Attachment 3

Effluent Limitations Based on Narrative Objectives in the California Ocean Plan and Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plans

1. The discharge shall be free of floating materials that would be visible in the receiving water.

2. The discharge must not cause oil and grease to be visible in the receiving water (not visible sheen).

3. The discharge must not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the surface of the receiving water.

4. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced in the receiving water as the result of the discharge.

5. The discharge must not contain inert solids and other settleable materials or organic substances that will degrade benthic communities.

6. The discharge must not contain toxic substances in toxic concentrations, and substances that could accumulate to toxic levels in the receiving water or sediments.

7. The discharge must not contain substances that bioaccumulate, in fish, shellfish, or other marine/aquatic life used for human consumption, to levels that are harmful to human health.

8. The discharge must not contain substances that alter the taste, odor, or color of fish, shellfish, or other marine/aquatic life used for human consumption.

9. The discharge must not contain radioactive wastes or byproducts.

10. The discharge must not contain nutrient concentrations that would cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota in the receiving water.

11. The discharge must not cause dissolved oxygen concentrations in the receiving water to be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding wastes.

12. The discharge must not cause pH in the ocean receiving water to be changed more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.

13. The discharge must not cause pH in freshwater receiving water (Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers) to be changed more than 0.5 units from that which occurs naturally.

14. The discharge must not cause dissolved sulfide concentrations in the receiving water to be increased above that present under natural conditions.