flow, Q_d, is 1 cfs (0.65 MGD), which is the maximum permitted flow allowed in this Order. The critical effluent pollutant concentration, C_d, was determined using statistics recommended in the TSD for statistically calculating the projected maximum effluent concentration (i.e., Table 3-1 of the TSD using the 99% probability basis and 99% confidence level).

The maximum observed effluent ammonia concentration was 15 mg/L based on 239 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. The maximum background concentration of ammonia in the upstream receiving water was 0.37 mg/L based on four samples collected by the Discharger between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013. Using the procedures described above, the critical downstream ammonia concentration is calculated as follows:

Q_s = 13 MGD

Q_d = 0.65 MGD

C_s = 0.37 mg/L

C_d = 21 mg/L

$$C_r = \frac{(13\ MGD \times 0.37\ mg/L\ ) + (0.65\ MGD \times 21\ mg/L)}{(13\ MGD + 0.65\ MGD)} = 1.37\ mg/L$$

The critical downstream receiving water ammonia concentration, C_r, is 1.37 mg/L, which exceeds the NAWQC chronic criterion. Therefore, the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

(c) **WQBELs.** The Central Valley Water Board calculates WQBELs in accordance with SIP procedures for non-CTR constituents, and ammonia is a non-CTR constituent. The SIP procedure assumes a 4-day averaging period for calculating the long-term average discharge condition (LTA). However, USEPA recommends modifying the procedure for calculating permit limits for ammonia using a 30-day averaging period for the calculation of the LTA corresponding to the 30-day CCC. Therefore, while

the LTAs corresponding to the acute and 4-day chronic criteria were calculated according to SIP procedures, the LTA corresponding to the 30-day CCC was calculated assuming a 30-day averaging period. The lowest LTA representing the acute, 4-day CCC, and 30-day CCC is then selected for deriving the average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) and the MDEL. The remainder of the WQBEL calculation for ammonia was performed according to the SIP procedures.

The maximum observed upstream receiving water ammonia concentration was 0.37 mg/L based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013; therefore, the receiving water contains assimilative capacity for ammonia. Thus, an acute and chronic dilution credit of 20:1 was allowed in the development of WQBELs for ammonia. This Order contains an AMEL and a MDEL for ammonia of 9.4 mg/L and 30 mg/L, respectively, based on the acute and chronic dilution credits.

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** Based on 239 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 the maximum monthly average ammonia concentration was 8.7 mg/L and the maximum concentration was 15 mg/L, which does not exceed the effluent limitations. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

ii. **Arsenic**

(a) **WQO.** The Basin Plan contains a site-specific numeric objective for the Delta of 10 µg/L (maximum concentration) for arsenic, expressed as a dissolved metal. Using the default U.S. EPA translator (i.e., 1.0 for acute and chronic criteria), the Basin Plan objective is 10 µg/L (total recoverable). The Primary MCL for arsenic is 10 µg/L.

(b) **RPA Results.** The MEC for arsenic was 10 µg/L based on 61 samples between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.008 µg/L, minimum RL 0.5 µg/L). The maximum observed upstream receiving water concentration was 2.2 µg/L based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.02 µg/L, minimum RL 0.5 µg/L). Therefore, arsenic in the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the site-specific objective.

(c) **WQBELS.** The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for arsenic; therefore, a human health dilution credit of 1,000:1 was allowed in the development of the WQBELs for arsenic. Following the procedures established in the SIP for calculating WQBELs and applying a human health dilution credit of 1,000:1 results in an AMEL of 8,360 µg/L and an MDEL of 9,177 µg/L. However, effluent limitations may only be as high as is justified under State and federal antidegradation policies. Therefore, this Order establishes a performance-based AMEL of 22 µg/L and MDEL of 24 µg/L for arsenic (see Section IV.D.6 for calculations).

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** The final limitations for arsenic are based on Facility performance. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

iii. **Chlorine Residual**

(a) **WQO.** USEPA developed NAWQC for protection of freshwater aquatic life for chlorine residual. The recommended 4-day average (chronic) and 1-hour average (acute) criteria for chlorine residual are 0.011 mg/L and 0.019 mg/L, respectively. These criteria are protective of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

(b) **RPA Results.** The concentrations of chlorine used to disinfect wastewater are high enough to harm aquatic life and violate the Basin Plan narrative toxicity objective if discharged to the receiving water. Reasonable potential therefore does exist and effluent limits are required.

Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. §122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that, "*Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality*." For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Chlorine is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used its judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for this non-priority pollutant constituent.

USEPA's September 2010 NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, page 6-30, states, "*State implementation procedures might allow, or even require, a permit writer to determine reasonable potential through a qualitative assessment process without using available facility-specific effluent monitoring data or when such data are not available…A permitting authority might also determine that WQBELs are required for specific pollutants for all facilities that exhibit certain operational or discharge characteristics (e.g., WQBELs for pathogens in all permits for POTWs discharging to contact recreational waters)*." USEPA's TSD also recommends that factors other than effluent data should be considered in the RPA, "*When determining whether or not a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion of a numeric or narrative water quality criterion for individual toxicants or for toxicity, the regulatory authority can use a variety of factors and information where facility-specific effluent monitoring data are unavailable. These factors also should be considered with available effluent monitoring data*." With regard to POTWs, USEPA recommends that, "*POTWs should also be characterized for the possibility of chlorine and ammonia problems*." (TSD, p. 50)

The Discharger uses chlorine for disinfection, which is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms. Although the Discharger uses a sodium bisulfite process to dechlorinate the effluent prior to discharge to the Sacramento River, the existing chlorine use and the potential for chlorine to be discharged provides the basis for the discharge to have a reasonable

potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the NAWQC.

(c) **WQBELs.** The USEPA *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* [EPA/505/2-90-001] contains statistical methods for converting chronic (4-day) and acute (1-hour) aquatic life criteria to average monthly and maximum daily effluent limitations based on the variability of the existing data and the expected frequency of monitoring. However, because chlorine is an acutely toxic constituent that can and will be monitored continuously, an average 1-hour limitation is considered more appropriate than an average daily limitation. This Order contains a 4-day average effluent limitation and 1-hour average effluent limitation for chlorine residual of 0.011 mg/L and 0.019 mg/L, respectively, based on USEPA's NAWQC, which implements the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective for protection of aquatic life.

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** The Facility is designed to provide dechlorination using sodium bisulfite. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance is feasible.

iv. **Chlorodibromomethane**

(a) **WQO.** The CTR includes a criterion of 0.41 µg/L for the protection of human health for waters from which both water and organisms are consumed.

(b) **RPA Results.** The MEC for chlorodibromomethane was 29 µg/L based on 35 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.17 µg/L, minimum RL 0.5 µg/L). Chlorodibromomethane was not detected in the receiving water based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.17 µg/L, minimum RL 0.5 µg/L). Therefore, chlorodibromomethane in the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR criterion for the protection of human health.

(c) **WQBELS.** The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for chlorodibromomethane, therefore, a human health dilution credit of 1000:1 was allowed in the development of the WQBELs for chlorodibromomethane. Following the procedures established by the SIP for calculating WQBELs and applying a human health dilution credit of 1,000:1 results in an AMEL of 325 µg/L and an MDEL of 648 µg/L. However, effluent limitations may only be as high as is justified under State and federal antidegradation policies. Therefore, this Order establishes a performance AMEL of 53 µg/L and MDEL of 100 µg/L for chlorodibromomethane (see Section IV.D.6 for calculations).

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** The final limitations for chlorodibromomethane are based on Facility performance. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

v. **Copper**

(a) **WQO.** The CTR includes hardness-dependent criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life for copper. These criteria for copper are presented in dissolved concentrations, as 1-hour acute criteria and 4-day chronic criteria. USEPA recommends conversion factors to translate dissolved concentrations to total concentrations. Default translators were used for the receiving water and effluent.

(b) **RPA Results**. Section IV.C.2.e of this Fact Sheet includes procedures for conducting the RPA for hardness-dependent CTR metals, such as copper. The CTR includes hardness-dependent criteria for copper for the receiving water. The RPA was conducted using the upstream receiving water hardness to calculate the criteria for comparison to the maximum ambient background concentration, and likewise using the reasonable worst-case downstream hardness to compare the maximum effluent concentration. The table below shows the specific criteria used for the RPA.

Table F-15. Copper RPA

	CTR Chronic Criteria (Total Recoverable)	CTR Acute Criteria (Total Recoverable)	Maximum Concentration	Reasonable Potential? (Y/N)
Receiving Water	5.1 µg/L[1]	7.1[1]	2.6 µg/L[2]	No
Effluent	9.3 µg/L[3]	14[3]	9.4 µg/L[4]	Yes[5]

[1] Based on lowest observed upstream receiving water hardness of 49 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$).
[2] Maximum ambient background receiving water copper concentration based on four samples from 18 September 2008 through 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.06 µg/L, minimum RL 0.5 µg/L).
[3] Based on reasonable worst-case downstream hardness as described in section IV.C.2.e of this Fact Sheet.
[4] MEC for copper based on 61 samples from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.03 µg/L, minimum RL 0.25 µg/L).
[5] Per Section 1.3, step 4 of the SIP.

Based on the available data, copper in the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life criterion.

(c) **WQBELS.** The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for copper; therefore, acute and chronic aquatic life dilution credits of 20:1 were allowed in the development of the WQBELs for copper. Following the procedures established in the SIP for calculating WQBELs, applying aquatic life dilution credits of 20:1, and calculating the ECA as described in section IV.C.2.e of this Fact Sheet results in an AMEL of 44 µg/L and an MDEL of 76 µg/L. However, effluent limitations may only be as high as is justified under State and federal antidegradation policies. Therefore, this Order establishes a performance based AMEL of 28 µg/L and MDEL of 48 µg/L (see Section IV.D.6 for calculations).

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** The final limitations for copper are based on Facility performance. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

vi. **Cyanide**

(a) **WQO.** The CTR includes maximum 1-hour average and 4-day average criteria of 22 µg/L and 5.2 µg/L, respectively, for cyanide for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.

(b) **RPA Results.** The MEC for cyanide was 6.4 µg/L based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.9 µg/L, minimum RL 3.0 µg/L). Cyanide was detected in the receiving water with a maximum concentration of 2.0 µg/L based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.96 µg/L, minimum RL 3.0 µg/L). Therefore, cyanide in the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.

(c) **WQBELS.** The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for cyanide; therefore, acute and chronic dilution credits of 20:1 were allowed in the development of the WQBELs for cyanide. Following the procedures established in the SIP for calculating WQBELs and applying a aquatic life dilution credits of 20:1 results in an AMEL of 89 µg/L and an MDEL of 179 µg/L. However, effluent limitations may only be as high as is justified under State and federal antidegradation policies. Therefore, this Order establishes a performance based AMEL of 24 µg/L and MDEL of 46 µg/L (see Section IV.D.6 for calculations).

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** The final limitations for cyanide are based on Facility performance. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

vii. **Dichlorobromomethane**

(a) **WQO.** The CTR includes a criterion of 0.56 µg/L for the protection of human health for waters from which both water and organisms are consumed.

(b) **RPA Results.** The MEC for dichlorobromomethane was 38 µg/L based on 35 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.16 µg/L, minimum RL 0.5 µg/L). Dichlorobromomethane was not detected in the receiving water based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (minimum MDL 0.16 µg/L, minimum RL 0.5 µg/L). Therefore, dichlorobromomethane in the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the CTR criterion for the protection of human health.

(c) **WQBELS.** The receiving water contains assimilative capacity for dichlorobromomethane, therefore, a human health dilution credit of 1000:1 was allowed in the development of the WQBELs for dichlorobromomethane. Following the procedures established by the SIP for calculating WQBELs and applying a human health dilution credit of 1,000:1 results in an AMEL of 481 µg/L and an MDEL of 874 µg/L. However, effluent limitations may only be as high as is justified under State and federal antidegradation policies. Therefore, this Order

establishes a performance AMEL of 65 µg/L and MDEL of 120 µg/L (see Section IV.D.6 for calculations).

