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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

ORDER NO. R3-2006-0084

NPDES NO. CA00478994

WASTE DISCHARGER IDENTIFICATION NO. 3 42 010 7001

The following Discharger is authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order:

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Discharger | Montecito Sanitary District |
| Name of Facility | Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility |
| Facility Address | 1042 Monte Cristo Lane |
| | Santa Barbara, CA 93108 |
| | Santa Barbara County |

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a **major** discharge.

The Discharger is authorized to discharge from the following discharge points as set forth below:

| Discharge Point | Effluent Description | Discharge Point Latitude | Discharge Point Longitude | Receiving Water |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 001 | Secondary Treated Municipal Effluent | 34 ° 24' 48" N | 119 ° 38' 52" W | Pacific Ocean |

| | |
|---|---|
| The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted this Order on: | December 1, 2006 |
| This Order shall become effective on: | January 20, 2007 (or 50 days after adoption) |
| This Order shall expire on: | December 1, 2011, unless administratively extended by the Executive Officer pursuant to 40 CFR 122.6(d) |
| The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than: | 180 days prior to the Order expiration date |

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. 01-116 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations

adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on December 1, 2006.

Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer

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**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
REGION 3, CENTRAL COAST REGION**

**ORDER NO. R3-2006-0084
NPDES NO. CA0047899**

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order:

| | |
|---|---|
| Discharger | Montecito Sanitary District |
| Name of Facility | Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility |
| Facility Address | 1042 Monte Cristo Lane |
| | Santa Barbara, CA 93108 |
| | Santa Barbara County |
| Facility Contact, Title, and Phone | Dianne Gabriel, General Manager, (805) 969-4200 |
| Mailing Address | 1042 Monte Cristo Lane, Santa Barbara, CA 93108 |
| Type of Facility | Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) |
| Facility Design Flow | 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) |

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. The Montecito Sanitary District (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging under Order No. 01-116, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0047899. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge/Application and supplemental information dated June 2, 2006, and applied for a NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 1.5 MGD (average dry weather flow) of secondary treated wastewater from the Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility (hereinafter Facility) to the Pacific Ocean. Upon determining that the Report of Waste Discharge/Application was incomplete, staff required the Discharger to submit additional information. Staff deemed the application complete during a meeting on July 21, 2006, and in writing on July 31, 2006.

B. Facility Description. The Discharger owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system to provide sewerage service to the community of Montecito. The treatment system consists of comminution, aerated activated sludge tanks, secondary clarification, chlorination, and dechlorination. Waste activated sludge, once used in the activated sludge tanks, is sent to a dissolved air flotation (DAF) tank for thickening. The sludge is pumped from the DAF to an aerobic digester for further decomposition. The sludge is then pumped from the aerobic digester to a dewatering belt press. The dewatered biosolids are then stockpiled in a holding bin, which is then hauled from the site by a composting company. Wastewater is discharged from Discharge 001 (see table on cover page) to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United

States within the South Coast Hydrologic Unit. Attachment B provides a site map of the area around the facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the facility.

Wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through a 1,550-foot outfall/diffuser system. The outfall (Discharge Point 001) terminates in the Santa Barbara Channel / Pacific Ocean (34°24'48" N. Latitude, 119° 38'52" W. Longitude) in approximately 35 feet of water. The hydraulic capacity of the outfall is 1.5 MGD. The minimum initial dilution ratio of seawater to effluent is 89:1.

- C. Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4, Division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).
- D. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Central Coast Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and through special studies. Attachments A through F, which contain background information and rationale for Order requirements, are hereby incorporated into this Order and, thus, constitute part of the Findings for this Order.
- E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under California Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21000-21177. This action regulates an existing facility and involves negligible or no expansion of use, and is also exempt from the provisions of the CEQA in accordance with Section 15301, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations
- F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at Section 122.44, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) 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 Part 133, and Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
- G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 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) mandates 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, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA 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).

H. Water Quality Control Plans. The Central Coast Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) in 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for the Pacific Ocean. In addition, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the Central Coast Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean are as follows:

| Discharge Point | Receiving Water Name | Basin Plan Beneficial Use(s) |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| 001 | Pacific Ocean | <p><u>Existing:</u> water contact recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); industrial service supply (IND); navigation (NAV); marine habitat (MAR); shellfish harvesting (SHELL); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); wildlife habitat (WILD); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN).</p> |

The Basin Plan relies primarily on the requirements of the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (2005 Ocean Plan) for protection of the beneficial uses of the State ocean waters. The Basin Plan, however, may contain additional water quality objectives applicable to the discharger.

