

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R3-2004-0050
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA 0048003
Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 400111001**

For

**SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Regional Board), finds that:

PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. The purpose of this Order is to update existing Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-32, NPDES Permit No. CA0048003, for South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District, last issued by the Regional Board on July 9, 1999. The Order authorizes discharge of treated municipal wastewater to the Pacific Ocean.
4. South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Facility is located on property owned by the Discharger in San Luis Obispo County (T32S, R13E, Section 31, MD B&M), as shown on Attachment A of this Order.

FACILITY OWNER AND LOCATION

2. South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District (Discharger) operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system to provide sewerage service to the Cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, and Oceano Community Services District. The City of Pismo Beach discharges treated municipal wastewater directly to the Discharger's outfall, and is regulated by NPDES Permit No. CA0048151.
3. The Cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, and Oceano Community Services District retain ownership and direct responsibility for wastewater collection and transport systems up to the point of discharge into interceptors owned and operated by the Discharger. These local collection system agencies are regulated separately by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2004-0062.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

5. The treatment system consists of primary clarification, trickling filters, secondary clarification and chlorination as shown on Attachment B of this Order. Biosolids are anaerobically digested, dewatered and hauled off-site to a composting facility. The designed capacity of the treatment plant is 5 million gallons per day (MGD) monthly average flow and 9 MGD peak wet weather flow.
6. Treated municipal wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through a 4,400 foot (1,340 m) outfall/diffuser system. The outfall terminates in the Pacific Ocean (35° 05' 85" N. Latitude, 120° 38' 75" W. Longitude) in approximately 55 feet (16.8 m) of water. The minimum initial dilution (seawater to effluent) of the outfall is 165 to 1 based on a flow of 6.75 MGD (5.0 MGD from the Discharger and 1.75 MGD from Pismo Beach). The outfall location is shown on Attachment A of this Order.

7. **Minor Discharge** - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Regional Board classify this discharge as a major discharge (>1.0 MGD).

RELEVANT REGULATIONS

8. **Alternative Secondary Treatment** - On September 20, 1984, the U.S. EPA published revised secondary treatment regulations (40 CFR 133). These regulations identify certain types of biological treatment processes, which cannot be expected to consistently meet secondary treatment limitations and establish alternative limitations for facilities, considered to provide "equivalent to secondary treatment". The Discharger's facility qualifies for such consideration and alternative secondary limitations have been specified in the Discharger's permit since 1986.
9. Alternative effluent limitations for trickling filter facilities must be based on past facility performance and effluent quality attainable. Prior to renewal of this NPDES Permit, this facility's performance has been (and prior to future permit renewals will be) evaluated and effluent limitations revised in accordance with 40 CFR 133.
10. **Ocean Plan** - The *Water Quality Control Plan, Ocean Waters of California-California Ocean Plan* (Ocean Plan) contains water quality objectives and other requirements governing discharge to the Pacific Ocean. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted and the U.S. EPA approved amendments to the Ocean Plan most recently on December 3, 2001.
11. **Basin Plan** - The *Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coastal Basin* (Basin Plan) was adopted by the Regional Board, approved by the State Board, and last updated on September 8, 1994. The Basin Plan incorporates statewide plans and policies by reference and contains a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of the Pacific Ocean.
12. **Beneficial Uses** - Existing and anticipated beneficial uses of ocean waters in the vicinity of the discharge include:
- a. Water contact recreation;
 - b. Non-contact water recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment;
 - c. Industrial water supply;
 - d. Navigation;
 - e. Marine habitat;
 - f. Shellfish harvesting;
 - g. Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species;
 - h. Ocean commercial and sport fishing; and
 - i. Wildlife habitat.
13. The shellfish harvesting beneficial use (Finding 12.f.) exists wherever mussels, clams or oysters may be harvested for human consumption. To the knowledge of this Regional Board: 1) mussels are present at shoreline locations near the discharge; 2) clamming activity is present in this area; but 3) oyster harvesting is not practiced nearby. The shellfish harvesting beneficial use and the shellfish harvesting bacterial limits specified in paragraph C.2. of this Order apply at all shoreline monitoring stations specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2004-0050.
14. **Stormwater** - Federal Regulations for stormwater discharges were promulgated by the U.S. EPA on November 19, 1990. The regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124] require specific categories of industrial activities including Publicly Owned Treatment Works (municipal wastewater treatment facilities) which discharge stormwater to obtain a NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges.
15. Stormwater flows from the wastewater treatment facility process areas are directed to the headworks and discharged with treated wastewater. These stormwater flows constitute all industrial stormwater at this facility and consequently this permit regulates all industrial stormwater discharge at this facility along with wastewater discharge.
16. **CEQA** - Waste discharge requirements for this discharge are exempt from the provisions of the

California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

17. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2004-0050 (MRP) is part of this Order (included as Attachment C). The MRP requires regular monitoring of influent, effluent, receiving waters and sludge to assure compliance with specified requirements.

GENERAL FINDINGS

18. **Anti-Degradation** - The proposed action is not expected to reduce water quality since more stringent discharge limitations are specified. Therefore, complete anti-degradation analysis (in accordance with State Board Resolution No. 68-16) is not required for the issuance of this Order.
19. **Anti-Backsliding** - 40 CFR Section 122.44(l) requires effluent limitations for reissued NPDES permits be at least as stringent as the previous permit, unless certain grounds for "backsliding" apply. All effluent limitations in the proposed Order, with the exception of the acute toxicity limit, are at least as stringent as the previous permit and comply with Anti-Backsliding provisions. The acute toxicity limits in the prior permit were based on technology-based effluent limits contained in the California Ocean Plan prior to 2001. In 2001, the Ocean Plan was amended to remove the technology-based effluent limitation guideline and to add a water quality objective (daily maximum of 0.3 TUa) with an associated dilution credit. Since the prior limits were technology-based and the limits in the revised permit are water-quality-based, the Anti-Backsliding provisions do not apply.
20. **Mandatory Penalties** - Section 13385(h) et seq. of the California Water Code requires the Regional Board to impose mandatory penalties for certain effluent limit violations. Section 13385(h) et seq. applies to effluent discharged

to the ocean from this Discharger.