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** The final limitations for dichlorobromomethane are based on Facility performance. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

viii. **Mercury and Methylmercury**

(a) **WQO.** The Basin Plan contains fish tissue objectives for all Delta waterways listed in Appendix 43 of the Basin Plan that states "…*the average methylmercury concentrations shall not exceed 0.08 and 0.24 mg methylmercury/kg, wet weight, in muscle tissue of trophic level 3 and 4 fish, respectively (150-500 mm total length). The average methylmercury concentrations shall not exceed 0.03 mg methylmercury/kg, wet weight, in whole fish less than 50 mm in length*." The Delta Mercury Control Program contains aqueous methylmercury waste load allocations that are calculated to achieve these fish tissue objectives. Methylmercury reductions are assigned to dischargers with concentrations of methylmercury greater than 0.06 ng/L (the concentration of methylmercury in water to meet the fish tissue objective). The Facility is allocated 0.056 g/year of methylmercury, as listed in Table IV-7B of the Basin Plan.

The CTR contains a human health criterion (based on a threshold dose level causing neurological effects in infants) of 50 ng/L for total mercury for waters from which both water and aquatic organisms are consumed. However, in 40 CFR Part 131, USEPA acknowledges that the human health criteria may not be protective of some aquatic or endangered species and that "…*more stringent mercury limits may be determined and implemented through use of the State's narrative criterion.*" In the CTR, USEPA reserved the mercury criteria for freshwater and aquatic life and may adopt new criteria at a later date.

(b) **RPA Results.** Section 1.3 of the SIP states, "*The RWQCB shall conduct the analysis in this section for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective,* ***excluding priority pollutants for which a TMDL has been developed, to determine if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required in the discharger's permit.***" (emphasis added) Although an RPA is not required, based on the available effluent and receiving water methylmercury data, it appears the discharge is causing or contributing to an exceedance of the concentration of methylmercury in water to meet the site-specific fish tissue objectives in the Basin Plan. The MEC for methylmercury was 0.206 ng/L based on 18 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (MDL 0.02 ng/L, RL 0.05 ng/L). Upstream receiving water data for methylmercury is not available. The MEC for total mercury was 0.0058 µg/L based on 28 samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (MDL 0.0002 µg/L, RL 0.0005 µg/L). Total mercury was not detected in the upstream receiving water based on four samples collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 (MDL 0.008 µg/L, RL 0.05 µg/L).

(c) **WQBELs.** The Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program includes wasteload allocations for POTWs in the Delta, including for the

Discharger. This Order contains final WQBELs for methylmercury based on the wasteload allocation. The total calendar annual methylmercury load shall not 0.056 grams.

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** Based on available effluent methylmercury data, the Central Valley Water Board finds the Discharger is unable to immediately comply with the final WQBELs for methylmercury. Therefore, a compliance schedule in accordance with the State Water Board's Compliance Schedule Policy and the Delta Mercury Control Program has been established in this Order.

ix. **Pathogens**

(a) **WQO.** In a letter to the Central Valley Water Board dated 8 April 1999, DPH indicated it would consider wastewater discharged to water bodies with identified beneficial uses of irrigation or contact recreation and where the wastewater receives dilution of more than 20:1 to be adequately disinfected if the effluent coliform concentration does not exceed 23 MPN/100 mL as a 7-day median and if the effluent coliform concentration does not exceed 240 MPN/100 mL more than once in any 30 day period.

(b) **RPA Results.** Municipal and domestic supply, agricultural irrigation, and body contact water recreation are beneficial uses of the Sacramento River and there is at all times at least 20:1 dilution in the receiving water. Therefore, the DPH requirements are applicable to the discharge.

(c) **WQBELs.** Pursuant to guidance from DPH, this Order includes effluent limitations for total coliform organisms of 23 MPN/100 mL as a 7-day median and 240 MPN/100 mL, not to be exceeded more than once in a 30-day period. These coliform limits are imposed to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water, including public health through contact recreation and drinking water pathways.

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** The Facility is designed to provide secondary treatment with chlorine disinfection to remove pathogens. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

x. **pH**

(a) The Basin Plan includes a water quality objective for surface waters (except for Goose Lake) that the *"…pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.*"

(b) **RPA Results.** Raw domestic wastewater inherently has variable pH. Additionally, some wastewater treatment processes can increase or decrease wastewater pH which if not properly controlled, would violate the Basin Plan's numeric objective for pH in the receiving water. Therefore, reasonable potential exists for pH and WQBELs are required.

Federal regulations at 40 CFR §122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that, "*Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality*." For

priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. pH is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used professional judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for this non-priority pollutant constituent.

USEPA's September 2010 NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, page 6-30, states, "*State implementation procedures might allow, or even require, a permit writer to determine reasonable potential through a qualitative assessment process without using available facility-specific effluent monitoring data or when such data are not available…A permitting authority might also determine that WQBELs are required for specific pollutants for all facilities that exhibit certain operational or discharge characteristics (e.g., WQBELs for pathogens in all permits for POTWs discharging to contact recreational waters).*" USEPA's TSD also recommends that factors other than effluent data should be considered in the RPA, "*When determining whether or not a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion of a numeric or narrative water quality criterion for individual toxicants or for toxicity, the regulatory authority can use a variety of factors and information where facility-specific effluent monitoring data are unavailable. These factors also should be considered with available effluent monitoring data*." (TSD, p. 50)

The Facility is a POTW that treats domestic wastewater. Based on 1,196 samples taken from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013, the maximum effluent pH reported was 7.99 and the minimum was 7.0. Based on five samples taken from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013, the maximum upstream receiving water pH reported was 8.62 and the minimum was 7.8. Although the Discharger has proper pH controls in place, the pH for the Facility's influent varies due to the nature of municipal sewage, which provides the basis for the discharge to have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the Basin Plan's numeric objective for pH in the receiving water. Therefore, WQBELs for pH are required in this Order.

(c) **WQBELs.** Order R5-2008-0108-01 contained minimum and maximum effluent limitations of 6.5 and 8.1 at Discharge Point 001. The maximum effluent limitation of 8.1 is more stringent than required by the Basin Plan pH objectives. However, because pH is used for calculating WQBELs for ammonia, the lower, more stringent maximum pH effluent limit was requested by the Discharger to allow less stringent ammonia WQBELs. In a letter dated 28 October 2013, the Discharger requested that the maximum effluent limitation be revised to be consistent with the Basin Plan objective of 8.5. Therefore, this Order includes instantaneous minimum and maximum effluent limitations of 6.5 and 8.5 based on the Basin Plan objectives. Relaxation of the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation is in accordance with federal anti-backsliding regulations (see section IV.D.3 of the Fact Sheet).

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** Analysis of the effluent data shows that the range of the pH concentration in the effluent is 7.0 to 7.99, which is less than the applicable WQBELs. The Central Valley Water

Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with these effluent limitations is feasible.

xi. **Temperature**

(a) **WQO.** The Thermal Plan requires that, "*The maximum temperature shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F*."

(b) **RPA Results.** Treated domestic wastewater is an elevated temperature waste, which could cause or threaten to cause the receiving water temperature to exceed temperature objectives established in the Thermal Plan. Therefore, reasonable potential exists for temperature and WQBELs are required.

Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. §122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that, "*Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality*." For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Temperature is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used professional judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA for this non-priority pollutant constituent.

USEPA's September 2010 NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, page 6-30, states, "*State implementation procedures might allow, or even require, a permit writer to determine reasonable potential through a qualitative assessment process without using available facility-specific effluent monitoring data or when such data are not available…A permitting authority might also determine that WQBELs are required for specific pollutants for all facilities that exhibit certain operational or discharge characteristics (e.g., WQBELs for pathogens in all permits for POTWs discharging to contact recreational waters)*." USEPA's TSD also recommends that factors other than effluent data should be considered in the RPA, "*When determining whether or not a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion of a numeric or narrative water quality criterion for individual toxicants or for toxicity, the regulatory authority can use a variety of factors and information where facility-specific effluent monitoring data are unavailable. These factors also should be considered with available effluent monitoring data*." (TSD, p. 50)

The Facility is a POTW that treats domestic wastewater, which is an elevated temperature waste. This provides the basis for the discharge to have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above Thermal Plan requirements.

(c) **WQBELs.** To ensure compliance with the Thermal Plan, an effluent limitation for temperature is included in this Order.

(d) **Plant Performance and Attainability.** Analysis of the effluent data shows that the maximum effluent increase in temperature from the

receiving water was 30ºF on 21 October 2009, which occurred only once. The Central Valley Water Board concludes, therefore, that immediate compliance with this effluent limitation is feasible.

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. This Order includes WQBELs for ammonia, arsenic, chlorine residual, chlorodibromomethane, copper, cyanide, dichlorobromomethane, diazinon and chlorpyrifos, electrical conductivity, methylmercury, pH, temperature, and total coliform organisms. The general methodology for calculating WQBELs based on the different criteria/objectives is described in subsections IV.C.4.b through e, below. See Attachment H for the WQBEL calculations.

b. **Effluent Concentration Allowance.** For each water quality criterion/objective, the ECA is calculated using the following steady-state mass balance equation from Section 1.4 of the SIP:

$$ECA = C + D(C - B) \qquad \text{where } C>B, \text{ and}$$
$$ECA = C \qquad \text{where } C \leq B$$

where:

ECA = effluent concentration allowance
D = dilution credit
C = the priority pollutant criterion/objective
B = the ambient background concentration.

According to the SIP, the ambient background concentration (B) in the equation above shall be the observed maximum with the exception that an ECA calculated from a priority pollutant criterion/objective that is intended to protect human health from carcinogenic effects shall use the arithmetic mean concentration of the ambient background samples. For ECAs based on MCLs, which implement the Basin Plan's chemical constituents objective and are applied as annual averages, an arithmetic mean is also used for B due to the long-term basis of the criteria.

c. **Basin Plan Objectives and MCLs.** For WQBELs based on site-specific numeric Basin Plan objectives or MCLs, the effluent limitations are applied directly as the ECA as either an MDEL, AMEL, or average annual effluent limitations, depending on the averaging period of the objective.

d. **Aquatic Toxicity Criteria.** WQBELs based on acute and chronic aquatic toxicity criteria are calculated in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP. The ECAs are converted to equivalent long-term averages (i.e. LTA_{acute} and $LTA_{chronic}$) using statistical multipliers and the lowest LTA is used to calculate the AMEL and MDEL using additional statistical multipliers.

e. **Human Health Criteria.** WQBELs based on human health criteria, are also calculated in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP. The ECAs are set equal to the AMEL and a statistical multiplier was used to calculate the MDEL.

$$AMEL = mult_{AMEL}\left[\min\left(\overbrace{M_A ECA_{acute}}^{LTA_{acute}}, M_C ECA_{chronic}\right)\right]$$

$$MDEL = mult_{MDEL}\left[\min\left(M_A ECA_{acute}, \underbrace{M_C ECA_{chronic}}_{LTA_{chronic}}\right)\right]$$

$$MDEL_{HH} = \left(\frac{mult_{MDEL}}{mult_{AMEL}}\right) AMEL_{HH}$$

where:

$mult_{AMEL}$ = statistical multiplier converting minimum LTA to AMEL
$mult_{MDEL}$ = statistical multiplier converting minimum LTA to MDEL
M_A = statistical multiplier converting acute ECA to LTA_{acute}
M_C = statistical multiplier converting chronic ECA to $LTA_{chronic}$

Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point 001

Table F-16. Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Priority Pollutants						
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	22	--	24	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	53	--	100	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	28	--	48	--	--
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	24	--	46	--	--
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	65	--	120	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	9.4	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	50	--	160		
	lbs/day[2]	180	--	570		
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	0.011[3]	--	0.019[4]	--	--
Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	[5]	--	[6]	--	--
Electrical Conductivity @ 25˚C	µmhos/cm	--	--	1,300[7]	--	--
Methylmercury	grams/year	--	--	0.056	--	--
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	--	23[8]	240[9]	--	--
Temperature	˚F	--	--	[10]	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum

[1] Based on a design average dry weather flow capacity of 0.65 MGD (applicable May-October).
[2] Based on a design peak wet weather flow capacity of 2.3 MGD (applicable November-April).
[3] Applied as a 4-day average effluent limitation.
[4] Applied as a 1-hour average effluent limitation.
[5] Average Monthly Effluent Limitation

$$S_{avg} = \frac{C_{D_avg}}{0.079} + \frac{C_{C_avg}}{0.012} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\ avg}$ = average monthly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L
$C_{C\ avg}$ = average monthly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L

[6] Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

$$S_{max} = \frac{C_{D_max}}{0.16} + \frac{C_{C_max}}{0.025} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\ avg}$ = maximum daily diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L
$C_{C\ avg}$ = maximum daily chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L

[7] Applied as an annual average effluent limitation.
[8] Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed 23 MPN/100 mL as a 7-day median effluent limitation.
[9] Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed 240 MPN/100 mL more than once in any 30 day period.
[10] The maximum temperature of the discharge shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20˚F.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

For compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct whole effluent toxicity testing for acute and chronic toxicity, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E section V.). This Order also contains effluent limitations for acute toxicity and requires the Discharger to implement best management practices to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity.

a. **Acute Aquatic Toxicity.** The Basin Plan contains a narrative toxicity objective that states, "*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.*" (Basin Plan at page III-8.00) The Basin Plan also states that, "…*effluent limits based upon acute biotoxicity tests of effluents will be prescribed where appropriate*…".

