

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

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R3-2005-0038  
NPDES NO. CA0048682**

Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 442004003

FOR

**RMC PACIFIC MATERIALS  
DAVENPORT CEMENT PLANT  
Santa Cruz County**

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

1. **Facility Owner.** RMC Pacific Materials, Inc. (RMC), Highway 1, Davenport, CA 95017, operates a cement manufacturing plant (Plant) on real property owned by RMC Pacific Materials.
  - c. Storage areas for raw materials, shown on Attachment B;
  - d. A closed CKD landfill, shown on Attachment B (regulated by WDRs Order No. 94-66);
  - e. A stormwater runoff collection and reuse pond (Pond);
  - f. A stormwater runoff collection pond; and
  - g. The cement plant, shown on Attachment B.
2. **Facility Location.** The Plant is next to the community of Davenport in Santa Cruz County, as shown on Attachment A. The address is 700 Highway One, Davenport, CA 95017.
3. **Purpose of Order.** On October 22, 2004, the Discharger submitted an application for authorization to discharge wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Board last issued NPDES Permit No. CA0048682 (Waste Discharge Requirements Order (WDRs) No. 00-19) on May 19, 2000. The Board has regulated waste discharges from the Plant since June 10, 1971.
4. **Pollutant sources.** The Plant comprises the following pollutant sources:
  - a. A 12-acre active Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) Pile (regulated by WDRs Order No. 99-23) comprising approximately 640,000 cubic yards, shown on Attachment B. The Discharger is gradually reusing the CKD in its cement production processes;
  - b. The New Canyon Disposal Area, shown on Attachment C, for future use if the Discharger demonstrates the disposal area's siting and design comply with the California Water Code's requirements;
5. **Plant design and treatment capacity.** When needed, the Discharger injects carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into Discharge No. 001 (defined below) to control the pH. As discussed below, the Discharger combines separate wastewater flows to reduce fluvic acid concentrations.

The Discharger controls the volumes of non-contact cooling water (up to 60,000 gpd) and stormwater (estimated at up to 180,000 gpd) with groundwater (up to 180,000 gpd) to minimize the concentration of fluvic acid substances added by the groundwater. (Fluvic acid substances cause effluent chronic toxicity.) The discharge may also include up to 20,000 gpd of excess dust control water.

The Discharger uses the Pond to supply water for the cement manufacturing process. The other stormwater collection pond is not engineered or lined but clarifies the influent stormwater runoff to some extent. During wet weather, this pond sometimes overflows to a nearby storm drain and discharges at 001. The Discharger pumps sanitary waste to the Davenport Sanitation District Wastewater

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Lagoon for treatment and disposal.

6. **Discharge type and disposal method.** Approximately 60,000 gallons per day (gpd) (daily average) is discharged to surface waters from two points. The following describes the discharge types and the discharge points, shown on Attachment "B".

Discharge No. 001 (37°00'54"N, 122°12'02"W). The Plant discharges non-contact cooling water combined with wastewaters described below to a pond in a natural drainage leading to the Pacific Ocean 200 feet downstream. The sampling point is upstream of the pond.

Discharge No. 003 (37°00'41"N, 122°12'43"W). Non-contact cooling water (up to 60,000 gpd) from pack-house compressors discharges to the Pacific Ocean from a pipe extending from the face of a cliff. For the purpose of water conservation, this water is usually pumped to the 001 discharge system. There are no additives to this discharge.

7. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classifies this discharge as a minor discharge.

8. **Geology and topography.** The site topography is moderate to steeply sloping with elevations ranging from 105 to 215 feet above mean sea level. Canyons cut by ephemeral and perennial streams surround the site. Channel sands and gravels, marine terrace deposits, and Santa Cruz Mudstone underlie the site. The channel gravels and marine terrace deposits consist of alluvial gravels of relatively high permeability. The Santa Cruz Mudstone is generally considered an aquitard but fractures can produce higher porosity and secondary permeability flows. Groundwater near the Plant usually flows in a southerly direction. Groundwater in the vicinity of the Plant is about 20 to 50 feet below the ground surface based on monitoring wells near the closed CKD Landfill.