21. A permit and the privilege to discharge waste into waters of the State is conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and of the Clean Water Act (as amended or as supplemented by implementing guidelines and regulations) and with any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, to protect beneficial uses, and to prevent nuisance. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. Compliance with this Order should assure conditions are met and mitigate any potential changes in water quality due to the discharge.
22. On June 1, 2004, the Regional Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to reissue waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with a copy of the proposed Order and an opportunity to submit written comments, and scheduled a public hearing.
23. In a public hearing on September 10, 2004, the Regional Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and found this Order consistent with the above findings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to authority in Sections 13263 and 13377 of the California Water Code, that South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District, its agents, successors and assigns, may discharge waste from the Wastewater Treatment Facility providing compliance is maintained with the following requirements.

All technical and monitoring reports submitted pursuant to this Order are required pursuant to Sections 13267 and 13383 of the California Water Code. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this Order, attachments to this Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject the discharger to enforcement action pursuant to section 13268 and 13385 of the California Water Code. The Regional Board will base all enforcement action on the date of Order adoption.

General permit conditions, definitions and methods of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits" dated January, 1995, included as part of this Order. Any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Board to review the action in accordance with Section 13320 of the California Water Code and Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2050. The petition must be received by the State Board within 30 days of the date of this Order. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions will be provided upon request.

Throughout these requirements, footnotes are listed to indicate the source of requirements specified. Requirement footnotes are as follows:

- A = California Ocean Plan
- B = Basin Plan
- C = 40 CFR Sections 122, 133 and 403

Requirements not referenced are based on staff's professional judgment.

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location other than 35° 05' 85" N. Latitude, 120° 38' 75" W. Longitude is prohibited.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 5.0 MGD (18,927 m³/day).
2. "Removal Efficiencies" for Total Suspended Solids and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) shall not be less than 80%.^C In addition, effluent shall not exceed the following limitations:

Parameter	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum
BOD, 5-day ^{C,1}	mg/l	40	60	90
	lbs/day	1668	2502	3753
	kg/day	757	1135	1702
Total Suspended Solids ^{C,1}	mg/l	40	60	90
	lbs/day	1668	2502	3753
	kg/day	757	1135	1702
Grease and Oil ^{A,1}	mg/l	25	40	75
	lbs/day	1042	1668	3127
	kg/day	473	757	1419
Settleable Solids ^A	ml/l	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity ^A	NTU	75	100	225
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml		(7-Sample Median) 200	2000
pH ^A	--	Within limits of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times		

Monthly and weekly averages refer to a single calculated average of sample results from the specified time period.

¹ For wastewater flows less than 5.0 MGD mass emission rates shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate".

3. Effluent shall not exceed the following limits: ^{A,2}

PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE

Constituent	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	mg/l	0.83	4.82	12.79
Cadmium	mg/l	0.17	0.66	1.66
Chromium(Hex) ³	mg/l	0.33	1.33	3.32
Copper	mg/l	0.17	1.66	4.65
Lead	mg/l	0.33	1.33	3.32
Mercury	µg/l	6.56	26.48	66.32
Nickel	mg/l	0.83	3.32	8.30
Selenium	mg/l	2.49	9.96	24.90
Silver	mg/l	0.12	0.44	1.14
Zinc	mg/l	2.00	11.96	31.88
Cyanide ⁴	mg/l	0.17	0.66	1.66
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/l	0.33	1.33	9.96
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	99.6	398.4	996
Acute Toxicity	TUa	--	5.25	--
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	166	--
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	mg/l	4.98	19.92	49.80
Chlorinated Phenolics	mg/l	0.17	0.66	1.66
Endosulfan ⁵	µg/l	1.49	2.99	4.48
Endrin	µg/l	0.33	0.66	1.00
HCH ⁶	µg/l	0.66	1.33	1.99
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30269 of the California Code of Regulations.			

PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – NONCARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
acrolein	mg/l	36.520
antimony	mg/l	199.200
bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	mg/l	0.730
bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	mg/l	199.200
chlorobenzene	mg/l	94.620

² Based on California Ocean Plan criteria using a minimum initial dilution of 165 to 1 (seawater to effluent). If actual dilution is found to be less than this value, it will be recalculated and the Order revised.

³ Discharger may at their option meet this objective as a total chromium objective.

⁴ If the Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methods 412F, G, and H (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater).

⁵ Endosulfan shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

⁶ HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
chromium (III)	g/l	31.540
di-n-butyl phthalate	mg/l	581.000
dichlorobenzenes ⁷	mg/l	846.600
diethyl phthalate	g/l	5.478
dimethyl phthalate	g/l	136.120
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	mg/l	36.520
2,4-dinitrophenol	mg/l	0.664
ethylbenzene	mg/l	680.600
fluoranthene	mg/l	2.490
hexachlorocyclopentadiene	mg/l	9.628
nitrobenzene	mg/l	0.813
thallium	mg/l	0.332
toluene	g/l	14.110
tributyltin	µg/l	0.232
1,1,1-trichloroethane	g/l	89.640

PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH - CARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
acrylonitrile	µg/l	16.600
aldrin	ng/l	3.652
benzene	µg/l	979.400
benzidine	ng/l	1.145
beryllium	µg/l	5.478
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/l	7.470
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l	581.000
carbon tetrachloride	µg/l	149.400
chlordane ⁸	ng/l	3.818
chlorodibromomethane	mg/l	1.428
chloroform	mg/l	21.580
DDT ⁹	ng/l	28.220
1,4-dichlorobenzene	mg/l	2.988
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/l	1.345
1,2-dichloroethane	mg/l	4.648
1,1-dichloroethylene	mg/l	0.149
dichlorobromomethane	mg/l	1.029
dichloromethane	mg/l	74.700
1,3-dichloropropene	mg/l	1.477
dieldrin	ng/l	6.640
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/l	431.600
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/l	26.560

⁷ Dichlorobenzenes shall mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

⁸ Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxchlordane.