For priority pollutants, the SIP dictates the procedures for conducting the RPA. Acute toxicity is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board is not restricted to one particular RPA method. Acute whole effluent toxicity is not a priority pollutant. Therefore, due to the site-specific conditions of the discharge, the Central Valley Water Board has used professional judgment in determining the appropriate method for conducting the RPA. USEPA's September 2010 NPDES Permit Writer's Manual, page 6-30, states, "*State implementation procedures might allow, or even require, a permit writer to determine reasonable potential through a qualitative assessment process without using available facility-specific effluent monitoring data or when such data are not available…A permitting authority might also determine that WQBELs are required for specific pollutants for all facilities that exhibit certain operational or discharge characteristics (e.g., WQBELs for pathogens in all permits for POTWs discharging to contact recreational waters).*" Although the discharge has been consistently in compliance with the acute effluent limitations, the Facility is a POTW that treats domestic wastewater containing ammonia and other

acutely toxic pollutants. Acute toxicity effluent limits are required to ensure compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

USEPA Region 9 provided guidance for the development of acute toxicity effluent limitations in the absence of numeric water quality objectives for toxicity in its document titled "Guidance for NPDES Permit Issuance", dated February 1994. In section B.2. "Toxicity Requirements" (pgs. 14-15) it states that, "*In the absence of specific numeric water quality objectives for acute and chronic toxicity, the narrative criterion 'no toxics in toxic amounts' applies. Achievement of the narrative criterion, as applied herein, means that ambient waters shall not demonstrate for acute toxicity: 1) less than 90% survival, 50% of the time, based on the monthly median, or 2) less than 70% survival, 10% of the time, based on any monthly median. For chronic toxicity, ambient waters shall not demonstrate a test result of greater than 1 TUc*." Consistent with Order R5-2008-0108-01, effluent limitations for acute toxicity have been included in this Order as follows:

Acute Toxicity. Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:

Minimum for any one bioassay ---------- 70%
Median for any three consecutive bioassays ---------- 90%

b. **Chronic Aquatic Toxicity.** The Basin Plan contains a narrative toxicity objective that states, "*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life*." (Basin Plan at page III-8.00) As shown in the table below, based on chronic WET testing performed by the Discharger from 18 September 2008 to 13 April 2013, the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

Table F-17. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity Testing Results

Date	**Fathead Minnow** *Pimephales promelas*		**Water Flea** *Ceriodaphnia dubia*		**Green Algae** *Selenastrum capricornutum*
	Survival (TUc)	Growth (TUc)	Survival (TUc)	Reproduction (TUc)	Growth (TUc)
24 March 2009	1	1	1	1	1
15 December 2010	2	2	2	2	2
5 December 2011	2	2	2	2	2
25 September 2012	2	2	2	2	2

Dilution has been granted for the chronic condition. Chronic toxicity testing results exceeding 16 chronic toxicity units (TUc) demonstrates the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective. No effluent toxicity was observed in the annual three-species toxicity testing events. Therefore, the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective with regards to chronic toxicity.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order requires quarterly chronic WET monitoring for demonstration of compliance with the narrative toxicity objective. The Special Provision in section VI.C.2.a of the Order includes a numeric toxicity monitoring trigger, requirements for accelerated monitoring, and requirements for Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) initiation if toxicity is demonstrated.

To ensure compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, the Discharger is required to conduct chronic WET testing, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E section V.). Furthermore, the Special Provision contained at VI.C.2.a. of this Order requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify and implement corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge demonstrates toxicity exceeding the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger, the Discharger is required to initiate a TRE in accordance with an approved TRE workplan. The numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is not an effluent limitation; it is the toxicity threshold at which the Discharger is required to perform accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring, as well as, the threshold to initiate a TRE if effluent toxicity has been demonstrated.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

40 CFR 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, with some exceptions, and 40 CFR 122.45(f)(2) allows pollutants that are limited in terms of mass to additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement. This Order includes effluent limitations expressed in terms of mass and concentration. In addition, pursuant to the exceptions to mass limitations provided in 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1), some effluent limitations are not expressed in terms of mass, such as pH and temperature, and when the applicable standards are expressed in terms of concentration (e.g., CTR criteria and MCLs) and mass limitations are not necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

Mass-based effluent limitations have been established in this Order for ammonia, BOD_5, and TSS because they are oxygen demanding substances. Except for the pollutants listed above, mass-based effluent limitations are not included in this Order for pollutant parameters for which effluent limitations are based on water quality objectives and criteria that are concentration-based.

Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated based upon on the design average dry weather flow of 0.65 MGD (applicable May through October) and the design peak wet weather flow of 2.3 MGD (applicable November through April) permitted in section IV.A.1.h of this Order.

2. Averaging Periods for Effluent Limitations

40 CFR 122.45 (d) requires average weekly and average monthly discharge limitations for POTWs unless impracticable. However, for toxic pollutants and pollutant parameters in water quality permitting, USEPA recommends the use of a maximum daily effluent limitation in lieu of average weekly effluent limitations for two reasons. "*First, the basis for the 7-day average for POTWs derives from the secondary treatment requirements. This basis is not related to the need for assuring achievement of water quality standards. Second, a 7-day average, which could comprise up to seven or more daily samples, could average out peak toxic concentrations and therefore the discharge's potential for causing acute toxic effects would be missed.*" (TSD, pg. 96) This Order uses maximum daily effluent limitations in lieu of average weekly effluent limitations for ammonia, arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, copper, cyanide, diazinon and chlorpyrifos, and dichlorobromomethane as recommended by the TSD for the achievement of water quality standards and for the protection of the beneficial uses of the receiving stream. Furthermore, BOD_5, chlorine residual, pH, and TSS, weekly average effluent limitations have been replaced or supplemented with effluent limitations utilizing shorter averaging

periods. The rationale for using shorter averaging periods for these constituents is discussed in section IV.C.3 of this Fact Sheet.

3. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The Clean Water Act specifies that a revised permit may not include effluent limitations that are less stringent than the previous permit unless a less stringent limitation is justified based on exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions contained in Clean Water Act sections 402(o) or 303(d)(4), or, where applicable, 40 CFR 122.44(l).

The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with the exception of effluent limitations for aluminum, arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, pH, and settleable solids. The effluent limitations for these pollutants are less stringent than those in Order R5-2008-0108-01. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

a. **CWA section 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4).** CWA section 402(o)(1) prohibits the establishment of less stringent WQBELs "except in compliance with Section 303(d)(4)." CWA section 303(d)(4) has two parts: paragraph (A) which applies to nonattainment waters and paragraph (B) which applies to attainment waters.

   i. For waters where standards are not attained, CWA section 304(d)(4)(A) specifies that any effluent limit based on a TMDL or other WLA may be revised only if the cumulative effect of all such revised effluent limits based on such TMDLs or WLAs will assure the attainment of such water quality standards.

   ii. For attainment waters, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) specifies that a limitation based on a water quality standard may be relaxed where the action is consistent with the antidegradation policy.

   The receiving water is considered an attainment water for aluminum, arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, pH, and settleable solids because the receiving water is not listed as impaired on the 303(d) list for these constituents[1]. As discussed in section IV.D.4, below, removal of the effluent limitations complies with federal and State antidegradation requirements. Thus, removal of the effluent limitations for aluminum, arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, and settleable solids and relaxation of the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for pH from Order R5-2008-0108-01 meets the exception in CWA section 303(d)(4)(B).

b. **CWA section 402(o)(2).** CWA section 402(o)(2) provides several exceptions to the anti-backsliding regulations. CWA 402(o)(2)(B)(i) allows a renewed, reissued, or modified permit to contain a less stringent effluent limitation for a pollutant if information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance.

   As described further in section IV.C.3.b of this Fact Sheet, updated information that was not available at the time Order R5-2008-0108-01 was issued indicates that aluminum, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, and settleable solids do not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality

[1] "The exceptions in Section 303(d)(4) address both waters in attainment with water quality standards and those not in attainment, i.e. waters on the section 303(d) impaired waters list." State Water Board Order WQ 2008-0006, Berry Petroleum Company, Poso Creek/McVan Facility.

objectives in the receiving water. The updated information that supports the removal of effluent limitations for these constituents includes the following:

i. **Aluminum.** Effluent and receiving water monitoring data collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 indicates that aluminum in the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the NAWQC acute criterion of 750 µg/L or the Secondary MCL of 200 µg/L.

ii. **Iron.** Effluent monitoring data collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 indicates that iron in the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan site-specific objective or the Secondary MCL.

iii. **Lead.** Effluent and receiving water monitoring data collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 indicates that lead in the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the CTR aquatic life criteria.

iv. **Manganese.** Effluent monitoring data collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 indicates that manganese in the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan site-specific objective or the Secondary MCL.

v. **Nitrate.** Effluent and receiving water monitoring data collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 indicates that nitrate in the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Primary MCL of 10 mg/L.

vi. **Nitrite.** Effluent and receiving water monitoring data collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 indicates that nitrite in the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Primary MCL of 1 mg/L.

vii. **Settleable Solids.** Effluent monitoring data collected between 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013 indicates that settleable solids in the discharge do not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan's narrative objective. Additionally, this Order includes an equivalent operational specification for settleable solids to ensure that the secondary treatment process is adequately operated.

Thus, removal or relaxation of the effluent limitations for aluminum, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, and settleable solids from Order R5-2008-0108-01 is in accordance with CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), which allows for the removal of effluent limitations based on information that was not available at the time of permit issuance.

4. Antidegradation Policies

This Order does not allow for an increase in flow or mass of pollutants to the receiving water. Therefore, a complete antidegradation analysis is not necessary. The Order requires compliance with applicable federal technology-based standards and with WQBELs where the discharge could have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards. The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable

treatment or control of the discharge. The impact on existing water quality will be insignificant.