The Simeon-Hosgri fault system (also known as the San Gregorio Fault) is approximately 2 miles from the Plant.

9. **Land uses in the vicinity.** Land use in the surrounding area is primarily agriculture. Commercial and residential land uses exist in

the town of Davenport.

10. **Ocean Plan.** The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) on November 16, 2000. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives and other requirements governing discharge to the Pacific Ocean. The estimated minimum initial dilution ratio (seawater: effluent) of the discharge to the ocean is no more than 2:1.

11. **Thermal Plan.** On May 18, 1972, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a policy regarding 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 September 18, 1975, the State Board amended the Plan to bring it into compliance with the Clean Water Act.

12. **Basin Plan.** The Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coastal Basin, (Basin Plan) was revised and adopted by the Board on September 8, 1994. The Basin Plan incorporates statewide plans and policies by reference and contains a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of State waters.

13. **Beneficial Uses.** Existing and anticipated beneficial uses of the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the discharge include:

- a. Water contact recreation;
- b. Non-contact water recreation;
- c. Industrial service supply;
- d. Navigation;
- e. Mariculture;
- f. Fish spawning;
- g. Marine habitat;
- h. Shellfish harvesting;
- i. Ocean commercial and sport fishing;
- j. Wildlife habitat; and,
- k. Fish migration.

14. **Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.** Effluent is discharged to a portion of the Pacific Ocean designated as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The Sanctuary was officially established on September 15, 1992. Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 mandates the National Marine Sanctuaries Program. The Program protects areas of the

marine environment, which possess conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities of special national significance. The first priority of the Program is the long-term protection of resources within a sanctuary. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary has been recognized for its unique and diverse biological and physical characteristics.

15. **California Environmental Quality Act.** 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.
16. **Anti-degradation Policy.** This order is consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Anti-degradation Policy per 40CFR131.12.
17. **State Board Petition.** Any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Resources Control Board (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 adoption date of this Order. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions are available at [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water\\_laws/cawtrcde/wqpetition\\_instr.html](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_laws/cawtrcde/wqpetition_instr.html), or will be provided upon request.
18. **Clean Water Enforcement and Pollution Prevention Act (Act).** The Act became effective January 1, 2000, and requires the Regional Board to impose mandatory penalties for certain violations of effluent limitations specified in the Order.
19. **Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA).** The Discharger analyzed the discharge and detected no pollutants at levels exceeding effluent limitations. This information and knowledge of Plant operations demonstrates no reasonable potential exists to exceed the Ocean Plan's water quality objectives. However, this Order includes effluent limitations for all Table B pollutants to provide compliance information to the Discharger and the public. MRP No. R3-2005-0038 requires the Discharger to monitor

the effluent for all Ocean Plan toxic pollutants in August 2008.

20. **Anti-backsliding.** 40 CFR 122.44(l) requires effluent limitations for reissued NPDES permits at least as stringent as the previous permit, with some exceptions. Adoption of this Order is consistent with anti-backsliding policies since the effluent limitations, standards, or conditions in this Order are the same as or more stringent than those in WDRs Order No. 00-19 (except for differences due to rounding, significant figures, or undetected calculation errors).
21. **Privilege to Discharge.** A permit and the privilege to discharge waste into waters of the State are conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and of the Clean Water Act (as amended or 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 prevent adverse changes to water quality resulting from the discharge of waste.
22. On January 28, 2005, the Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for the discharge, provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations, and scheduled a public hearing.
23. After considering all comments pertaining to this discharge during a public hearing on May 13, 2005, the Board found this Order is consistent with the above findings.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**, pursuant to authority in Section 13267 and 13383 of the California Water Code that RMC Pacific Materials, its agents, successors, and assigns, may discharge from its Davenport Cement Plant providing they comply with the following:

[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

1985. Applicable paragraphs are referenced in paragraph D.4. of this Order].

Requirements in this Order are provided with the following superscripts to indicate their origin:

- A - Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations Sections 122 & 133.
- B - California Ocean Plan.
- C - Central Coast Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan).
- D - California Thermal Plan

Staff based requirements without superscripts on professional judgment.