⁹ DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
halomethanes ¹⁰	mg/l	21.580
heptachlor	ng/l	8.300
heptachlor epoxide	ng/l	3.320
hexachlorobenzene	ng/l	34.860
hexachlorobutadiene	mg/l	2.324
hexachloroethane	µg/l	415.000
isophorone	g/l	0.121
N-nitrosodimethylamine	mg/l	1.212
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/l	63.080
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/l	415.000
PAHs ¹¹	µg/l	1.461
PCBs ¹²	ng/l	3.154
TCDD equivalents ¹³	pg/l	0.647
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	mg/l	0.382
tetrachloroethylene	mg/l	0.332
toxaphene	ng/l	34.86
trichloroethylene	mg/l	4.482
1,1,2-trichloroethane	mg/l	1.560
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	mg/l	0.048
vinyl chloride	mg/l	5.976

¹⁰ Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

¹¹ PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo(ah)anthracene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

¹² PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

¹³ TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor	Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5	2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1	2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDD	0.001	octa CDF	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1		

4. In addition to the concentration-based limitations above, the "Mass Emission Rate"¹ of each parameter and constituent shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate"¹⁴ for the period corresponding to that parameter or constituent.
5. The Discharger shall report violations of the Instantaneous Maximum or "Maximum Allowable Daily Emission Rate" to the Executive Officer within 24 hours after discovery.
6. Effluent shall be essentially free of materials and substances that:^A
 - a. float or become floatable upon discharge.
 - b. may form sediments which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
 - c. accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
 - d. decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.
 - e. materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

(Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This permit considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge to receiving water.)

The discharge shall not cause:

1. The following bacteriological limits to be exceeded in the water column: (a) within a zone bounded by the shoreline and 30-foot depth contour or a distance of 1,000 feet from

¹⁴ "Mass Emission Rate" is defined by the following equation: $\text{Mass Emission Rate (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times C \times Q$
 Where C is the measured daily constituent concentration or the average of measured daily constituent concentrations, in mg/l, and Q is the measured daily flow rate or the average of measured daily flow rates over the period corresponding to the effluent concentration limitation (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly, 6-month), in MGD.

- (b) within areas where there are kelp beds; and
- (c) within areas used for body contact recreation:^A

Parameter	Total Coliform Organisms (MPN/100 ml)	Fecal Coliform Organisms (MPN/100 ml)
Log Mean (30-day)	---	200
90% of Samples (60-day)	---	400
80% of Samples (30-day)	1,000	---
Maximum*	10,000	---

* Verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 hours.

2. The following bacteriological limits to be exceeded in the water column in areas where shellfish are harvested:^A

Parameter Applicable to any 30-day period	Total Coliform Organisms (MPN/100 ml)
Median	70
90% of Samples	230

3. Floating particulates and grease and oil to be visible on the ocean surface.^A
4. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.^A
5. Significant reduction of transmittance of natural light in ocean waters outside the "zone of initial dilution."^A
6. Change in the rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments such that benthic communities are degraded.^A
7. The dissolved oxygen concentration outside the "zone of initial dilution" to fall below 5.0 mg/l^B or to be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally.^A
8. The pH outside the "zone of initial dilution" to be depressed below 7.0, raised above 8.3^B, or changed more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.^A
9. Dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments to significantly increase above that present under natural conditions.^A
10. Concentrations of the same substances listed in

Effluent Limitation No. B.3. to increase in marine sediments to levels which would degrade indigenous biota.^A

11. Objectionable aquatic growth or degradation of indigenous biota.^A
12. Concentrations of organic materials in marine sediments to increase to a level which would degrade marine life.^A
13. Degradation of marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate and plant species.^A
14. Alteration in natural taste, odor and color of fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption.^A
15. Concentrations of organic materials in fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption to bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.^A
16. Degradation of marine life due to radioactive waste.^{A, B}
17. Temperature of the receiving water to adversely affect beneficial uses.^B

D. PRETREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

A Pretreatment Program is a regulatory program administered by the Discharger that implements National Pretreatment Standards. These standards are promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act. This permit implements General Pretreatment Regulations of Codified Federal Regulation, 40 CFR Part 403, as reference.

The objective of the pretreatment program is to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW (publicly owned treatment works) which will interfere with the operation of the treatment works, pass through the treatment facility, reduce opportunities to recycle and reuse municipal wastewater and sludge, or expose POTW employees to hazardous chemicals.

In order to provide adequate legal authority for the Discharger to protect its POTW, and to evaluate sources of industrial discharges, the Discharger must

perform the following pretreatment activities:

1. Maintain a sewer use ordinance to provide all of the legal authorities described in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1).
2. By March 10, 2009, submit to this office the results of an updated industrial waste survey as described in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(i)-(ii), and a report summarizing potential impacts of industrial discharges upon the POTW. The report must include an evaluation of the need for regulation of industrial discharges to implement the objectives of the federal pretreatment program.
3. If, in the evaluation of D.2. above, the Executive Officer determines that a formal pretreatment program is necessary to adequately meet program objectives, then the Discharger shall develop such a program in accordance with 40 CFR 403.9.^B
4. The Discharger shall comply, and ensure affected "indirect dischargers" comply, with Paragraph D.1. of "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements."

E. BIOSOLIDS SPECIFICATIONS

(Note: "Biosolids" refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR 503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous as defined in 40 CFR 261 must be disposed in accordance with RCRA. Sludge with PCB levels >50 mg/kg must be disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 761.)

1. All biosolids generated by the permittee shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
 - a. 40 CFR 503: for biosolids that are land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills), or incinerated;
 - b. 40 CFR 258: for biosolids disposed in municipal solid waste landfills;
 - c. 40 CFR 257: for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503.

40 CFR 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids applied for the purpose of enhancing plant growth or for land reclamation. Section 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.

The permittee is responsible for assuring that all biosolids produced at its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with these rules, whether the permittee uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use or disposal.