This Order removes existing effluent limitations for constituents in which updated monitoring data demonstrates that the effluent does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable water quality criteria or objectives in the receiving water (i.e., aluminum, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, and settleable solids). Therefore, the removal of the WQBELs for these constituents will not result in an increase in pollutant concentration or loading, a decrease in the level of treatment or control, or a reduction of water quality. For arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane, a dilution credit of 1,000:1 is provided and assimilative capacity is available. Although this Order includes less stringent performance-based effluent limitations, the relaxation of the WQBELs for these constituents will not result in a decrease in the level of treatment or control or a reduction of water quality. For pH, although this Order relaxes the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation, the revised limitation is consistent with the water quality objective in the Basin Plan and will not result in a reduction in water quality. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board finds that the removal of effluent limitations for aluminum, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, and settleable solids and the relaxation of the effluent limitations for arsenic, chlorodibromomethane, dichlorobromomethane, and pH does not result in an allowed increase in pollutants or any additional degradation of the receiving water. Thus, the removal and relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

5. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions flow, BOD_5, and TSS. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section IV.B.2 of this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are necessary to meet water quality standards. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

WQBELs 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 WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

6. Performance-based Effluent Limitations.

Performance-based effluent limitations have been used in this Order to establish final effluent limitations where the calculated WQBEL (w/dilution credit) results in effluent limitations that exceed facility performance. Table F-18, below, displays the information used in developing the performance-based effluent limitations and the procedures for calculating performance-based effluent limitations are discussed below.

In developing the performance-based effluent limitation, the average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) was calculated as the projected maximum effluent concentration using Table 3-1 of the TSD (99% probability basis and 99% confidence level). The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) was then calculated by multiplying the AMEL by the MDEL/AMEL multiplier from Table 2 of the SIP. For arsenic and copper an additional safety factor of 2 was applied, because due to low effluent variability for these constituents the calculated AMELs were close to the maximum effluent concentrations. In each case, the new effluent limitations are less than the effluent limitations in previous Order R5-2008-0108-01, and less than would be allowed if the entire assimilative capacity were utilized.

Table F-18. Performance-based Effluent Limitations Statistics

Parameter (dataset)	Units	MEC	n	% Quantified	Mean	Std. Dev.	MDEL/AMEL Multiplier	Performance-based	
								AMEL[1]	MDEL[2]
Arsenic (1/2008-12/2012)[3]	µg/L	10	65	100	8.7	0.6	1.11	22	24
Copper (9/2008-12/2012)[3]	µg/L	9.4	62	95	3.4	1.5	1.75	28	48
Cyanide (4/2010-8/2012)	µg/L	6.4	5	60	3.5	1.9	1.92	24	46
CDBM (9/2008-2/2013)	µg/L	29	35	100	11.5	6.4	1.94	53	100
DCBM (9/2008-2/2013)	µg/L	38	35	100	16.6	8.1	1.82	65	120

[1] AMEL calculated using Table 3-1 of the TSD (99% probability basis and 99% confidence level)
[2] MDEL calculated by multiplying the AMEL by the MDEL/AMEL multiplier from Table 2 of the SIP.
[3] A safety factor of 2 applied to AMEL and MDEL.

Summary of Final Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point 001

Table F-19. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Flow	MGD	--	--	0.65[2]/2.3[3]	--	--	DC
Conventional Pollutants							
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20ºC)	mg/L	30	45	60	--	--	CFR
	lbs/day[2]	163	244	326	--	--	
	lbs/day[3]	575	863	1,151	--	--	
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--	
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	60	--	--	CFR
	lbs/day[2]	163	244	326	--	--	
	lbs/day[3]	575	863	1,151	--	--	
	% Removal	85	--	--	--	--	
Priority Pollutants							
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	22	--	24	--	--	MCL
Chlorodibromo-methane	µg/L	53	--	100	--	--	CTR, PB
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	28	--	48	--	--	CTR, PB
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	24	--	46	--	--	CTR, PB
Dichlorobromo-methane	µg/L	65	--	120	--	--	CTR, PB
Conventional Pollutants							
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	9.4	--	30	--	--	NAWQC
	lbs/day[2]	50	--	160	--	--	
	lbs/day[3]	180	--	570	--	--	
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	0.011[4]	--	0.0195	--	--	NAWQC
Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	[6]	--	[7]	--	--	TMDL
Electrical Conductivity @ 25ºC	µmhos/cm	1,300[8]	--	--	--	--	BDP, PB
Methylmercury	grams/year	0.056[9]	--	--	--	--	TMDL
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	--	20[10]	TP
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/ 100 mL	--	23[11]	240[12]	--	--	Title 22
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	--	--	70[13]/90[14]	--	--	BP

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	

[1] DC – Based on the design capacity of the Facility.
CFR – Based on secondary treatment standards contained in 40 CFR Part 133.
BP – Based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.
PB – Based on Facility performance.
CTR – Based on water quality criteria contained in the California Toxics Rule and applied as specified in the SIP.
NAWQC – Based on USEPA's National Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.
TMDL – Based on the applicable TMDL.
MCL – Based on the Primary Maximum Contaminant Level.
Title 22 – Based on CA Department of Public Health Reclamation Criteria, CCR, Division 4, Chapter 3 (Title 22).

[2] Based on a design average dry weather flow of 0.65 MGD (applicable May-Oct).

[3] Based on design peak wet weather flow of 2.3 MGD (applicable Nov-April).

[4] Applied as a 4-day average effluent limitation.

[5] Applied as a 1-hour average effluent limitation.

[6] Average Monthly Effluent Limitation

$$S_{avg} = \frac{C_{D\text{-}avg}}{0.079} + \frac{C_{C\text{-}avg}}{0.012} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\ avg}$ = average monthly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L
$C_{C\ avg}$ = average monthly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L

[7] Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

$$S_{max} = \frac{C_{D\text{-}max}}{0.16} + \frac{C_{C\text{-}max}}{0.025} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{D\ avg}$ = maximum daily diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L
$C_{C\ avg}$ = maximum daily chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L

[8] Applied as an average annual effluent limitation.

[9] The total calendar annual load of methylmercury shall not exceed 0.056 grams.

[10] The maximum temperature of the discharge shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20ºF.

[11] Applied as a 7-day median effluent limitation.

[12] Not to be exceeded more than once in any 30-day period.

[13] 70% minimum of any one bioassay.

[14] 90% median for any three consecutive bioassays.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations

1. **Compliance Schedule for Methylmercury.** This Order contains a new final effluent limitation for methylmercury based on the new objective that became effective on 20 October 2011. The Discharger has complied with the application requirements in paragraph 4 of the State Water Board's Compliance Schedule Policy, and the Discharger's application demonstrates the need for additional time to implement actions to comply with the new limitations, as described below. Therefore, a compliance schedule for compliance with the effluent limitations for methylmercury is established in this Order.

   A compliance schedule is necessary because the Discharger must implement actions, including a Phase 1 Methylmercury Control Study and possible upgrades to the Facility to comply with final effluent limitations.

   The Discharger has made diligent efforts to quantify pollutant levels in the discharge and the sources of the pollutant in the waste stream, and the results of those efforts.

The compliance schedule is as short as possible. The Central Valley Water Board will use the Phase 1 Control Studies' results and other information to consider amendments to the Delta Mercury Control Program during the Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review. Therefore, at this time it is uncertain what measures must be taken to consistently comply with the waste load allocation for methylmercury. The interim effluent limits and final compliance date may be modified at the completion of Phase 1.

Interim performance-based limitations have been established in this Order in accordance with the Delta Mercury Control Program. The interim limitations were determined as described in section IV.E.2., below, and are in effect through until the final limitations take effect.

2. **Interim Limits for Total Mercury.** During Phase 1, the Delta Mercury Control Program requires POTWs to limit their discharges of inorganic (total) mercury to facility performance-based levels. The interim inorganic (total) mercury effluent mass limit is to be derived using current, representative data and shall not exceed the 99.9th percentile of 12-month running effluent inorganic (total) mercury loads (lbs/year). At the end of Phase 1, the interim inorganic (total) mercury mass limit will be re-evaluated and modified as appropriate.

The interim limitations for total mercury in this Order are based on the current treatment plant performance. With 10 or more sampling data points, sampling and laboratory variability is accounted for by establishing interim effluent limitations that are based on normally distributed data where 99.9% of the data points will lie within 3.34 standard deviations of the mean (Basic Statistical Methods for Engineers and Scientists, Kennedy and Neville, Harper and Row). Therefore, interim limitations are based on the mean plus 3.3 standard deviations.

The Central Valley Water Board finds that the Discharger can undertake source control and treatment plant measures to maintain compliance with the interim limitations included in this Order. Interim limitations are established when compliance with final effluent limitations cannot be achieved by the existing discharge. Discharge of constituents in concentrations in excess of the final effluent limitations, but in compliance with the interim effluent limitations, can significantly degrade water quality and adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving stream on a long-term basis. The interim limitations, however, establish an enforceable ceiling concentration until compliance with the effluent limitation can be achieved.

Table F-20. Interim Mercury Effluent Limitation Calculation Summary

Parameter	Units	Maximum Annual Effluent Loading	Number of Running Annual Load Calcs	Interim Limitation
Mercury, Total Recoverable	g/yr	2.58	20	4.2

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

1. CWA section 303(a-c), requires states to adopt water quality standards, including criteria where they are necessary to protect beneficial uses. The Central Valley Water Board adopted water quality criteria as water quality objectives in the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan states that "[t]*he numerical and narrative water quality objectives define the least*

stringent standards that the Regional Water Board will apply to regional waters in order to protect the beneficial uses." The Basin Plan includes numeric and narrative water quality objectives for various beneficial uses and water bodies. This Order contains receiving surface water limitations based on the Basin Plan numerical and narrative water quality objectives for bacteria, biostimulatory substances, color, chemical constituents, dissolved oxygen, floating material, oil and grease, pH, pesticides, radioactivity, suspended sediment, settleable substances, suspended material, tastes and odors, temperature, toxicity, and turbidity.

a. **pH.** Order R5-2008-0108-01 established a receiving water limitation for pH specifying that discharges from the Facility shall not cause the ambient pH to change by more than 0.5 units based on the water quality objective for pH in the Basin Plan, and allowed an annual averaging period for calculating pH change. The Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution R5-2007-0136 on 25 October 2007, amending the Basin Plan to delete the portion of the pH water quality objective that limits the change in pH to 0.5 units and the allowance of averaging periods for pH. The Basin Plan amendment has been approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA. Consistent with the revised water quality objective in the Basin Plan, this Order does not require a receiving water limitation for pH change.

   In Finding No. 14 of Resolution R5-2007-0136 the Central Valley Water Board found that the change in the pH receiving water objective is consistent with the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, in that the changes to water quality objectives (i) consider maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

   Ammonia is the only constituent in the discharge regulated by this Order directly related to pH. The fixed ammonia effluent limitations in this Order are based on reasonable worse-case conditions. Although ammonia criteria are based on pH, and the pH receiving water limitations are more lenient in this Order than in the previous permit, the fixed ammonia limits are developed to protect under worse-case pH conditions. Therefore the relaxation of the pH receiving water limitation will protect aquatic life and other beneficial uses and will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses nor result in water quality less than described in applicable policies. The relaxation of the receiving water limitation is not expected to cause other impacts on water quality. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the relaxation of the pH receiving water limitation (i) is to the maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

   The revised receiving water limitation for pH, which is based on the amendment to the Basin Plan's pH water quality objective, reflects current scientifically supported pH requirements for the protection of aquatic life and other beneficial uses. The revised receiving water limitation for pH is more consistent with the current USEPA recommended criteria and is fully protective of aquatic life and the other beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Changes in pH when pH is maintained within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 are neither beneficial nor adverse and, therefore, are not considered to be degradation in water quality. Attempting to restrict pH changes to 0.5 pH units would incur substantial costs without demonstrable benefits to

beneficial uses. Thus, any changes in pH that would occur under the revised pH limitation would not only be protective of beneficial uses, but also would be consistent with maximum benefit to people of the State. Therefore the proposed amendment will not violate antidegradation policies.

b. **Temperature.** The Thermal Plan is applicable to the discharge from the Facility. For the purposes of the Thermal Plan, the discharge is considered to be an *Existing Discharge* of *Elevated Temperature Waste* to an *Estuary*, as defined in the Thermal Plan. Therefore, the Discharger must meet the water quality objective at Section 5.A(1) of the Thermal Plan, which requires compliance with the following:

i. The maximum temperature shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.

ii. Elevated temperature waste discharges either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1°F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.

iii. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.

iv. Additional limitations shall be imposed when necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

This Order contains receiving water limitations for temperature based on the Thermal Plan.

c. **Turbidity.** Order R5-2008-0108-01 established a receiving water limitation for turbidity specifying that discharges from the Facility shall not cause the turbidity to increase more than 1 NTU where natural turbidity is between 0 and 5 NTU based on the water quality objective for turbidity in the Basin Plan. The Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution R5-2007-0136 on 25 October 2007, amending the Basin Plan to limit turbidity to 2 NTU when the natural turbidity is less than 1 NTU. The Basin Plan amendment has been approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA. Consistent with the revised water quality objective in the Basin Plan, this Order limits turbidity to 2 NTU when the natural turbidity is less than 1 NTU.