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

- I. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (2005 Ocean Plan)* in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, and 2005. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on April 21, 2005, and it became effective on February 14, 2006. The 2005 Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The 2005 Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the State to be protected as summarized below:

| Discharge Point | Receiving Water | 2005 Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Outfall 001 | Pacific Ocean | Industrial water supply; water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; mariculture; preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS); rare and endangered species; marine habitat; fish spawning and shellfish harvesting |

In order to protect the beneficial uses, the 2005 Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program of implementation. Requirements of this Order implement the 2005 Ocean Plan.

- J. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, U.S. EPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 C.F.R. § 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641; (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to U.S. EPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by U.S. EPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to U.S. EPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by U.S. EPA.
- K. **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 on pollutants listed in Table IV-1. These restrictions are discussed in Section IV.C. of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement at the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically 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. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations are based on the Ocean Plan, which was approved by U.S. EPA on February 14, 2006. 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 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.

- L. Antidegradation Policy.** 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 No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in Section III.C.2. of the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
- M. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** CWA Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and federal regulations at 40 CFR, Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with some minor exceptions due only to the appropriate use of rounding the results of effluent limit calculations for this Order.
- N. Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. California Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the regional water boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements.
- O. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
- P. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Central Coast Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste

Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

- Q. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Central Coast 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 (Attachment F) of this Order.
- R. 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 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.
- S. California Water Code Section 13241.** This Order contains restrictions on individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by the federal Clean Water Act. Individual pollutant restrictions consist of technology-based restrictions and water quality-based effluent limitations. The technology-based effluent limitations are specified in federal regulations as discussed in Attachment F, Section IV.B, and the permit's technology-based pollutant restrictions are no more stringent than required by the Clean Water Act. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically 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 water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the California Toxics Rule, the California Toxics Rule is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations are based on the California Ocean Plan, which U.S. EPA approved January 20, 2005. 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 USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the [Clean Water] Act" pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 131.21(c)(1). As stated in Attachment F, certain water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order are contained in the 2005 Ocean Plan which was approved by U.S. EPA, and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the technology-based requirements of the Clean Water Act and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the Clean Water Act.
- T. Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (General WDRs).** The General WDRs, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, adopted May 2, 2006, applies to publicly owned sanitary sewer systems (collection systems) that are one mile or greater in length. The General WDRs requires collection system entities to

develop a Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP). SSMPs are required to include goals, organization, legal authority, operations and maintenance program, design and performance provisions, overflow emergency response plan, fats, oils, and greases (FOG) control program, systems evaluations and capacity assurance program, monitoring, measures, and program modifications, and SSMP Program audit. Additionally, the General WDRs requires the collection system entities to report sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). Collection system entities are required to report SSOs that are greater than 1,000 gallons. Furthermore, some entities must also report SSOs less than 1,000 gallons discharging to surface waters or storm drains or that threaten public health. Reporting provisions are set forth in the General WDRs. Reporting shall occur through the Statewide Online SSO database. Reporting times vary depending on discharge amount and destination.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location other than 34°24'48" N Latitude, 119°38'52" W Longitude is prohibited.
- B. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except, in the case of bypasses, as allowed in Standard Provision I.G of Attachment D, *Federal Standard Provisions*.
- C. Bypass of the treatment facility and discharge of wastewater not meeting this Order's discharge specification is prohibited.
- D. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radioactive waste in the ocean is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

[NOTE: Throughout this Order, staff used the following references to indicate the general origin of various requirements. Please refer to the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) for detailed information.]

- CFR Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations
- OP California Ocean Plan (2005)
- BP Central Coast Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)
- CCR California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Sections 7957 and 7958

The definitions of terms in quotation marks throughout this Order are located in the attached Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions (Attachment D-1), or the 2005 Ocean Plan.]