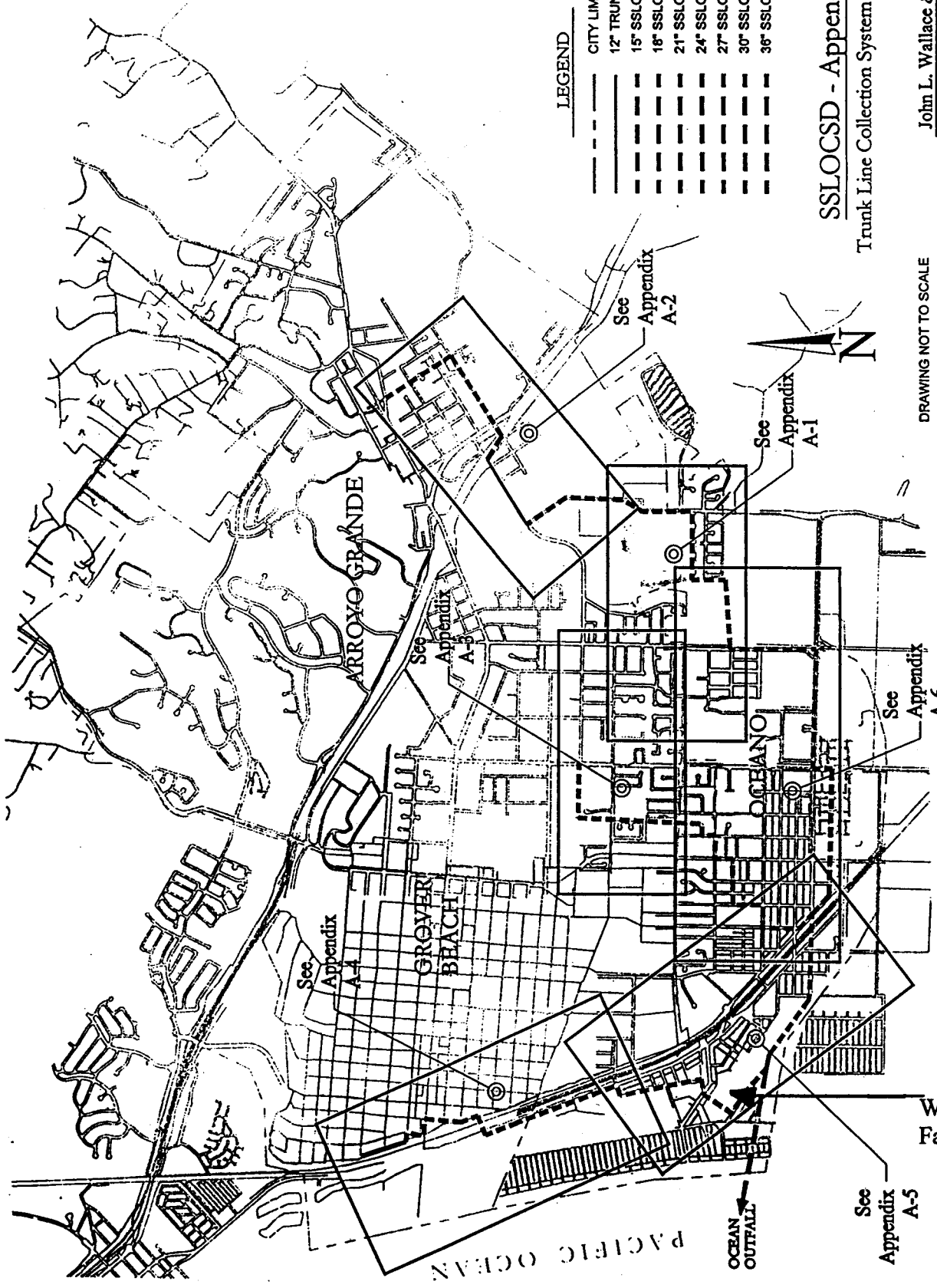
F. PROVISIONS

1. The requirements prescribed by this Order take effect immediately and supersede requirements prescribed by Order No. 99-32, adopted by the Regional Board on July 9, 1999. Order No. 99-32, Waste Discharge Requirements for South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District, is hereby rescinded.
2. Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2004-0050 as ordered by the Executive Officer.
3. Discharger shall comply with all items of the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits," dated January 1985. Paragraph (a) of item E.1. shall apply only if the bypass is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
4. Discharger shall implement a toxicity reduction evaluation and take appropriate remedial action to reduce toxicity to its required level, if the effluent Chronic or Acute Toxicity limit is consistently exceeded.^A
5. Discharger shall complete installation of a chlorination/dechlorination structure (based upon design in accordance with industry practices) or alternative disinfection facilities no later than November 30, 2005.
6. Discharger shall develop and implement an ongoing brine monitoring and control program. The program shall be submitted by October 10, 2004 for review and approval of the Executive Officer and reviewed/updated annually as needed. Summary of changes, revisions or updates to the brine disposal plan shall be reported annually.
7. This Order expires September 10, 2009, and the Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, of the California Code of Regulations, not later than March 10, 2009, if it wishes to continue the discharge.^C
8. This Order is effective as of the date issued.

I, Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on September 10, 2004

Executive Officer

Date



LEGEND

CITY LIMITS	
---	12" TRUNKLINE MAINTAINED BY
---	15" SSLOCS D TRUNKLINE
---	18" SSLOCS D TRUNKLINE
---	21" SSLOCS D TRUNKLINE
---	24" SSLOCS D TRUNKLINE
---	27" SSLOCS D TRUNKLINE
---	30" SSLOCS D TRUNKLINE
---	36" SSLOCS D TRUNKLINE