In Finding No. 14 of Resolution R5-2007-0136 the Central Valley Water Board found that the change in the turbidity receiving water objective is consistent with the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, in that the changes to water quality objectives (i) consider maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

The Order will be protective of the receiving water under all natural background conditions as defined in the Basin Plan's revised water quality objective for turbidity. The relaxation of the turbidity receiving water limitation will protect aquatic life and other beneficial uses and will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses nor result in water quality less than described in applicable policies. The relaxation of the receiving water limitation is not expected to cause other impacts on water quality. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the relaxation of the turbidity receiving water limitation is to the maximum benefit to the people of the State, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of

waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies, and is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

The revised receiving water limitation for turbidity, which is based on the amendment to the Basin Plan's turbidity water quality objective, reflects current scientifically supported turbidity requirements for the protection of aquatic life and other beneficial uses and, therefore, will be fully protective of aquatic life and the other beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Changes in turbidity allowed by the revised receiving water limitation, when ambient turbidity is below 1 NTU, would not adversely affect beneficial uses and would maintain water quality at a level higher than necessary to protect beneficial uses. Restricting low-level turbidity changes further may require costly upgrades, which would not provide any additional protection of beneficial uses. Thus, any changes in turbidity that would occur under the amended turbidity receiving water limitation would not only be protective of beneficial uses, but also would be consistent with maximum benefit to people of the State. Therefore, the relaxed receiving water limitations for turbidity will not violate antidegradation policies.

B. Groundwater

1. The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater are municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, and agricultural supply.
2. Basin Plan water quality objectives include narrative objectives for chemical constituents, tastes and odors, and toxicity of groundwater. The toxicity objective requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, plants, animals, or aquatic life. The chemical constituent objective states groundwater shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect any beneficial use. The tastes and odors objective prohibits taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. The Basin Plan also establishes numerical water quality objectives for chemical constituents and radioactivity in groundwaters designated as municipal supply. These include, at a minimum, compliance with MCLs in Title 22 of the CCR. The bacteria objective prohibits coliform organisms at or above 2.2 MPN/100 mL. The Basin Plan requires the application of the most stringent objective necessary to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents, toxic substances, radionuclides, taste- or odor-producing substances, or bacteria in concentrations that adversely affect municipal or domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial supply or some other beneficial use.
3. Groundwater limitations are required to protect the beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater.

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. **Mercury.** The Delta Mercury Control Program was designed to proceed in two phases. Phase 1 spans a period of approximately 9 years. Phase 1 emphasizes studies and pilot projects to develop and evaluate management practices to control methylmercury. At the end of Phase 1, the Central Valley Water Board will conduct a Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review that considers: modification of methylmercury goals, objectives, allocations and/or the Final Compliance Date; implementation of management practices and schedules for methylmercury controls; and adoption of a mercury offset program for dischargers who cannot meet their load and waste load allocations after implementing all reasonable load reduction strategies. The fish tissue objectives, the linkage analysis between objectives and sources, and the attainability of the allocations will be re-evaluated based on the findings of Phase 1 control studies and other information. The linkage analysis, fish tissue objectives, allocations, and time schedules may be adjusted at the end of Phase 1, or subsequent program reviews, as appropriate. Therefore, this Order may be reopened to address changes to the Delta Mercury Control Program.

b. **Pollution Prevention.** This Order requires the Discharger prepare pollution prevention plans following Water Code section 13263.3(d)(3) for mercury. This reopener provision allows the Central Valley Water Board to reopen this Order for addition and/or modification of effluent limitations and requirements for mercury based on a review of the pollution prevention plans.

c. **Whole Effluent Toxicity.** This Order requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity through a TRE. This Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity limitation, a new acute toxicity limitation, and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE. Additionally, if a numeric chronic toxicity water quality objective is adopted by the State Water Board, this Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity limitation based on that objective.

d. **Water Effects Ratio (WER) and Metal Translators.** A default WER of 1.0 has been used in this Order for calculating criteria for applicable inorganic constituents. In addition, default dissolved-to-total metal translators have been used to convert water quality objectives from dissolved to total recoverable. If the Discharger performs studies to determine site-specific WERs and/or site-specific dissolved-to-total metal translators, this Order may be reopened to modify the effluent limitations for the applicable inorganic constituents.

e. **Drinking Water Policy.** On 26 July 2013 the Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution No. R5-2013-0098 amending the Basin Plan and establishing a Drinking Water Policy. The State Water Board will consider adoption of the Drinking Water Policy at a future meeting. This Order may be reopened to incorporate monitoring of drinking water constituents to implement the Drinking Water Policy.

f. **Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Basin Plan Amendment.** Central Valley Water Board staff is developing a Basin Plan Amendment to provide a chlorpyrifos and diazinon effluent limitation exemption if a discharger can demonstrate that diazinon and chlorpyrifos have not been detected in the effluent. The proposed Basin Plan Amendment may result in needed changes to the diazinon and chlorpyrifos requirements in this Order. As discussed in the RPA for diazinon and chlorpyrifos, there have been no detectable results for these constituents. Therefore, this Order may be reopened to modify diazinon and chlorpyrifos effluent limitations, as appropriate, in accordance with an amendment to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements.** The Basin Plan contains a narrative toxicity objective that states, "*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life*." (Basin Plan at page III-8.00) Based on whole effluent chronic toxicity testing performed by the Discharger from 18 September 2008 and 13 April 2013, the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

This provision requires the Discharger to develop a TRE Workplan in accordance with USEPA guidance. In addition, the provision provides a numeric toxicity monitoring trigger and requirements for accelerated monitoring, as well as, requirements for TRE initiation if toxicity has been demonstrated.

Monitoring Trigger. A numeric toxicity monitoring trigger of > 16 TUc (where TUc = 100/NOEC) is applied in the provision. Therefore, a TRE is triggered when the effluent exhibits toxicity at 6.25% effluent.

Accelerated Monitoring. The provision requires accelerated WET testing when a regular WET test result exceeds the monitoring trigger. The purpose of accelerated monitoring is to determine, in an expedient manner, whether there is toxicity before requiring the implementation of a TRE. Due to possible seasonality of the toxicity, the accelerated monitoring should be performed in a timely manner, preferably taking no more than 2 to 3 months to complete.

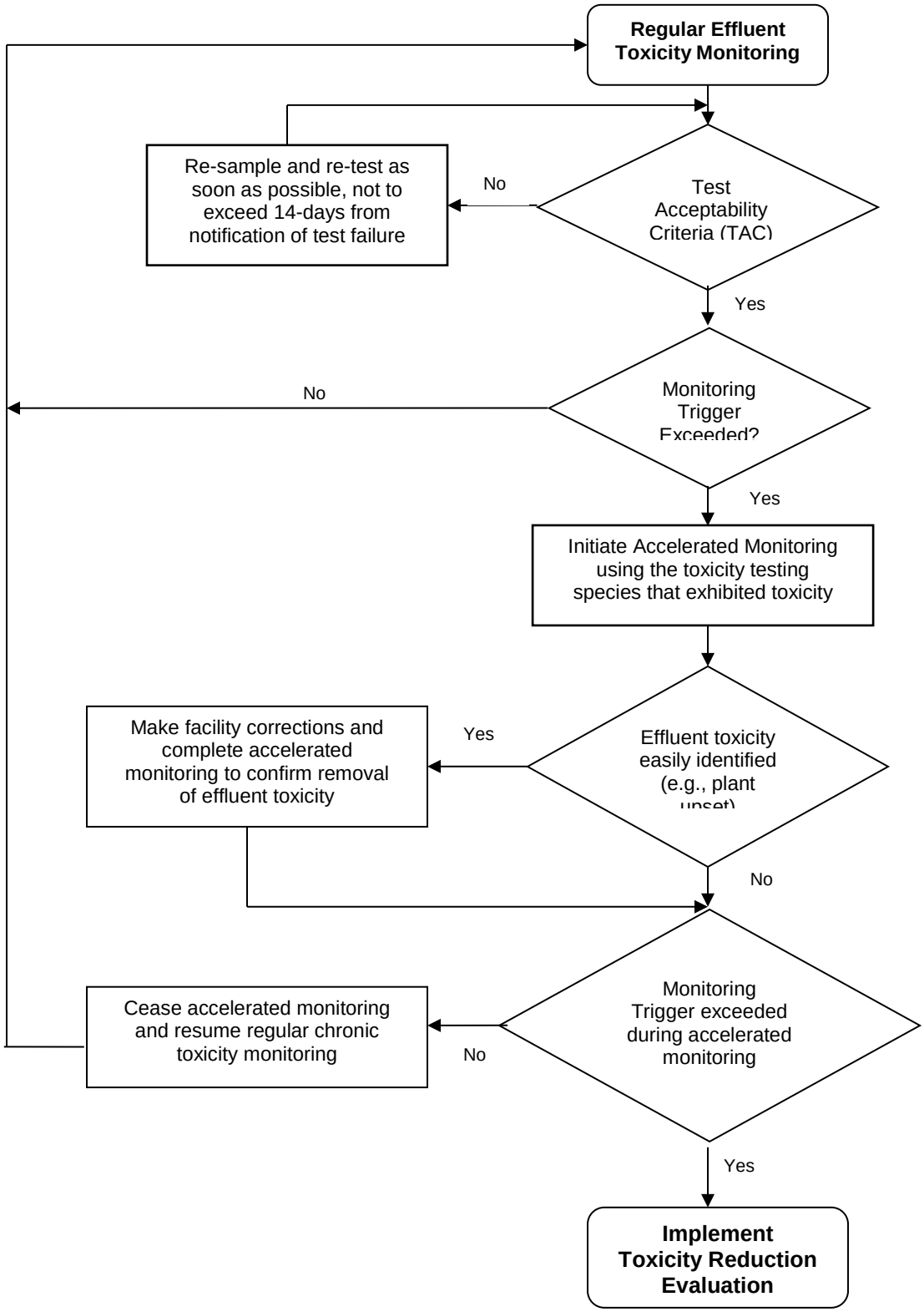
The provision requires accelerated monitoring consisting of four chronic toxicity tests in a six-week period (i.e., one test every two weeks) using the species that exhibited toxicity. Guidance regarding accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation is provided in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control,* EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991 (TSD). The TSD at page 118 states, "*EPA recommends if toxicity is repeatedly or periodically present at levels above effluent limits more than 20 percent of the time, a TRE should be required.*" Therefore, four accelerated monitoring tests are required in this provision. If no toxicity is demonstrated in the four accelerated tests, then it demonstrates that toxicity is not present at levels above the monitoring trigger more than 20 percent of the time (only 1 of 5 tests are toxic, including the initial test). However, notwithstanding the accelerated monitoring results, if there is adequate evidence of effluent toxicity (i.e. toxicity present exceeding the monitoring trigger more than 20 percent of the time), the Executive Officer may require that the Discharger initiate a TRE.

See the WET Accelerated Monitoring Flow Chart (Figure F-1), below, for further clarification of the accelerated monitoring requirements and for the decision points for determining the need for TRE initiation.