All technical and monitoring reports submitted according 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 or 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 Sections 13268 and 13385 of the California Water Code.

#### A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- Discharge of any wastes to the Pacific Ocean at locations other than 37°00'54" N, 122°12'02" W (Discharge No. 001) and 37°00'45" N, 122°12'53" W (Discharge No. 003), as shown on Attachment "B", is prohibited.
- Discharge of any wastes to surface waters other than as authorized by this order is prohibited.

#### B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- Effluent concentrations discharged at points 001 and 003 shall not exceed the following limits:

TABLE A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS				
Constituents	Unit of Measurements	Monthly(30-Day) Average	Weekly(7-Day) Average	Daily Maximum
Grease & Oil <sup>B</sup>	mg/L	25	40	75
Settleable Solids <sup>A</sup>	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
pH <sup>B</sup>	Within 6.0 to 9.0 at all times			
Flow; Point 001	MGD	0.8	-	-
Flow, Point 003	MGD	0.07	-	-
Temperature <sup>D</sup>	°F	-	-	74
Suspended Solids <sup>A</sup>	mg/L			50 <sup>1</sup>
	lbs/day			168 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This limit shall not apply during storms greater than the 10-year, 24-hour duration storm.

<sup>2</sup> For flows less than 0.4 MGD, mass emission rates shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate."

- Effluent shall not exceed the following Limits:<sup>B</sup>

TABLE B (B.2.A) - TOXIC MATERIALS LIMITATIONS				
OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE				
	Limiting Concentrations			
	Units of Measurement	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	µg/L	18	90	230

<b>TABLE B (B.2.A) - TOXIC MATERIALS LIMITATIONS</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE</b>				
	<b>Limiting Concentrations</b>			
	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>6-Month Median</b>	<b>Daily Maximum</b>	<b>Instantaneous Maximum</b>
Cadmium	µg/L	3	12	30
Chromium (Hex) <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	6	24	60
Copper	µg/L	5	30	86
Lead	µg/L	6	20	60
Mercury	µg/L	0.12	0.48	1.2
Nickel	µg/L	15	60	150
Selenium	µg/L	45	180	450
Silver	µg/L	1.78	8.08	20.7
Zinc	µg/L	40	220	584
Cyanide <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	3	12	30
Total Chlorine Residual <sup>3</sup>	µg/L	6	20	180
Ammonia (expressed as N)	µg/L	1,800	7,200	18,000
Acute Toxicity	TUa	-	1.0	-
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	NA	3	NA
Phenolic Compounds (nonchlorinated)	µg/L	90	360	900
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	3	12	30
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.027	0.05	0.08
Endrin	µg/L	0.006	0.01	0.018
HCH	µg/L	0.01	0.02	0.036
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.			

<sup>1</sup> Dischargers may at their option meet this limitation as a total chromium limitation.

<sup>2</sup> If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regional Board (subject to EPA approval) 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. Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation. Most recent edition.).

<sup>3</sup> Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours, shall be determined through the use of the following equation:

$$\log y = -0.43 (\log x) + 1.8$$

where:  $y$  = the water quality objective (in µg/L) to apply when chlorine is being discharged;  
 $x$  = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes.