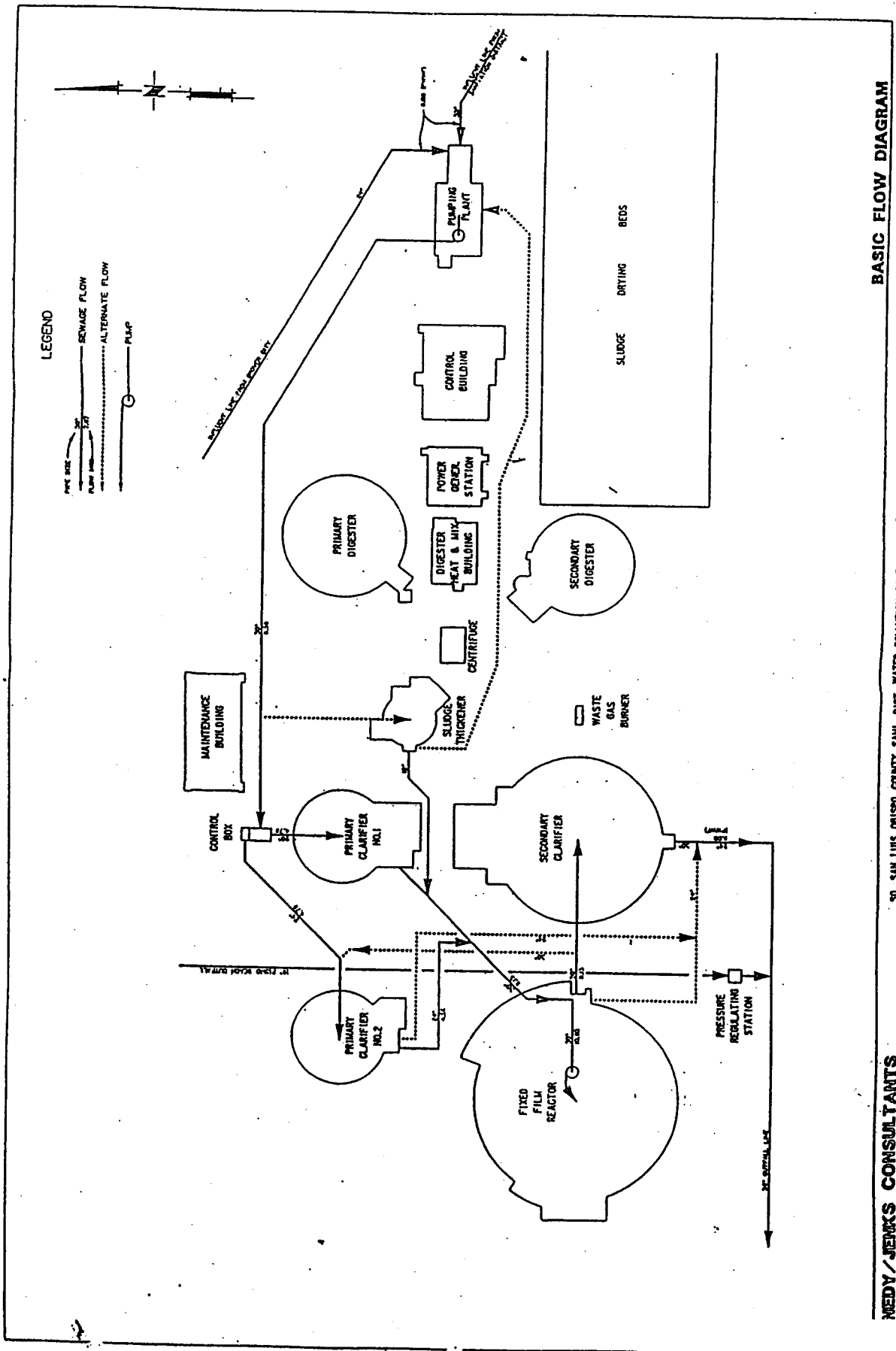


SSLOCS D - Appendix A i

Trunk Line Collection System Service Area

John L. Wallace & Associates **JLW**

DRAWING NOT TO SCALE



BASIC FLOW DIAGRAM

K/J 915026.00

SO. SAN LUIS CRISPO COUNTY SANIT. DIST. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT

MEDY/JENK'S CONSULTANTS

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R3-2004-0050
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA 0048003
Waste Discharger Identification No.3 400111001**

For

**SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

This Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to verify compliance with discharge requirements specified in Order No. R3-2004-0050. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) may revise this monitoring program within the specified order and permit period.

INFLUENT MONITORING

Representative samples of influent to the treatment plant shall be collected and analyzed as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Sampling/Analysis
Daily Flow	MG	Metered	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	Daily
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Every 6 days
Suspended Solids	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Every 6 days

EFFLUENT MONITORING

Representative samples of effluent (including brine) discharged to the ocean shall be collected after the last point of treatment and analyzed as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Sampling/Analysis
Chlorine Residual	mg/l	Grab	Daily
Chlorine Usage	lbs/day	Recorded	Daily
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100ml	Grab	Twice weekly
Fecal Coliform Organisms	MPN/100ml	Grab	5 days/week
Temperature	°C	Grab	Weekly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Weekly
BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Every 6 days
Suspended Solids	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Every 6 days
pH	pH units	Grab	Weekly
Settleable Solids	ml/l	Grab	Weekly
Grease and Oil	mg/l	Grab	Weekly

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Sampling/Analysis
Acute Toxicity ¹	TUa	Grab	Once in life of permit
Chronic toxicity ²	TUc ³	24-hr Composite	Semi-annually (Apr/Oct)
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly (Jan/Apr/Jul/Oct)

PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling/Analysis	Minimum Levels ⁴ (µg/l)
Arsenic	mg/l	24-hr. Composite	Semi-annually (Apr/Oct)	All methods contained in Table II-3, pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan, with exception to the Direct Current Plasma method
Cadmium	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Chromium(Hex) ⁵	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Copper	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Lead	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Mercury	µg/l	" "	" "	" "
Nickel	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Selenium	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Silver	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Cyanide	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	mg/l	Grab	" "	See Appendix II, pg. 29 of 2001 Ocean Plan

¹ Compliance with the acute toxicity limitation (TUa) shall be determined using an U.S. EPA approved protocol, as provided in 40 CFR Part 136. Marine test species shall be used instead of freshwater species when measuring compliance.

² A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols were used to measure compliance with the chronic toxicity objective. The test species included fish, invertebrate and aquatic plant. Based on this screening study, giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) was identified as the most sensitive species and should be used for monitoring. Should other tests be used, only approved tests and protocols listed in Appendix III of the 2001 California Ocean Plan shall be used. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

³ Compliance with the chronic toxicity limitation shall be expressed and reported as toxic units chronic (TUc), where: TUc = 100/NOEC. The No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) is the maximum percent effluent that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the results of a critical life stage toxicity test.

⁴ Minimum Levels (taken from Appendix II of the 2001 California Ocean Plan) represent the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of method-specific analytical procedures and the absence of matrix interferences. The Discharger must instruct their laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Level is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point in the calibration curve. The Discharger must report with each sample result the reported Minimum Level and the laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL). Dischargers must report analytical results using the following protocols:

- Sample results greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level must be reported "as measured" by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- Sample results less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, must be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified", or DNQ. The laboratory must write the estimated chemical concentration of the sample next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc.").
- Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL must be reported as "Not Detected", or ND.

⁵ Dischargers may at their option meet this limitation as total chromium limitation.