TRE Guidance. The Discharger is required to prepare a TRE Workplan in accordance with USEPA guidance. Numerous guidance documents are available, as identified below:

- *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*, EPA/833-B-99/002, August 1999.
- *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (TREs), EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989.
- *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition*, EPA 600/6-91/003, February 1991.
- *Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I*, EPA/600/6-91/005F, May 1992.
- *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity, Second Edition*, EPA/600/R-92/080, September 1993.
- *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity, Second Edition*, EPA 600/R-92/081, September 1993.
- *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition*, EPA-821-R-02-012, October 2002.
- *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition*, EPA-821-R-02-013, October 2002.
- *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, EPA/505/2-90-001*, March 1991.

Figure F-1
WET Accelerated Monitoring Flow Chart



b. **Phase 1 Methylmercury Control Study.** The Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program requires NPDES dischargers, working with other stakeholders, to conduct methylmercury control studies (Control Studies) to evaluate existing control methods and, as needed, develop additional control methods that could be implemented to achieve their methylmercury load and waste load allocations. Control Studies can be developed through a stakeholder group approach or other collaborative mechanism, or by individual dischargers. By letter dated **16 April 2012**, the Discharger agreed to participate in the Central Valley Clean Water Association (CVCWA) Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study (Study).

The Central Valley Water Board will use the Phase 1 Control Studies' results and other information to consider amendments to the Delta Mercury Control Program during the Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review. The objective of the Control Studies is to evaluate existing control methods and, as needed, develop additional control methods that could be implemented to achieve the methylmercury load and waste load allocation. In accordance with the Delta Mercury Control Plan, a work plan was submitted on **20 April 2013** by the Central Valley Clean Water Association on behalf of a group of POTWs in the region. The Central Valley Water Board commits to supporting an Adaptive Management approach. The adaptive management approach includes the formation of a Stakeholder Group(s) and a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The study work plan will be reviewed and approval by the TAC and subsequently approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharge shall immediately implement the work plan upon Executive Officer approval, and a progress report shall be submitted by **20 October 2015.**

The Study shall evaluate the feasibility of reducing sources more than the minimum amount needed to achieve the methylmercury allocation. The Study also may include an evaluation of innovative actions, watershed approaches, offsets projects, and other short and long-term actions that result in reducing inorganic (total) mercury and methylmercury to address the accumulation of methylmercury in fish tissue and to reduce methylmercury exposure. The Study may evaluate the effectiveness of using inorganic (total) mercury controls to control methylmercury discharges.

The Study shall include a description of methylmercury and/or inorganic (total) mercury management practices identified in Phase 1; an evaluation of the effectiveness, and costs, potential environmental effects, and overall feasibility of the control actions. The Study shall also include proposed implementation plans and schedules to comply with methylmercury allocations as soon as possible. The Study shall be submitted by **20 October 2018.**

The Executive Officer may authorize extending the Study due date. The Executive Officer may, after public notice, extend the due date up to 2 years if the Discharger demonstrates it is making significant progress towards developing, implementing and/or completing the Study and reasonable attempts have been made to secure funding for the Study, but the Discharger has experienced severe budget shortfalls.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. **Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) for Mercury.** The Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Plan requires NPDES permitted facilities to submit and implement pollutant minimization programs for mercury. The Discharger shall prepare and implement the PPP for mercury by **1 August 2014** in accordance with Water Code section

13263.3(d)(3), per the compliance schedule in this Order for methylmercury (Section VI.C.7.a). The minimum requirements for the pollution prevention plan are outlined below. Progress reports shall be submitted annually in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program *(*Attachment E section X.D.1.*)*. The progress reports shall discuss the effectiveness of the PPP in the reduction of mercury in the discharge, include a summary of mercury and methylmercury monitoring results, and discuss updates to the PPP. The minimum requirements for the PPP include the following:

i. An estimate of all of the sources of a pollutant contributing, or potentially contributing, to the loadings of a pollutant in the treatment plant influent.

ii. An analysis of the methods that could be used to prevent the discharge of the pollutants into the Facility, including application of local limits to industrial or commercial dischargers regarding pollution prevention techniques, public education and outreach, or other innovative and alternative approaches to reduce discharges of the pollutant to the Facility. The analysis also shall identify sources, or potential sources, not within the ability or authority of the Discharger to control, such as pollutants in the potable water supply, airborne pollutants, pharmaceuticals, or pesticides, and estimate the magnitude of those sources, to the extent feasible.

iii. An estimate of load reductions that may be attained through the methods identified in subparagraph ii.

iv. A plan for monitoring the results of the pollution prevention program.

v. A description of the tasks, cost, and time required to investigate and implement various elements in the pollution prevention plan.

vi. A statement of the Discharger's pollution prevention goals and strategies, including priorities for short-term and long-term action, and a description of the Discharger's intended pollution prevention activities for the immediate future.

vii. A description of the Discharger's existing pollution prevention programs.

viii. An analysis, to the extent feasible, of any adverse environmental impacts, including cross-media impacts or substitute chemicals that may result from the implementation of the pollution prevention program.

ix. An analysis, to the extent feasible, of the costs and benefits that may be incurred to implement the pollution prevention program.

b. **Mercury Exposure Reduction Program.** The Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program requires dischargers to participate in a Mercury Exposure Reduction Program. The Exposure Reduction Program is needed to address public health impacts of mercury in Delta fish, including activities that reduce actual and potential exposure of and mitigate health impacts to those people and communities most likely to be affected by mercury in Delta caught fish, such as subsistence fishers and their families.

The Exposure Reduction Program must include elements directed toward:

i. Developing and implementing community-driven activities to reduce mercury exposure;

ii. Raising awareness of fish contamination issues among people and communities most likely affected by mercury in Delta-caught fish such as subsistence fishers and their families;

iii. Integrating community-based organizations that serve Delta fish consumers, Delta fish consumers, tribes, and public health agencies in the design and implementation of an exposure reduction program;

iv. Identifying resources, as needed, for community-based organizations and tribes to participate in the Program;

v. Utilizing and expanding upon existing programs and materials or activities in place to reduce mercury, and as needed, create new materials or activities; and

vi. Developing measures for program effectiveness.

This Order requires the Discharger participate in a Mercury Exposure Reduction Program (MERP) in accordance with the Delta Mercury Control Program. By letter dated 15 July 2013, the Discharger elected to provide financial support in the collective MERP with other Delta dischargers, rather than be individually responsible for any MERP activities. The objective of the MERP is to reduce mercury exposure of Delta fish consumers most likely affected by mercury. The work plan shall address the Exposure Reduction Program objective, elements, and the Discharger's coordination with other stakeholders. The Discharger shall integrate or, at minimum, provide good-faith opportunities for integration of community-based organizations, tribes, and consumers of Delta fish into planning, decision making, and implementation of exposure reduction activities. The Discharger shall continue to participate in the group effort to implement the work plan.

c. **Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan.** The Discharger submitted a Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan on 21 April 2010, as required by Order R5-2008-0108-01. The Evaluation and Minimization Plan for salinity is required to be maintained in this Order to ensure adequate measures are developed and implemented by the Discharger to reduce the discharge of salinity to the Sacramento River.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

a. **Settleable Solids**. The Facility only provides secondary treatment and settleable solids, which can be quickly and easily tested, is an indicator of proper secondary treatment operation. Therefore, this Order includes operational specification for settleable solids as an indicator of secondary treatment system operations.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order 2006-0003-DWQ (General Order) on 2 May 2006. The Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for the General Order were amended by Water Quality Order WQ 2008-0002-EXEC on 20 February 2008. The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions.

Furthermore, the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger is enrolled under State Water Board General Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules

a. **Compliance Schedule for Methylmercury.** The State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits* (Resolution 2008-0025), which is the governing Policy for compliance schedules in NPDES permits (hereafter "Compliance Schedule Policy"). In accordance with the Compliance Schedule Policy and 40 CFR 122.47, a discharger who seeks a compliance schedule must demonstrate additional time is necessary to implement actions to comply with a more stringent permit limitation. The Discharger must provide the following documentation as part of the application requirements:

i. Diligent efforts have been made to quantify pollutant levels in the discharge and the sources of the pollutant in the waste stream, and the results of those efforts;

ii. Source control efforts are currently underway or completed, including compliance with any pollution prevention programs that have established;

iii. A proposed schedule for additional source control measures or waste treatment;

iv. Data demonstrating current treatment facility performance to compare against existing permit effluent limits, as necessary to determine which is the more stringent interim, permit effluent limit to apply if a schedule of compliance is granted;

v. The highest discharge quality that can reasonably be achieved until final compliance is attained;

vi. The proposed compliance schedule is as short as possible, given the type of facilities being constructed or programs being implemented, and industry experience with the time typically required to construct similar facilities or implement similar programs; and

vii. Additional information and analyses to be determined by the Regional Water Board on a case-by-case basis.

Based on information submitted with the ROWD, SMRs, and other miscellaneous submittals, it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Central Valley Water Board that the Discharger needs time to implement actions to comply with the new effluent limitations for methylmercury.

The Delta Mercury Control Program is composed of two phases. Phase 1 spans from 20 October 2011 through the Phase I Delta Mercury Control Program Review, expected to conclude by October 2020. Phase 1 emphasizes studies and pilot projects to develop and evaluate management practices to control methylmercury. Phase 1 includes provisions for: implementing pollution minimization programs and interim mass limits for inorganic (total) mercury point sources in the Delta and Yolo Bypass; controlling sediment-bound mercury in the Delta and Yolo Bypass that may become methylated in agricultural lands, wetland, and open-water habitats; and reducing total mercury loading to San Francisco Bay, as required by the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin.

At the end of Phase 1, the Central Valley Water Board will conduct a Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review that considers: modification of methylmercury

goals, objectives, allocations and/or the Final Compliance Date; implementation of management practices and schedules for methylmercury controls; and adoption of a mercury offset program for dischargers who cannot meet their load and waste load allocations after implementing all reasonable load reduction strategies. The review also will consider other potential public and environmental benefits and negative impacts (e.g., habitat restoration, flood protection, water supply, fish consumption) of attaining the allocations. The fish tissue objectives, the linkage analysis between objectives and sources, and the attainability of the allocations will be re-evaluated based on the findings of Phase 1 control studies and other information. The linkage analysis, fish tissue objectives, allocations, and time schedules shall be adjusted at the end of Phase 1, or subsequent program reviews, if appropriate.

Phase 2 begins after the Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review or by 20 October 2022, whichever occurs first, and ends in 2030. During Phase 2, dischargers shall implement methylmercury control programs and continue inorganic (total) mercury reduction programs. Compliance monitoring and implementation of upstream control programs also shall occur in Phase 2. Any compliance schedule contained in an NPDES permit must be "…*an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an effluent limitation…*" per the definition of a compliance schedule in CWA Section 502(17). *See also* 40 CFR 122.2 (definition of schedule of compliance). The compliance schedule for methylmercury meets these requirements.

Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 122.47(a)(1) requires that, "*Any schedules of compliance under this section shall require compliance as soon as possible*…" The Compliance Schedule Policy also requires that compliance schedules are as short as possible and may not exceed 10 years, except when *"…a permit limitation that implements or is consistent with the waste load allocations specified in a TMDL that is established through a Basin Plan amendment, provided that the TMDL implementation plan contains a compliance schedule or implementation schedule.*" As discussed above, the Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program includes compliance schedule provisions and allows compliance with the waste load allocations for methylmercury by 2030. Until the Phase 1 Control Studies are complete and the Central Valley Water Board conducts the Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review, it is not possible to determine the appropriate compliance date for the Discharger that is as soon as possible. Therefore, this Order establishes a compliance schedule for the new, final, WQBELs for methylmercury with full compliance required by **31 December 2030**, which is consistent with the Final Compliance Date of the TMDL. At completion of the Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review, the final compliance date for this compliance schedule will be re-evaluated to ensure compliance is required as soon as possible. Considering the available information, the compliance schedule is as short as possible in accordance with federal regulations and the Compliance Schedule Policy.