<b>TABLE B (B.2.B) - TOXIC MATERIALS LIMITATIONS</b>		
<b>OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH - NON CARCINOGENS</b>		
<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>30-day average</b>
Acrolein	µg/L	660
Antimony	µg/L	3.6x 10 <sup>3</sup>

<b>TABLE B (B.2.B) - TOXIC MATERIALS LIMITATIONS</b>		
<b>OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH - NON CARCINOGENS</b>		
<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>30-day average</b>
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	13.2
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	3.6x 10 <sup>3</sup>
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	1,710
Chromium (III)	µg/L	5.7 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	1 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	1 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	2.4 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	660
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	10
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	1 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Fluoranthene	µg/L	45
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	170
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	4.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Thallium	µg/L	10
Toluene	µg/L	2.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Tributyltin	µg/L	4.2 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	1.62 x 10 <sup>6</sup>

<b>OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH - CARCINOGENS</b>		
<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>30-day average</b>
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.3
Aldrin	µg/L	6.6 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
Benzene	µg/L	17.7
Benzidine	µg/L	2.1 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Beryllium	µg/L	0.01
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.135
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	10
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	2.7
Chlordane	µg/L	6.9 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	25.8
Chloroform	µg/L	390
DDT	µg/L	5.1 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	50
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.02
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	390
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.27
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	18.6
Dichloromethane	µg/L	1,350
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	26.7
Dieldrin	µg/L	1.2 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	7.8
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.48
Halomethanes	µg/L	390
Heptachlor	µg/L	2.2 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	6 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	6.3 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	40
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	7.5

OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – CARCINOGENS		
Chemical	Units of Measurement	30-day average
Isophorone	µg/L	21.6 x 10 <sup>2</sup>
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	20
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	0.84
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	7.5
PAHs	µg/L	0.0264
PCBs	µg/L	5.7 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>
TCDD equivalents	µg/L	1.2 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	6.9
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	6
Toxaphene	µg/L	6.3 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	80
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	28.2
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.87
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	108

Notes: During any 24-hour period, the effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Daily Mass Emission Rate." Violation of the "Instantaneous Maximum" or "Maximum Allowable Daily Emission Rate" must be reported to the Board within 24 hours. During any six-month period, the effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate."

Effluent Limitations are based on California Ocean Plan criteria using a minimum initial dilution of 2:1. If actual dilution is found to be less than or more than this value, it will be recalculated and the Order revised.

2. Effluent shall be free of materials and substances that<sup>C</sup>:
  - 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. significantly decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life, and
  - e. materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

### C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS<sup>B</sup>

(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 in the receiving water.)

The discharge shall not cause:

1. Floating particulates or grease and oil to be visible on the ocean surface<sup>C</sup>.
2. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface<sup>C</sup>.
3. Significant reduction in transmittance of natural light in ocean waters outside the zone of initial dilution<sup>C</sup>.
4. Change in the rate of deposition of inert solids

and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments such that benthic communities are degraded<sup>C</sup>.

5. The dissolved oxygen concentration outside the zone of initial dilution to be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally.<sup>C</sup>
6. The pH outside the zone of initial dilution to be changed more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.<sup>C</sup>
7. Dissolved sulfide concentrations in waters near sediments to significantly increase above natural conditions.<sup>C</sup>
8. Concentrations of the substances listed in Effluent Limitation No. B.2. to increase in marine sediments to levels which would degrade indigenous biota.<sup>C</sup>
9. Objectionable aquatic growth or
10. Temperature of the receiving water to adversely affect beneficial uses<sup>D</sup>.

### D. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2005-0038, as ordered by the Executive Officer and shall implement the MRP upon adoption of the Order.
2. The requirements prescribed by this Order supersede requirements prescribed by Order