Chlorinated Phenolics	mg/l	24-hr. Composite	"	"	"	"
Endosulfan ⁶	µg/l	"	"	"	"	0.01
Endrin	µg/l	"	"	"	"	0.01
HCH ⁷	µg/l	"	"	"	"	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan
Radionuclide	pCi/l	Grab	"	"	"	--

PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – NONCARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels (µg/l)	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Acrolein	mg/l	24-hr. Composite	Annually (Apr)	2	5
Antimony	g/l	" "	" "	All methods contained in Table II-3, pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	mg/l	" "	" "	--	5
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	g/l	Grab	" "	10	2
Chlorobenzene	mg/l	24-hr. Composite	" "	0.5	2
Chromium (III)	g/l	" "	" "	See Table II-3. pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	g/l	" "	" "	--	10
Dichlorobenzenes ⁸	g/l	" "	" "	See Table II-2. pg 30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
Diethyl Phthalate	g/l	" "	" "	10	2
Dimethyl Phthalate	g/l	" "	" "	10	2
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	mg/l	" "	" "	10	5
2,4-dinitrophenol	mg/l	" "	" "	5	5
Ethylbenzene	g/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Fluoranthene	mg/l	" "	" "	10	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	mg/l	" "	" "	5	5
Isophorone	g/l	" "	" "	10	1
Nitrobenzene	mg/l	" "	" "	10	1
Thallium	mg/l	" "	" "	See Table II-3. pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
Toluene	g/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Tributyltin	µg/l	" "	" "	--	--
1,1,1-trichloroethane	g/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,1,2-trichloroethane	g/l	" "	" "	0.5	2

⁶ ENDOSULFAN shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

⁷ HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

⁸ DICHLOOROBENZENES shall mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – CARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels (µg/l)	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Acrylonitrile	µg/l	24-hr. Composite	Annually (Apr)	2	2
Aldrin	ng/l	" "	" "	0.005	--
Benzene	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Benzidine	ng/l	" "	" "	--	5
Beryllium	µg/l	" "	" "	All methods contained in Table II-3, pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan, with exception to the Direct Current Plasma and Flame Atomic Absorption methods	
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	µg/l	" "	" "	--	1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	mg/l	" "	" "	10	5
Carbon tetrachloride	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Chlordane ⁹	ng/l	" "	" "	0.1	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Chloroform	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
DDT ¹⁰	ng/l	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
1,4-dichlorobenzene	mg/l	" "	" "	See Table II-1 and II-2, pgs. 29-30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/l	" "	" "	--	5
1,2-dichloroethane	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,1-dichloroethylene	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,3-dichloropropene	mg/l	" "	" "	See Table II-1 and II-2, pgs. 29-30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
dieldrin	ng/l	" "	" "	0.01	--
2,4-dinitrotoluene	mg/l	" "	" "	10	5
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/l	" "	" "	--	1
Halomethanes ¹¹	mg/l	" "	" "		
Heptachlor	µg/l	" "	" "	0.01	--
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/l	" "	" "	0.01	--
Hexachlorobenzene	ng/l	" "	" "	--	1

⁹ CHLORDANE shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

¹⁰ DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4-DDT, 2,4-DDT, 2,4-DDE, 4,4-DDD, and 2,4-DDD.

¹¹ HALOMETHANES shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), chloromethane (methyl chloride), chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Hexachlorobutadiene	mg/l	" "	" "	5	1
Hexachloroethane	mg/l	" "	" "	5	1
N-nitrosodimethylamine	mg/l	" "	" "	10	5
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	mg/l	" "	" "	10	5
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	mg/l	" "	" "	10	1
PAHs ¹²	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	See Appendix II, pg. 29 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
PCBs ¹³	ng/l	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
TCDD equivalents ¹⁴	pg/l	" "	" "	--	--
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	g/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
Toxaphene	ng/l	" "	" "	0.5	--
Trichloroethylene	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	10	10
Vinyl Chloride	mg/l	" "	" "	0.5	2

¹² PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

¹³ PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

¹⁴ TCDD EQUIVALENTS shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor	Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5	2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1	2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDD	0.001	octa CDF	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1		

RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

The following shoreline monitoring water and shellfish tissue bacterial monitoring has been conditionally waived by the Executive Officer. If operational changes, plant upsets or effluent violations occur, then the following receiving water monitoring must immediately resume.

Shoreline Monitoring Stations

A = 300 meters south of outfall in surf zone.

B = Adjacent to outfall in surf zone.

C = 300 meters north of outfall in surf zone.

D = At mouth of Arroyo Grande Creek.

Ocean Water Monitoring Stations

1 = 300 meters north of outfall at mid-depth of diffuser.

2N=20 meters north of outfall at mid-depth of diffuser.

2S=20 meters south of outfall at mid-depth of diffuser.

3 = 300 meters south of outfall at mid-depth of diffuser.

4 = 1000 meters south of outfall at mid-depth of diffuser.

Bacterial Sampling	Units	Stations	Minimum Frequency of Sampling/Analyses
Total and Fecal Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 ml	A, B, C, D	Monthly & immediately in the event of plant upset, operational changes or effluent coliform violations
Surf Conditions	Narrative	A, B, C, D	" " "
Current Direction (If Discernible)	Narrative	D	" " "
If Arroyo Grande Creek is Flowing to Ocean	Narrative	D	" " "
Shellfish Tissue Fecal Coliform Organisms	MPN/100g	A, B, C	Annually

BENTHIC SEDIMENT MONITORING

Benthic monitoring shall assess the temporal and spatial occurrence of pollutants in local marine sediments and to evaluate the physical and chemical quality of the sediments in relation to the outfall. At all benthic monitoring stations, one (1) grab sample shall be collected using a 0.1 m² Van Veen grab sampler and analyzed as follows: Bottom sediment sampling stations are located directly below Ocean Water Monitoring Stations, described above.

Sediment samples shall be analyzed according to Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for 301(h) Monitoring Programs: Guidance on Field and Laboratory Methods (EPA 430/9-86-004, 1987) and Analytical Methods for EPA Priority Pollutants and 301(h) Pesticides in Estuarine and Marine Sediments (EPA 503-6-90-004), 1986. When processing samples for analysis, macrofauna and large remnants greater than 0.25 inches (0.64 cm) should be removed, taking care to avoid contamination.

All sediment results shall be reported in the raw form and expressed on a dry weight basis. For all non-detect results, parameter detection limits shall be reported. Dry weight concentration target detection levels are indicated for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Status and Trends Program analyses.