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

- a. The discharge of secondary treated effluent shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location 001 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E):

Table IV-1 – Effluent Limitations for Major Constituents and Properties of Wastewater

| Parameter | Units | 30-day Average | 7-day Average | Maximum Daily |
|--|-----------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (CBOD ₅) | mg/L | 25 | 40 | 85 |
| | % removal | Not less than 85% | N/A | N/A |
| | lbs/day | 310 ¹ | 500 ¹ | 1,100 ¹ |
| | mg/L | 30 | 45 | 90 |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | % removal | Not less than 85% | N/A | N/A |
| | lbs/day | 380 ¹ | 570 ¹ | 1,100 ¹ |
| pH | pH units | 6 to 9 at all times | | |
| Grease & Oil | mg/L | 25 | 40 | 75 |
| | lbs/day | 310 ¹ | 500 ¹ | 940 ¹ |
| Settleable Solids | mL/L | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 75 | 100 | 230 |

¹ – For flows less than 1.5 MGD, mass emission rates shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emissions Rate."

Table IV-2 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life – Derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B

| | Units of Measurement | 6-Month Median ⁴ | Daily Maximum ⁵ | Instantaneous Maximum ⁶ |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Arsenic | µg/L | 450 | 2,600 | 6,900 |
| | lb/Day | 5.7 | 33 | 87 |
| Cadmium | µg/L | 90 | 360 | 900 |
| | lb/Day | 1.1 | 4.5 | 11 |
| Chromium (Hexavalent) ¹ | µg/L | 180 | 720 | 1800 |
| | lb/Day | 2.3 | 9.0 | 23 |
| Copper | µg/L | 92 | 900 | 2500 |
| | lb/Day | 1.2 | 11 | 32 |
| Lead | µg/L | 180 | 720 | 1,800 |

Table IV-2 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life – Derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B

| | Units of Measurement ^t | 6-Month Median ⁴ | Daily Maximum ⁵ | Instantaneous Maximum ⁶ |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | lb/Day | 2.3 | 9.0 | 23 |
| Mercury | µg/L | 3.6 | 14 | 36 |
| | lb/Day | 0.045 | 0.18 | 0.45 |
| Nickel | µg/L | 450 | 1,800 | 4,500 |
| | lb/Day | 5.6 | 23 | 56 |
| Selenium | µg/L | 1,400 | 5,400 | 14,000 |
| | lb/Day | 17 | 68 | 170 |
| Silver | µg/L | 49 | 240 | 620 |
| | lb/Day | 0.61 | 3.0 | 7.7 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 1,200 | 6,500 | 17,000 |
| | lb/Day | 14 | 81 | 220 |
| Cyanide ² | µg/L | 90 | 360 | 900 |
| | lb/Day | 1.1 | 4.5 | 11 |
| Total Chlorine Residual ³ | µg/L | 180 | 720 | 5400 |
| | lb/Day | 2.3 | 9.0 | 68 |
| Ammonia (as N) | µg/L | 54,000 | 220,000 | 540,000 |
| | lb/Day | 680 | 2,700 | 6,800 |
| Chronic Toxicity | TUc | ---- | 76 | ---- |
| Acute Toxicity | TUa | ---- | 3.0 | ---- |
| Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated) | µg/L | 2,700 | 11,000 | 27,000 |
| | lb/Day | 34 | 140 | 340 |
| Chlorinated Phenolics | µg/L | 90 | 360 | 900 |
| | lb/Day | 1.1 | 4.5 | 11 |
| Endosulfan | µg/L | 0.81 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| | lb/Day | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Endrin | µg/L | 0.18 | 0.36 | 0.54 |
| | lb/Day | 0.0023 | 0.0045 | 0.0068 |
| HCH | µg/L | 0.36 | 0.72 | 1.1 |
| | lb/Day | 0.0045 | 0.009 | 0.014 |
| Radioactivity | Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to Section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect. | | | |

¹ Dischargers may, at their option, meet this limitation as a total chromium limitation.^{OP}

² If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to U.S. 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 the approved method in 40 CFR PART 136, as revised July 1, 2003, or later.^{OP}

- 3 Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours shall be determined using the following equation:

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

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

The applicable effluent limitation must then be determined using Equation No. 1 from the 2005 Ocean Plan.^{OP}

- 4 The six-month median shall apply as a moving median of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month median effluent concentration as Ce and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to Equation 3 of the 2005 Ocean Plan).^{OP} Also see Order Section VII, *Compliance Determination*, below.
- 5 The daily maximum shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as Ce and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to Equation 3 of the 2005 Ocean Plan).^{OP} Also see Order Section VII, *Compliance Determination*, below.
- 6 The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.^{OP} Also see Order Section VII, *Compliance Determination*, below.