- No. 00-19, adopted by the Board on May 19, 2000. Order No. 00-19 is hereby rescinded.
3. For the purposes of this Order, the zone of initial dilution shall mean the surf zone five meters on either side of the point where each discharge enters the ocean.
  4. The Discharger shall comply with all items of the January, 1985, *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant - Discharge Elimination System Permits*, except Item Nos. A.1., A.13., A.21.; C.3., C.5., C.9., C.17.; D.1, E.1. and E.2. Paragraph (a) of item E.1. shall apply only if the bypass is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation.
  5. This Order expires May 13, 2010, 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 November 1, 2009, if it wishes to continue the discharge.
  6. This Permit may be modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122 and 124, to include appropriate conditions or limits based on newly available information, or to implement any EPA-approved new State water quality objectives. Newly available information shall include a recovery plan or other plan for a rare, threatened or endangered species that is covered by the rare, threatened or endangered species beneficial use of the receiving water.
  7. The Discharger shall conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) if the discharge consistently exceeds effluent toxicity limits. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source(s) of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level. If the Discharger identifies specific substances that are rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to surface waters, but not as the result of dilution, analysis may be conducted after samples have been adjusted to remove the influence of those substances.

The basis of the TRE shall be EPA's *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I, Toxicity Characterization Procedures, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, 1991b (EPA 600-6-91-003), *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II, Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993a (EPA 600-R-92-080), *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III, Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993b (EPA 600-R-92-081), and *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA 833-B-99-002, August 1999, or revised editions.

The Discharger shall initiate a TRE according to the following schedule:

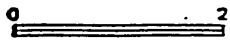
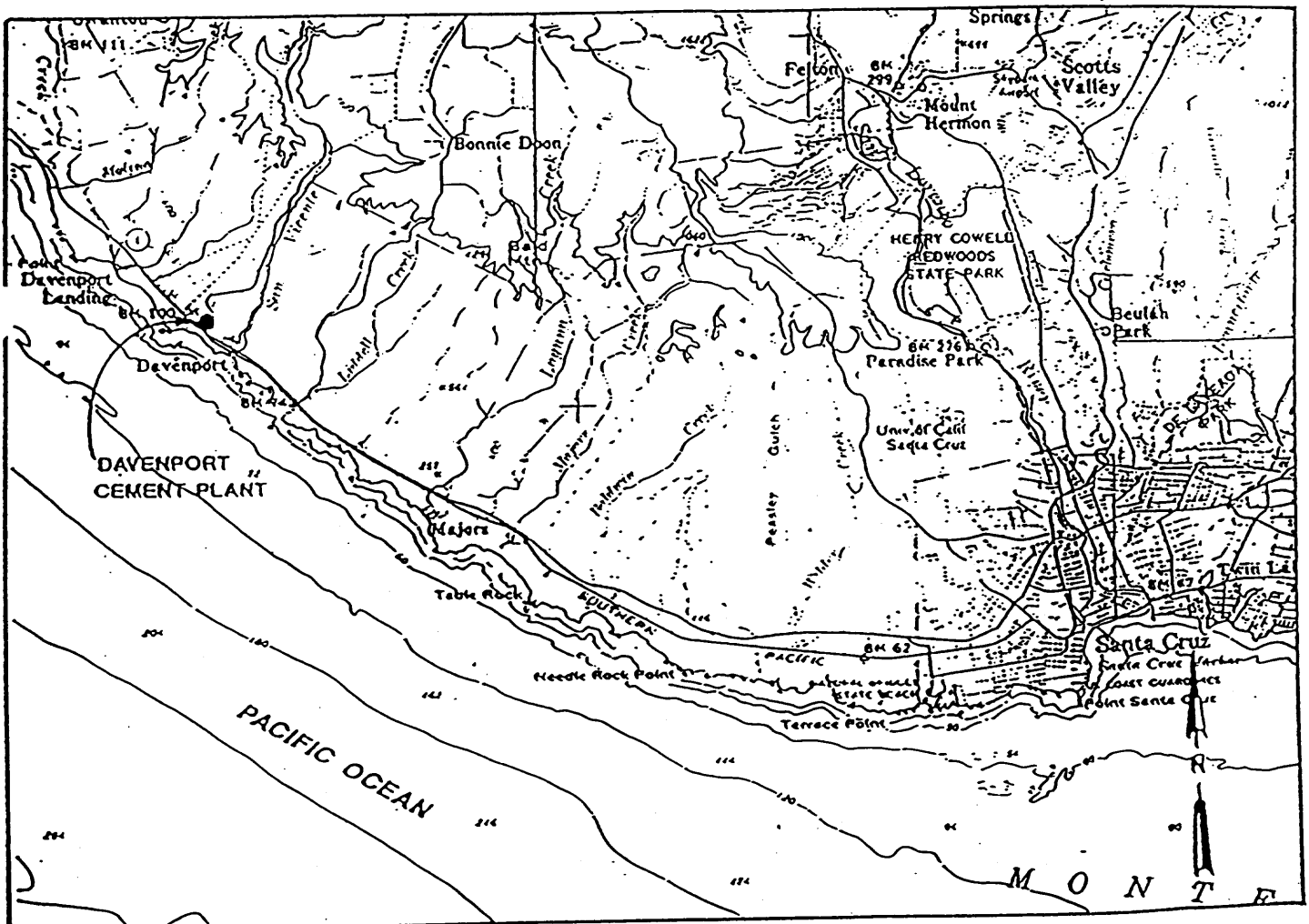
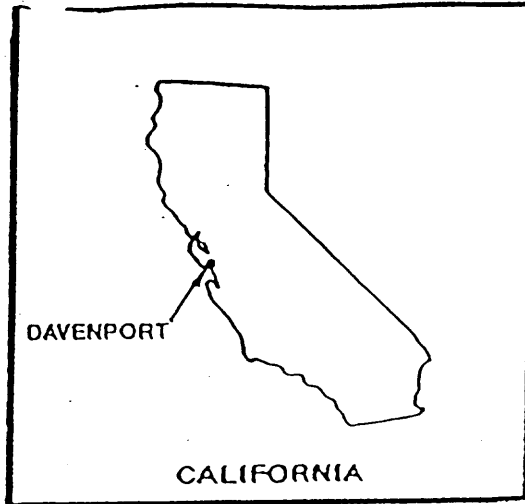
- a. Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where the source is known [Within 24 hours of identification of noncompliance].
- b. Submit to the Executive Officer a TRE study plan describing the toxicity reduction procedures to be employed [Within 60 days of identification of noncompliance].
- c. Initiate the TRE [Time schedule to be determined by the Executive Officer].
- d. Conduct the TRE following the procedures in the TRE study plan [Time schedule to be determined by the Executive Officer].
- e. Submit the results of the TRE, including summary of findings, required corrective actions, and all results and data [Within 60 days of completing the TRE].
- f. Implement corrective actions to meet permit limits and conditions [Within 7 days of notification by the Executive Officer].
- g. Return to regular monitoring after implementing corrective measures and approval by the Executive Officer [One-year period or as specified in the TRE study plan].

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 May 13, 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