Benthic monitoring results shall be included in the annual report with a complete discussion of benthic sediment survey results and (possible) influence of the discharge on sediment conditions in the study area. The discussion should be based on graphical, tabular, and/or appropriate statistical analyses of spatial and temporal

patterns observed for raw sediment parameters. The annual report should also present an analysis of natural variation in sediment conditions, etc., which could influence the validity of study results. The Discharger's sediment results may also be compared with the results of other applicable studies, numeric protective levels, etc., as appropriate. Survey results shall be compared to pre-discharge and/or historical data using appropriate statistical methods. The bottom sediment sampling program shall be as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sampling Station	Minimum Frequency of Sampling/Analysis
Particle Size	phi (% volume)	1 through 4	Triennially (July-Oct 2004 & 2007)
Sediment Sulphides at pH 7	mg/kg	" "	" "
BOD	mg/kg	" "	" "
Arsenic	mg/kg	" "	" "
Cadmium	mg/kg	" "	" "
Total Chromium	mg/kg	" "	" "
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	" "	" "
Copper	mg/kg	" "	" "
Lead	mg/kg	" "	" "
Mercury	mg/kg	" "	" "
Nickel	mg/kg	" "	" "
Silver	mg/kg	" "	" "
Zinc	mg/kg	" "	" "
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg	" "	" "
Ammonia	mg/kg	" "	" "
Nitrate	mg/kg	" "	" "
TOC	mg/kg	" "	" "

BENTHIC BIOTA MONITORING

Benthic infaunal monitoring shall assess the temporal and spatial status of local benthic communities in relation to the outfall. Sampling shall be conducted as follows:

1. At least (5) benthic samples will be taken at each of the five ocean monitoring stations using a 0.1 m² Van Veen grab sampler.
2. For benthic infauna analyses, each replicate sample shall be passed through a 1 mm screen, and the organisms retained and preserved as appropriate for subsequent identification. It is recommended that sample preservation, sample processing, and data analyses be conducted according to Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for 301(h) Monitoring Programs: Guidance on Field and Laboratory Methods (EPA 430/9-86-004, 1987).
3. Benthic infauna from each replicate sample shall be counted and identified to the lowest possible taxon. For each replicate sample, number of individuals, number of species, and number of individuals per species, and within each major taxonomic group (polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms, and all other macroinvertebrates) shall be recorded.
4. The annual report shall include a complete discussion of benthic infaunal survey results and (possible) influence of the outfall on benthic infauna communities in the study area. The discussion should be based on graphical, tabular, and/or appropriate statistical analyses of spatial and temporal patterns. Temporal trends in the number of individuals, number of species, number of individuals per species, and community structure indices, species richness (S), Margalef index (d), Shannon-Wiener index (H'), Brillouin index

(h), Simpson's Index (SI), Swartz's dominance, and Infaunal Trophic Index (ITI) shall be reported. Statistical analyses shall include multivariate techniques consisting of classification and ordination analysis. The annual report should also present an analysis of natural community variation including the effects of different sediment conditions, oceanic seasons, and water temperatures, etc., that could influence the validity of study results. Survey results shall be compared to pre-discharge and/or historical data using appropriate statistical methods.

PRETREATMENT MONITORING

At least once per year influent, effluent and sludge shall be sampled and analyzed for the priority pollutants identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the plant's influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users. The discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos until EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under 40 CFR Part 136. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of annually and not less than the frequency specified in the required monitoring program for the plant. The discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent or sludge monitoring data for non-priority pollutants which the discharger believes may be causing or contributing to interference, pass through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto. Sludge samples shall be collected from the last point in solids handling before disposal. If sludge is dried on-site, samples shall be composited from at least twelve discrete samples from twelve representative locations. Pretreatment monitoring may be coordinated with other required monitoring to minimize duplicative effort and expense.

BIOSOLIDS MONITORING

1. The following information shall be submitted with the Annual Report as required by the Standard Provision C.16. Adequate detail shall be included to characterize biosolids in accordance with 40 CFR 503.
 - a) Annual biosolids production in dry tons and percent solids.
 - b) A schematic diagram showing biosolids handling facilities (e.g., digesters, lagoons, drying beds, incinerators) and a solids flow diagram.
 - c) A narrative description of biosolids dewatering and other treatment processes, including process parameters. For example, if biosolids are digested, report average temperature and retention time of the digesters. If drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time. If composting is used, report the temperature achieved and duration.
 - d) A description of disposal methods, including the following information related to the disposal methods used at the facility. If more than one method is used, include the percentage of annual biosolids production disposed by each method.
 - i) For landfill disposal include: 1) the Regional Board's WDR numbers that regulate the landfills used, 2) the present classifications of the landfills used, and 3) the names and locations of the facilities receiving biosolids.

- ii) For land application, include 1) the location of the site(s), 2) the Regional Board's WDR numbers that regulate the site(s), 3) the application rate in lbs/acre/year (specify wet or dry), and 4) subsequent uses of the land.
2. A representative sample of residual solids (biosolids) shall be obtained from the last point in the handling process (i.e., in the drying beds just prior to removal) and shall be analyzed for the following constituents at the frequencies listed below. All constituents shall be analyzed for total concentrations for comparison with TTLC criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the STLC limit for that substance.

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Sampling/Analysis
Quantity	Tons or yds ³	measured	During Removal
Location of Disposal	site		" "
Moisture Content	%	Grab	Annually (July)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Ammonia (as N)	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Nitrate (as N)	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Total Phosphorus	mg/kg	Grab	" "
pH	pH units	Grab	" "
Grease & Oil	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Arsenic	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Boron	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Cadmium	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Copper	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Chromium	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Lead	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Nickel	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Mercury	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Molybdenum	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Selenium	mg/kg	Grab	" "
Zinc	mg/kg	Grab	" "

OUTFALL AND DIFFUSER INSPECTION

Tri-annually (2004 and 2007), the Discharger shall conduct an inspection of the outfall pipe/diffuser system to ensure the proper operation and structural integrity of the system. This inspection shall include general observations and photographic records of the outfall pipe/diffuser system and the surrounding ocean bottom in the vicinity of the outfall/diffuser. The inspection shall be conducted along the outfall pipe/diffuser system from landfall to its ocean terminus. A report detailing inspection results shall be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA with the annual report required in Standard Provision C.16.