**Table IV-3 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health –
 Non-Carcinogens – Derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B**

| Chemical | Units of Measurement | 30-day average |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Acrolein | µg/L | 20,000 |
| | lb/Day | 250 |
| Antimony | µg/L | 110,000 |
| | lb/Day | 1,400 |
| bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane | µg/L | 400 |
| | lb/Day | 5.0 |
| bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether | µg/L | 110,000 |
| | lb/Day | 1,400 |
| chlorobenzene | µg/L | 51,000 |
| | lb/Day | 640 |
| chromium (III) | µg/L | 17,000,000 |
| | lb/Day | 210,000 |
| di-n-butyl phthalate | µg/L | 320,000 |
| | lb/Day | 3,900 |
| dichlorobenzenes | µg/L | 460,000 |

**Table IV-3 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health –
 Non-Carcinogens – Derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B**

| Chemical | Units of Measurement | 30-day average |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | lb/Day | 5,700 |
| diethyl phthalate | µg/L | 3,000,000 |
| | lb/Day | 37,000 |
| dimethyl phthalate | µg/L | 74,000,000 |
| | lb/Day | 920,000 |
| 4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol | µg/L | 20,000 |
| | lb/Day | 250 |
| 2,4-dinitrophenol | µg/L | 360 |
| | lb/Day | 4.5 |
| ethylbenzene | µg/L | 370,000 |
| | lb/Day | 4,600 |
| fluoranthene` | µg/L | 1,400 |
| | lb/Day | 17 |
| hexachlorocyclopentadiene | µg/L | 5,200 |
| | lb/Day | 65 |
| nitrobenzene | µg/L | 440 |
| | lb/Day | 5.5 |
| thallium | µg/L | 180 |
| | lb/Day | 2.3 |
| toluene | µg/L | 7,700,000 |
| | lb/Day | 96,000 |
| tributyltin | µg/L | 0.14 |
| | lb/Day | 0.0016 |
| 1,1,1-trichloroethane | µg/L | 49,000,000 |
| | lb/Day | 610,000 |

**Table IV-4 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health – Carcinogens
 – Derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B**

| Chemical | Units of Measurement | 30-day average |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|
| acrylonitrile | µg/L | 9.0 |
| | lb/Day | 0.11 |
| aldrin | µg/L | 0.002 |
| | lb/Day | 0.000025 |
| benzene | µg/L | 530 |
| | lb/Day | 6.6 |
| benzidine | µg/L | 0.0062 |

**Table IV-4 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health – Carcinogens
 – Derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B**

| Chemical | Units of Measurement | 30-day average |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | lb/Day | 0.000078 |
| beryllium | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 3.0 |
| | lb/Day | 0.037 |
| bis(2-chloroethyl)ether | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 4.1 |
| | lb/Day | 0.05 |
| bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 320 |
| | lb/Day | 3.9 |
| carbon tetrachloride | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 81 |
| | lb/Day | 1.0 |
| chlordane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.0021 |
| | lb/Day | 0.00003 |
| chlorodibromomethane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 770 |
| | lb/Day | 9.7 |
| chloroform | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 12,000 |
| | lb/Day | 150 |
| DDT | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.015 |
| | lb/Day | 0.00019 |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 1,600 |
| | lb/Day | 20 |
| 3,3-dichlorobenzidine | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.73 |
| | lb/Day | 0.0091 |
| 1,2-dichloroethane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 2,500 |
| | lb/Day | 32 |
| 1,1-dichloroethylene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 81 |
| | lb/Day | 1.0 |
| dichlorobromomethane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 560 |
| | lb/Day | 7.0 |
| dichloromethane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 41,000 |
| | lb/Day | 510 |
| 1,3-dichloropropene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 800 |
| | lb/Day | 10 |
| dieldrin | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.0036 |
| | lb/Day | 0.000045 |
| 2,4-dinitrotoluene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 230 |
| | lb/Day | 2.9 |
| 1,2-diphenylhydrazine | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 14 |
| | lb/Day | 0.18 |
| halomethanes | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 12,000 |
| | lb/Day | 150 |