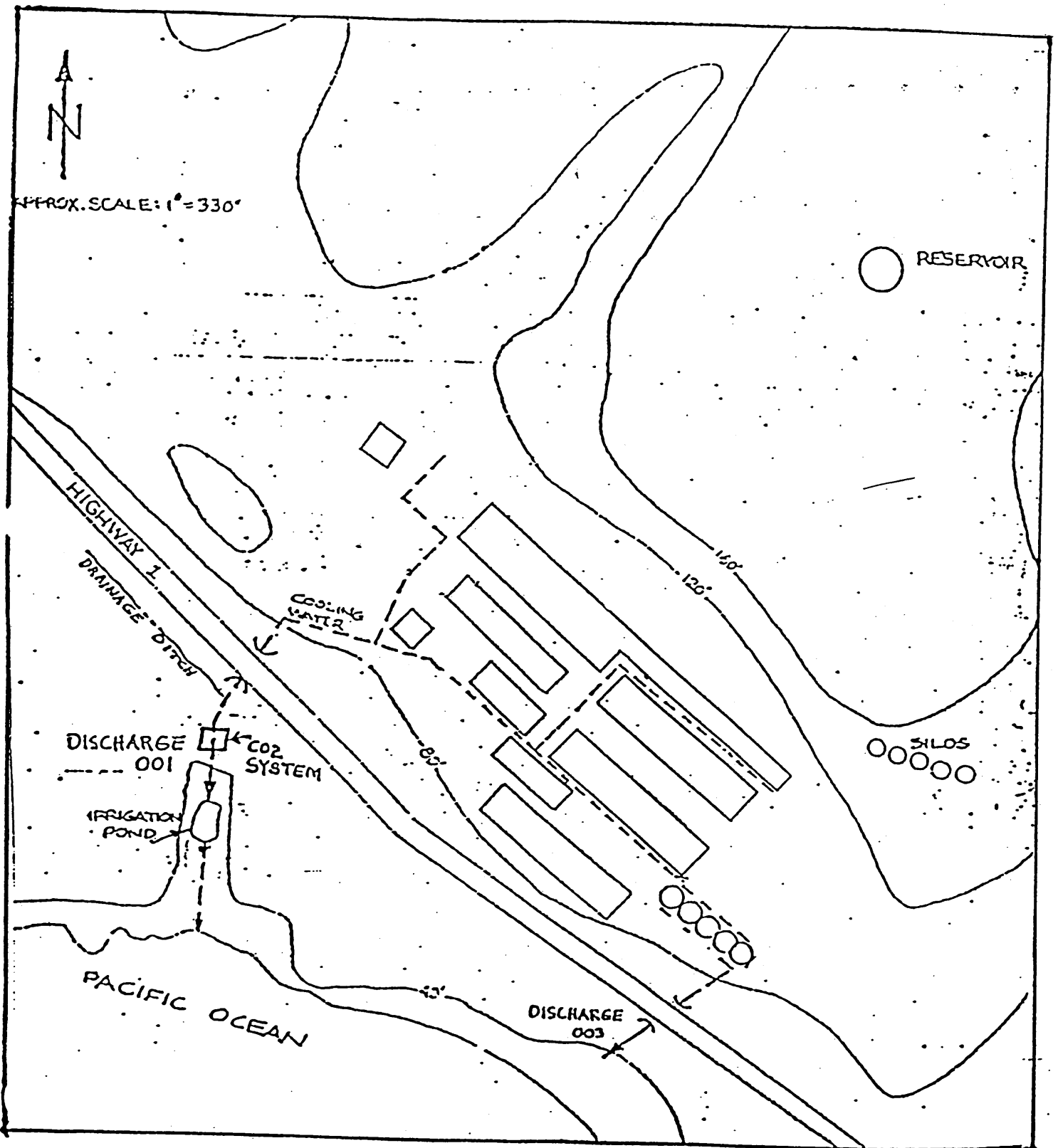


Scale in Miles

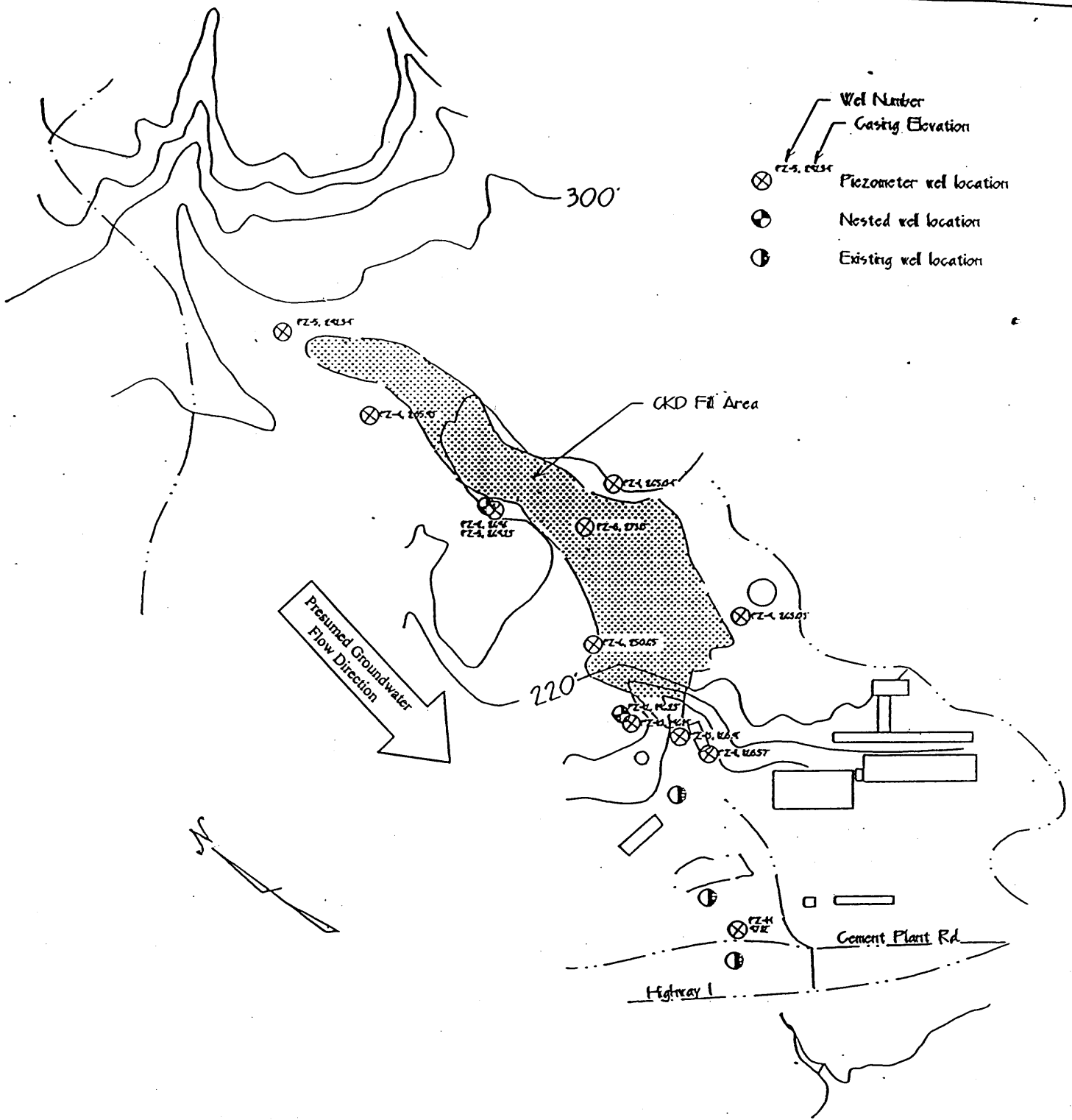
### ATTACHMENT A

<b>RMC PACIFIC MATERIALS</b>					
<small>4441 HALL CENTER PARKWAY P.O. BOX 5151 PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA 94566</small>					
<b>DAVENPORT CEMENT PLANT</b>				<b>FIGURE 1</b>	
<b>SITE LOCATION MAP</b>					
<b>DATE</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>FILE</b>	<b>DRAWING NUMBER</b>	<b>REV</b>
4-23-66	AS SHOWN	LES			1

RMC LONESTAR  
SANTA CRUZ CEMENT PLANT  
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



ATTACHMENT B



<b>RMC PACIFIC MATERIALS</b>					
6601 KOLL CENTER PARKWAY-P.O. BOX 5252-PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA 94566					
<b>FIGURE 16</b>					
<b>Piezometer Well Locations</b>					
DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	FILE	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
9-9-96	1:7200	LBS		valypz3jgd	3

**ATTACHMENT C**