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 C.F.R. requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Central Valley Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

1. Influent monitoring is required to collect data on the characteristics of the wastewater and to assess compliance with effluent limitations (e.g., BOD_5 and TSS reduction requirements). The monitoring frequencies for flow (continuous), BOD_5 (weekly), electrical conductivity (monthly), and TSS (weekly), have been retained from Order R5-2008-0108-01. Monitoring requirements for pH have not been retained from Order R5-2008-00108-01 as monitoring is not necessary to determine compliance with permit requirements.

B. Effluent Monitoring

1. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.44(i)(2) effluent monitoring is required for all constituents with effluent limitations. Effluent monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with effluent limitations, assess the effectiveness of the treatment process, and to assess the impacts of the discharge on the receiving stream and groundwater.
2. Effluent monitoring frequencies and sample types for flow (continuous), BOD_5 (weekly), TSS (weekly), pH (five times per week), arsenic (monthly), copper (monthly), chlorodibromomethane (quarterly), dichlorobromomethane (quarterly), mercury (quarterly), ammonia (weekly), chlorine residual (continuous), dissolved oxygen (weekly), electrical conductivity (monthly), methylmercury (quarterly), settleable solids (monthly), temperature (five times per week), and total coliform organisms (weekly) have been retained from Order R5-2008-0108-01 to determine compliance with effluent limitations for these parameters.
3. Monitoring data collected over the term of Order R5-2008-0108-01 for aluminum, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether, boron, iron, lead, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, oil and grease, and total dissolved solids did not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives/criteria. Thus, specific monitoring requirements for these parameters have not been retained from Order R5-2008-0108-01.
4. This Order includes effluent limitations for diazinon and chlorpyrifos based on the applicable TMDL for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Order R5-2008-0108-01 established quarterly monitoring for diazinon. Diazinon and chlorpyrifos were not detected in the effluent during the term of Order R5-2008-0108-01 and are not expected to be present in the Facility effluent. Therefore, this Order reduces the monitoring frequency for diazinon from quarterly to annually and establishes annual monitoring for chlorpyrifos to characterize the presence in the effluent and determine compliance with the applicable effluent limitations based on the TMDL.
5. This Order establishes a new effluent limitation for cyanide. Therefore, this Order establishes monthly monitoring for cyanide to determine compliance with the new effluent limitations.
6. This Order establishes monthly monitoring for hardness to ensure that adequate data is available to properly adjust water quality criteria for hardness-based metals.

7. In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring for priority pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established is required. This Order requires monitoring quarterly during the third year of the permit term in order to collect data to conduct an RPA for the next permit renewal. See Attachment H for more detailed requirements related to performing priority pollutant monitoring.

8. California Water Code section 13176, subdivision (a), states: "*The analysis of any material required by [Water Code sections 13000-16104] shall be performed by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code*." DPH certifies laboratories through its Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP).

   Section 13176 cannot be interpreted in a manner that would violate federal holding time requirements that apply to NPDES permits pursuant to the Clean Water Act. (Wat. Code §§ 13370, subd. (c), 13372, 13377.) Section 13176 is inapplicable to NPDES permits to the extent it is inconsistent with Clean Water Act requirements. (Wat. Code § 13372, subd. (a).) The holding time requirements are 15 minutes for chlorine residual, dissolved oxygen, and pH, and immediate analysis is required for temperature. (40 C.F.R. § 136.3(e), Table II) The Facility does not have an ELAP certified laboratory on-site. Due to the location of the Facility, it is both legally and factually impossible for the Discharger to comply with section 13176 for constituents with short holding times.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

1. **Acute Toxicity.** Consistent with Order R5-2008-0108-01, quarterly 96-hour bioassay testing is required to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitation for acute toxicity.

2. **Chronic Toxicity.** Consistent with Order R5-2008-0108-01, annual chronic whole effluent toxicity testing is required in order to demonstrate compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

a. Receiving water monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with receiving water limitations and to assess the impacts of the discharge on the receiving stream.

b. The receiving water monitoring frequency and sample type for dissolved oxygen (quarterly), pH (quarterly), electrical conductivity (quarterly), temperature (quarterly), total dissolved solids (quarterly), and turbidity (quarterly) at Monitoring Locations RSW-002 and RSW-003 have been retained from Order R5-2008-0108-01.

c. This Order establishes monthly monitoring for hardness to ensure that adequate data is available to properly adjust water quality criteria for hardness-based metals.

d. In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring for priority pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established is required. This Order requires monitoring for priority pollutants and other pollutants of concern quarterly during the third year of the permit term, performed concurrently with effluent monitoring, at Monitoring Location RSW-001 in order to collect data to conduct an RPA for the next permit renewal. See Attachment H for more detailed requirements related to performing priority pollutant monitoring.

e. Delta Regional Monitoring Program

The Central Valley Water Board requires individual dischargers and discharger groups to conduct monitoring of Delta waters and Delta tributary waters in the vicinity of their discharge, known as ambient (or receiving) water quality monitoring. This monitoring provides information on the impacts of waste discharges on Delta waters, and on the extant condition of the Delta waters. However, the equivalent funds spent on current monitoring efforts could be used more efficiently and productively, and provide a better understanding of geographic and temporal distributions of contaminants and physical conditions in the Delta, and of other Delta water quality issues, if those funds were used for a coordinated ambient monitoring effort, rather than continue to be used in individual, uncoordinated ambient water quality monitoring programs. The Delta Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) will provide data to better inform management and policy decisions regarding the Delta.

This Order will allow Dischargers to elect to participate in the Delta RMP in lieu of conducting all or part of the individual receiving water monitoring required in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. If the Discharger elects to cease individual receiving water monitoring and participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall submit a letter signed by an authorized representative to the Executive Officer informing the Board that the Discharger will participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program and the date on which individual receiving water monitoring under Attachment E, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, will cease or be modified. Approval by the Executive Officer is required, and contingent on Delta RMP Steering Committee action on the forthcoming RMP monitoring plan.

Delta RMP data is not intended to be used directly to represent either upstream or downstream water quality for purposes of determining compliance with this Permit. Delta RMP monitoring stations are established generally as “integrator sites” to evaluate the combined impacts on water quality of multiple discharges into the Delta; Delta RMP monitoring stations would not normally be able to identify the source of any specific constituent, but would be used to identify water quality issues needing further evaluation. Delta RMP monitoring data may be used to help establish background receiving water quality for Reasonable Potential analyses in an NPDES Permit after evaluation of the applicability of the data for that purpose. In general, monitoring data from samples collected in the immediate vicinity of the discharge will be given greater weight in permitting decisions than receiving water monitoring data collected at greater distances from the discharge point. Delta RMP data, as with all environmental monitoring data, can provide an assessment of water quality at a specific place and time that can be used in conjunction with other information, such as other receiving water monitoring data, spatial and temporal distribution and trends of receiving water data, effluent data from the Discharger’s discharge and other point and non-point source discharges, receiving water flow volume, speed and direction, and other information to determine the likely source or sources of a constituent that resulted in exceedance of a receiving water quality objective.

If the Discharger begins to participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program in lieu of individual receiving water monitoring, the Discharger shall continue to participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program until such time as the Discharger informs the Board that participation in the Delta RMP will cease and

individual monitoring is reinstituted. Receiving water monitoring under Attachment E, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, is not required under this Order so long as the Discharger adequately supports the Delta Regional Monitoring Program. Participation in the Delta RMP by a Discharger shall consist of providing funds and/or in-kind services to the Delta RMP at least equivalent to discontinued individual monitoring and study efforts. If a discharger or discharger group fails to maintain adequate participation in the Delta RMP, as determined through criteria to be developed by the Delta RMP Steering Committee, the Steering Committee will recommend to the Central Valley Water Board that an individual monitoring program be reinstated for that discharger or discharger group.

If the Discharger is participating in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program as described in Attachment E, Section VIII, the Receiving Water portion of the required Characterization Study need not be conducted by the Discharger. Instead, data from the Delta Regional Monitoring Program will be utilized to characterize the receiving water in the permit renewal. The Discharger may, however, conduct any site-specific receiving water monitoring deemed appropriate by the Discharger and submit that monitoring data with this Characterization Study. In general, monitoring data from samples collected in the immediate vicinity of the discharge will be given greater weight in permitting decisions than receiving water monitoring data collected at greater distances from the discharge point. Historic receiving water monitoring data taken by the discharger and from other sources may also be evaluated to determine whether or not that data is representative of current receiving water conditions. If found to be representative of current conditions, then that historic data may be used in characterizing receiving water quality for the purposes of Reasonable Potential analysis.

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. **Biosolids Monitoring**

Biosolids monitoring is required to ensure compliance with the biosolids disposal requirements contained in the Special Provision contained in section VI.C.6.a. of this Order. Biosolids disposal requirements are imposed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 503 to protect public health and prevent groundwater degradation.

2. **Water Supply Monitoring**

Water supply monitoring is required to evaluate the source of constituents in the wastewater. Consistent with Order R5-2008-0108-01, this Order requires quarterly monitoring for electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Central Valley Water Board has considered the issuance of WDR's that will serve as an NPDES permit for City of Rio Vista, Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Central Valley Water Board staff has developed tentative WDR's and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Central Valley Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDR's for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the following issuance of a Notice of Public Hearing that was posted on the Central Valley Water Board's

website and posted at the Facility, the Rio Vista City Hall, and local US Post Office.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Central Valley Water Board's website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDR's as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Central Valley Water Board at the address on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Central Valley Water Board, the written comments were due at the Central Valley Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on **9 December 2013**.

C. Public Hearing

The Central Valley Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDR's during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date:	6/7 February 2014
Time:	8:30 a.m.
Location:	Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region 11020 Sun Center Dr., Suite #200 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Central Valley Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDR's, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Central Valley Water Board regarding the final WDR's. The petition must be received by the State Water Board at the following address within 30 calendar days of the Central Valley Water Board's action:

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

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

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Valley Water Board by calling (916) 464-3291.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDR's and NPDES permit should contact the Central Valley Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Dania Jimmerson at (916) 464-4742.

ATTACHMENT G – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS FOR CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN

Constituent	Units	MEC	B	C	CMC	CCC	Water & Org	Org. Only	Basin Plan	MCL	Reasonable Potential
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	54.8[1]	344[1]	200	750[2]	--	--	--	--	200	No
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	15	0.37	0.89	1.77[2]	0.89[3]	--	--	--	--	Yes
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	2.2	10	340	150	--	--	10	10	Yes
Chloride	mg/L	160	120	230	860[2]	230[4]	--	--	--	250	No
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	29	<0.170	0.41	--	--	0.41	34	--	80[5]	Yes
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	<0.005	<0.005	0.015	--	--	--	--	0.015	--	No[6]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.4	3.0	9.3[7]/5.1[8]	7.2[7]/14[8]	9.3[7]/5.1[8]	1,300	--	10.4	1,000	Yes
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	6.4	2.0	5.2	22	5.2	700	220,000	10	150	Yes
Diazinon	µg/L	<0.007	<0.007	0.10	--	--	--	--	0.10	--	No[6]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	38	<0.16	0.56	--	--	0.56	46	--	80[5]	Yes
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	1,717	827	450[9]	--	--	--	--	450[9]	900	No
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	119[1]	570[1]	300	--	--	--	--	300	300	No
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.38	0.40	3.0[7]/1.3[8]	77[7]/33[8]	3.0[7]/1.3[8]	--	--	--	15	No
Manganese, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13[1]	19[1]	50	--	--	--	--	50	50	No
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.0058	<0.008	0.050	--	--	0.050	0.051	--	2	No
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	22	0.27	10	--	--	--	--	--	10	No[10]
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	0.44	0.27	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	No
Sulfate	mg/L	0.35[1]	10[2]	250	--	--	--	--	--	250	No
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	698[1]	196[1]	500	--	--	--	--	--	500	No

Constituent	Units	MEC	B	C	CMC	CCC	Water & Org	Org. Only	Basin Plan	MCL	Reasonable Potential

General Note: All inorganic concentrations are given as a total recoverable.
MEC = Maximum Effluent Concentration
B = Maximum Receiving Water Concentration or lowest detection level, if non-detect
C = Criterion used for Reasonable Potential Analysis
CMC = Criterion Maximum Concentration (CTR or NTR)
CCC = Criterion Continuous Concentration (CTR or NTR)
Water & Org = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Water & Organisms (CTR or NTR)
Org. Only = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Organisms Only (CTR or NTR)
Basin Plan = Numeric Site-specific Basin Plan Water Quality Objective
MCL = Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Level
NA = Not Available
ND = Non-detect

Footnotes:
(1) Represents the maximum observed annual average concentration for comparison with the Secondary MCL.
(2) USEPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria, Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 1-hour average.
(3) USEPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria, Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 30-day average.
(4) USEPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria, Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 4-day average.
(5) Represents the Primary MCL for Total Trihalomethanes which include bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform, and dichlorobromomethane.
(6) As discussed further in Section IV.C.3.a of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), an effluent limitation for diazinon and chlorpyrifos is established in accordance with the Total Maximum Daily Load for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.
(7) Criteria to be compared to the MEC.
(8) Criteria to be compared to the maximum upstream receiving water concentration.
(9) The Basin Plan contains site-specific water quality objectives for electrical conductivity in the Sacramento River at Emmaton based on the 2006 Bay-Delta Plan based on water year type. See Section IV.C.3.b of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
(10) See section IV.C.3.b of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) for a discussion of the RPA results.