SEWAGE SPILL REPORTING

Reporting to the Regional Board

1. Sewage spills greater than 1,000 gallons and/or all sewage spills that enter a water body of the State, or occur where public contact is likely, regardless of the size, shall be reported to the Regional Board by telephone as soon as notification is possible and can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, and no later than 24 hours from the time that the Discharger has knowledge of the overflow.

2. Unless fully contained, sewage spills to storm drains tributary to Waters of the United States shall be reported as discharges to surface waters.
3. A written report of all relevant information shall be submitted to the Regional Board within five days of the spill, and shall include no less information than is required on the current Sewage Spill Report Form (see Attachment D), or equivalent, as approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Attachments to the report should be used as appropriate, and incidents requiring more time than the five-day period must be followed by periodic written status reports until issue closure. Photographs taken during the sewage spill incident and cleanup shall be submitted to the Regional Board in hard copy and electronic format.
4. The Dischargers shall sample all spills to surface waters to determine their effects on surface waters and submit the data to the Executive Officer in the next monthly monitoring report. Samples shall, at minimum, be analyzed for total and fecal coliform bacteria and enterococcus bacteria for spills to marine water, and fecal coliform bacteria for spills to fresh water. Sampling shall be conducted in the affected receiving water body upstream, at, and downstream of the spill's point of entry, and as necessary to characterize the spill's impact and to ensure adequate clean-up.
5. Spills under 1,000 gallons that do not enter a water body shall be reported to the Regional Board in writing and electronically (Excel spreadsheet preferred) within the next monthly monitoring report. Such reports shall include, at a minimum, a tabular summary of spill dates, locations, volumes, whether the spill discharged to surface waters (including conveyances thereto) or land, whether cleanup and/or disinfection was performed, the spill's cause, the number of spills at the location in the last three years, and weather conditions.

This policy is subject to revision by the Executive Officer.

Contact Information

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-5411
Ph: (805) 549-3147
FAX: (805) 549-0397

6. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board with the annual report required above, a summary of all spills between January 1st and December 31st of the previous year. The summary shall include the following information for each spill:
 - a. Information requested in the Sewage Spill Report Form (Attachment D);
 - b. How the spill volume was estimated and/or calculated;
 - c. Photograph(s) of spill, if taken;
 - d. Where the spill entered any storm drain inlet or surface waters;
 - e. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the spill, and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
 - f. Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the spill, and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
 - g. Any additional correspondence and follow-up reports, as necessary, to supplement the Sewage Spill Report Form and to provide detailed information on cause, response, adverse effects, corrective actions, preventative measures, or other information.

The annual summary shall include detailed evaluations of repetitive or chronically occurring circumstances, such as problematic collection system areas or common spill causes, and the corrective actions taken to address such systematic problems. If no sewage spills occurred in the last calendar year, a statement certifying that no sewage spills occurred may be submitted in lieu of the annual summary.

Reporting to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services

7. In accordance with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) 2002 Fact Sheet regarding the reporting of sewage releases, the California Water Code, commencing with Section 13271, requires that a discharge of sewage to State waters must be reported to OES.

To report sewage releases of 1,000 gallons or more (currently the federal reportable quantity) to OES, verbally notify the OES Warning Center at: (800) 852-7550, or (916) 845-8911.

The following fax number should be used *for follow-up information only*: (916) 262-1677. The reportable quantity is subject to revision by the State of California. OES reporting requirements for sewage releases and hazardous materials can be located on the OES Website @ www.oes.ca.gov in the California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance. The OES Hazardous Materials Unit staff is available for questions at (916) 845-8741.

OES Reporting Exceptions: Notification to OES of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or hazardous substances is not required if: 1) the discharge to State waters is a result of a cleanup or emergency response by a public agency; 2) the discharge occurs on land only and does not affect State waters; or 3) the discharge is in compliance with applicable waste discharge requirements. These exceptions apply only to the Discharger's responsibility to report to OES, and do not alter the Regional Board's reporting policies or waste discharge requirements.

REPORTING

Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted for all monitoring and sampling herein, by the last day of the month following the monitoring event. An annual summary report shall be submitted by January 30th of each year in accordance with Standard Provision C.16. The annual report shall include narrative, tabular and graphical summaries of the information specified in Standard Provision C.16 and need not include duplication of laboratory reports submitted with monthly monitoring reports. The annual report shall also include a summary of any spills or overflows from the District's collection system and summary of brine disposal activities. Annual reports shall also include results of Ocean Water, Benthic Sediment, Benthic Biota, Pretreatment and Biosolids Monitoring as described above.

Note on detection limits: When the effluent limit is below the detection limit, compliance determinations based on analysis of a single sample shall only be undertaken if the concentration of the constituent of concern in the sample is greater than or equal to the detection limit.

If results of monitoring a constituent appear to violate effluent limitations based on a weekly, monthly, 30-day, or six-month period, but compliance or non-compliance cannot be validated because sampling is too infrequent, the frequency of sampling shall be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency shall be maintained until the Executive Officer agrees the original monitoring frequency may be resumed, as stated in B.2 of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements.

ORDERED BY: _____
Executive Officer

September 10, 2004
Date

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region
SEWAGE OVERFLOW REPORT**

(Include all available details (use attachments as needed) – submit follow-up written reports as necessary)

Reporting Party		Phone	
Discharger		Phone	
Address		City	

Date Of Overflow		Time Overflow Began		Time Overflow Stopped	
Location/Address of Overflow Origin					
Volume Of Overflow (Gallons)		Path Of Overflow			
Waterbody/Bodies Affected					
Cause Of Overflow (grease, roots, vandalism, pump station failure, etc.)					

Action Taken To Stop Overflow					
Time Cleanup Began		Time Cleanup Complete			
Discussion Of Cleanup					
Were Public Health Warnings Posted, And If So, Where?		Number Of Overflows In Same Location In Last Three Years			
Discussion Of Measures Taken To Prevent Overflows At This Location					

Agencies Notified (Please Check)	County Env. Health	Office of Emergency Services	Fish and Game	County Board Of Supervisors	Other (List)
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SIGNATURE / TITLE		DATE	
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