ATTACHMENT H – CALCULATION OF WQBELS

Parameter	Units	Most Stringent Criteria			HH Calculations[1]			Aquatic Life Calculations[2]											Final Effluent Limitations	
		HH	CMC	CCC	ECA_{HH} = $AMEL_{HH}$	AMEL/MDEL $Multiplier_{HH}$	$MDEL_{HH}$	ECA_{acute}	ECA $Multiplier_{acute}$	LTA_{acute}	$ECA_{chronic}$	ECA $Multiplier_{chronic}$	$LTA_{chronic}$	Lowest LTA	AMEL $Multiplier_{95}$	$AMEL_{AL}$	MDEL $Multiplier_{99}$	$MDEL_{AL}$	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	--	1.77	0.89	--	--	--	30	0.10	3.0	11	0.40	4.5	3.0	3.07	9.4	9.77	30	9.4	30
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	340	150	8,360	1.10	9,177	7,096	0.87	6,141	3,150	0.93	2,929	2,929	1.05	3,083	1.16	3,384	8360[3]	9177[3]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.41	--	--	325	1.99	648	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	325[3]	648[3]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,000	14	9.3	998,600	1.71	1,703,809	97	0.42	41	51	0.63	32	32	1.38	44	2.36	76	44[3]	76[3]
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	150	22	5.2	149,313	2.01	299,549	422	0.32	136	109	0.53	58	58	1.55	89	3.11	179	89[3]	179[3]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	0.56	--	--	481	1.82	874	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	481[3]	874[3]

1 As described in section IV.C.2.c of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), calculation of effluent limitations for the protection of human health are determined with a dilution credit of 1,000:1.

2 As described in section IV.C.2.c of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), calculation of effluent limitations for the protection of aquatic life are determined with acute and chronic dilution credits of 20:1.

3 More stringent final effluent limitations are implemented based on Facility performance (see Attachment F, Section IV.D.6 for details).

ATTACHMENT I – EFFLUENT AND RECEIVING WATER CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

I. Background. Sections 2.4.1 through 2.4.4 of the SIP provide minimum standards for analyses and reporting. (Copies of the SIP may be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board, or downloaded from http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/iswp/index.html). To implement the SIP, effluent and receiving water data are needed for all priority pollutants. Effluent and receiving water pH and hardness are required to evaluate the toxicity of certain priority pollutants (such as heavy metals) where the toxicity of the constituents varies with pH and/or hardness. Section 3 of the SIP prescribes mandatory monitoring of dioxin congeners. In addition to specific requirements of the SIP, the Central Valley Water Board is requiring the following monitoring:

A. Drinking water constituents. Constituents for which drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) have been prescribed in the California Code of Regulation are included in the *Water Quality Control Plan, Fourth Edition, for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan defines virtually all surface waters within the Central Valley Region as having existing or potential beneficial uses for municipal and domestic supply. The Basin Plan further requires that, at a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the MCLs contained in the California Code of Regulations.

B. Effluent and receiving water temperature. This is both a concern for application of certain temperature-sensitive constituents, such as fluoride, and for compliance with the Basin Plan's thermal discharge requirements.

C. Effluent and receiving water hardness and pH. These are necessary because several of the CTR constituents are hardness and pH dependent.

II. Monitoring Requirements

If the Discharger is participating in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program as described in Attachment E, Section VIII, the Receiving Water portion of this Characterization Study is not required. However, the Report of Waste Discharge for the next permit renewal shall include, at minimum, one representative ambient background characterization monitoring event for priority pollutant constituents during the term of the permit. Data from the Delta Regional Monitoring Program plus any receiving water characterization conducted by the Discharger will be utilized to characterize the receiving water in the permit renewal. The Discharger may request that the RMP perform sampling and laboratory analysis to address all or a portion of the monitoring under this Characterization Monitoring with the understanding that the Discharger will provide funding to the RMP sufficient to reimburse all of the costs of this additional effort. Alternatively, the Discharger may conduct any site-specific receiving water monitoring deemed appropriate by the Discharger and submit that monitoring data with this Characterization Monitoring. In general, monitoring data from samples collected in the immediate vicinity of the discharge will be given greater weight in permitting decisions than receiving water monitoring data collected at greater distances from the discharge point.

A. Quarterly Monitoring. For 1 year during the third or fourth year of the permit term, quarterly samples shall be collected from the effluent and upstream receiving water at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and RSW-001 and analyzed for the constituents listed in Table I-1. Results of the quarterly monitoring shall be submitted with the electronic self-monitoring reports that are submitted to the State Water Board's CIWQS Program website in accordance

with Attachment E, Section X.B.1. Each individual monitoring event shall provide representative sample results for the effluent and upstream receiving water.

B. Concurrent Sampling. Effluent and receiving water sampling shall be performed at approximately the same time, on the same date.

C. Sample type. All effluent samples shall be taken as 24-hour flow proportioned composite samples. All receiving water samples shall be taken as grab samples.

D. Additional Monitoring/Reporting Requirements. The Discharger shall conduct the monitoring and reporting in accordance with the General Monitoring Provisions and Reporting Requirements in Attachment E.

Table I-1. Priority Pollutants and Other Constituents of Concern

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Maximum Reporting Level[1] µg/L or noted
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	1
30	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	0.5
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	2
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	0.5
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	0.5
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	2
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	0.5
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156592	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	0.5
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	1
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	2
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	0.5
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	2
17	Acrolein	107028	2
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	2
19	Benzene	71432	0.5
20	Bromoform	75252	2
34	Bromomethane	74839	2
21	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	0.5
22	Chlorobenzene (mono chlorobenzene)	108907	2
24	Chloroethane	75003	2
25	2- Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110758	1
26	Chloroform	67663	2

[1] The reporting levels required in these tables for priority pollutant constituents are established based on Section 2.4.2 and Appendix 4 of the SIP.

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Maximum Reporting Level[1] µg/L or noted
35	Chloromethane	74873	2
23	Dibromochloromethane	124481	0.5
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	0.5
36	Dichloromethane	75092	2
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	2
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	1
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	1
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	1
94	Naphthalene	91203	10
38	Tetrachloroethene	127184	0.5
39	Toluene	108883	2
40	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156605	1
43	Trichloroethene	79016	2
44	Vinyl chloride	75014	0.5
	Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634044	
	Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	
	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	76131	
	Styrene	100425	
	Xylenes	1330207	
60	1,2-Benzanthracene	56553	5
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	1
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	5
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	5
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	2
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	5
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	5
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	10
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	5
50	2-Nitrophenol	25154557	10
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	10
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	5
62	3,4-Benzofluoranthene	205992	10
52	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	59507	5
48	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534521	10
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	10

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Maximum Reporting Level[1] µg/L or noted
69	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	10
72	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	5
56	Acenaphthene	83329	1
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	10
58	Anthracene	120127	10
59	Benzidine	92875	5
61	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene)	50328	2
63	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191242	5
64	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	2
65	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	111911	5
66	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111444	1
67	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	39638329	10
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate[1]	117817	5
70	Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687	10
73	Chrysene	218019	5
81	Di-n-butylphthalate	84742	10
84	Di-n-octylphthalate	117840	10
74	Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	53703	0.1
79	Diethyl phthalate	84662	10
80	Dimethyl phthalate	131113	10
86	Fluoranthene	206440	10
87	Fluorene	86737	10
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	5
92	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193395	0.05
93	Isophorone	78591	1
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	1
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	5
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	5
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	10
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	1
99	Phenanthrene	85018	5
54	Phenol	108952	1
100	Pyrene	129000	10
	Aluminum	7429905	
1	Antimony	7440360	5

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Maximum Reporting Level[1] µg/L or noted
2	Arsenic	7440382	10
15	Asbestos	1332214	
	Barium	7440393	
3	Beryllium	7440417	2
4	Cadmium	7440439	0.5
5a	Chromium (III)	7440473	50
5b	Chromium (VI)	18540299	10
6	Copper	7440508	5
14	Cyanide	57125	5
	Fluoride	7782414	
	Iron	7439896	
7	Lead	7439921	0.5
8	Mercury	7439976	0.5
	Manganese	7439965	
	Molybdenum	7439987	
9	Nickel	7440020	20
10	Selenium	7782492	5
11	Silver	7440224	1
12	Thallium	7440280	1
	Tributyltin	688733	
13	Zinc	7440666	20
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	0.05
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	0.05
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	0.01
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.02
103	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	319846	0.01
	Alachlor	15972608	
102	Aldrin	309002	0.005
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.01
104	beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319857	0.005
107	Chlordane	57749	0.1
106	delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319868	0.005
111	Dieldrin	60571	0.01
114	Endosulfan sulfate	1031078	0.05
115	Endrin	72208	0.01

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Maximum Reporting Level[1] µg/L or noted
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	0.01
117	Heptachlor	76448	0.01
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.01
105	Lindane (gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	58899	0.02
119	PCB-1016	12674112	0.5
120	PCB-1221	11104282	0.5
121	PCB-1232	11141165	0.5
122	PCB-1242	53469219	0.5
123	PCB-1248	12672296	0.5
124	PCB-1254	11097691	0.5
125	PCB-1260	11096825	0.5
126	Toxaphene	8001352	0.5
	Atrazine	1912249	
	Bentazon	25057890	
	Carbofuran	1563662	
	2,4-D	94757	
	Dalapon	75990	
	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128	
	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	103231	
	Dinoseb	88857	
	Diquat	85007	
	Endothal	145733	
	Ethylene Dibromide	106934	
	Glyphosate	1071836	
	Methoxychlor	72435	
	Molinate (Ordram)	2212671	
	Oxamyl	23135220	
	Picloram	1918021	
	Simazine (Princep)	122349	
	Thiobencarb	28249776	
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016	
	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93765	
	Diazinon	333415	0.015 µg/L*
	Chlorpyrifos	2921882	0.014 µg/L*

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Maximum Reporting Level[1] µg/L or noted
	Ammonia (as N)	7664417	
	Boron	7440428	
	Chloride	16887006	
	Flow		
	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)		
	Foaming Agents (MBAS)		
	Mercury, Methyl	22967926	0.06 ng/L*
	Nitrate (as N)	14797558	2,000
	Nitrite (as N)	14797650	400
	pH		0.1
	Phosphorus, Total (as P)	7723140	
	Specific conductance (EC)		
	Sulfate		500
	Sulfide (as S)		
	Sulfite (as SO_3)		
	Temperature		
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		

[1] In order to verify if bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate is truly present in the effluent and receiving water, the Discharger shall take steps to assure that sample containers, sampling apparatus, and analytical equipment are not sources of the detected contaminant.

*Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for this constituent, which requires a maximum RL to determine reasonable potential and determine compliance with the TMDL.