**Table IV-4 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health – Carcinogens
 – Derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B**

| Chemical | Units of Measurement | 30-day average |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| heptachlor | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.0045 |
| | lb/Day | 0.000056 |
| heptachlor epoxide | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.0018 |
| | lb/Day | 0.000023 |
| hexachlorobenzene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.019 |
| | lb/Day | 0.00024 |
| hexachlorobutadiene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 1,300 |
| | lb/Day | 16 |
| hexachloroethane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 230 |
| | lb/Day | 2.8 |
| isophorone | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 66,000 |
| | lb/Day | 820 |
| N-nitrosodimethylamine | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 660 |
| | lb/Day | 8.2 |
| N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 34 |
| | lb/Day | 0.43 |
| N-nitrosodiphenylamine | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 230 |
| | lb/Day | 2.8 |
| PAHs | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.79 |
| | lb/Day | 0.0099 |
| PCBs | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.0017 |
| | lb/Day | 0.000021 |
| TCDD equivalents | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.00000035 |
| | lb/Day | 0.0000000044 |
| 1122-tetrachloroethane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 210 |
| | lb/Day | 2.6 |
| tetrachloroethylene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 180 |
| | lb/Day | 2.3 |
| toxaphene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 0.019 |
| | lb/Day | 0.00024 |
| trichloroethylene | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 2,400 |
| | lb/Day | 30 |
| 1,1,2-trichloroethane | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 850 |
| | lb/Day | 11 |
| 2,4,6-trichlorophenol | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 26 |
| | lb/Day | 0.33 |
| vinyl chloride | $\mu\text{g/L}$ | 3,200 |
| | lb/Day | 41 |

- b. Effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 1.5 MGD.
- c. No effluent mass emission rate (lbs/day) shall exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," as defined in Attachment D-1, *Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions*, Definition F.11.
- d. The median number of total coliform organisms in effluent shall not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters (mL), as determined by the bacteriological results for the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform organisms in any sample shall not exceed 2,300 MPN per 100 mL.
- e. Effluent shall be essentially free of materials and substances that ^{OP}:
 - i. Float or become floatable upon discharge.
 - ii. May form sediments which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
 - iii. Accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
 - iv. Decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.
 - v. Result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- f. Effluent limitations derived from the 2005 Ocean Plan Tables A and B (provided in the tables in Section A.1.a, above) shall apply to the Discharger's total effluent, of whatever origin (i.e., gross, not net, discharge), except where otherwise specified in the 2005 Ocean Plan ^{OP}.
- g. The discharge of waste shall not cause water quality objectives established in the 2005 Ocean Plan, Table B, to be exceeded in the receiving water upon completion of initial dilution, except that objectives indicated for radioactivity shall apply directly to the undiluted waste effluent ^{OP}.
- h. The effluent limitations of this Order are based on the 2005 Ocean Plan criteria and equations as applicable therein, using a minimum initial dilution of 89:1 (seawater:effluent). If the actual dilution ratio is found to be different, then the ratio will be recalculated and this Order revised when and as appropriate.
- i. The minimum initial dilution is the lowest average initial dilution within any single month of the year. Dilution estimates shall be based on observed waste flow characteristics, observed receiving water density structure, and the assumption that no currents (of sufficient strength to influence the initial dilution process) flow across the discharge structure ^{OP}.
- j. The State Water Board shall identify standard dilution models for use in determining the minimum initial dilution, and shall assist the Central Coast Water

Board in its evaluation for specific waste discharges. Dischargers may propose alternative methods of calculating minimum initial dilution, and the Central Coast Water Board may accept such methods upon verification of their accuracy and applicability^{OP}.

- k. If only one sample is collected during the time period associated with an effluent limitation or water quality objective (e.g., 30-day average or 6-month median), the single measurement shall be used to determine compliance with the effluent limitation for the entire time period^{OP}.
- l. Any significant change in waste flow shall be cause for reevaluating effluent limitations^{OP}.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS^{OP}

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the 2005 Ocean Plan and Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the following receiving water limitations in the Pacific Ocean. The central Coast Water Board may require the Discharger to investigate the cause of exceedances in the receiving water before determining whether the Discharger caused the violation of the receiving water limitations.

1. Bacterial Characteristics

The discharge shall not cause the following water quality objectives to be violated in ocean waters upon completion of "initial dilution":

- a. Water Contact Standards – Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for body-contact sports, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board, but including all kelp beds, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:
 - 1) 30-day Geometric Mean – The following standards are based on the geometric mean of the five most recent samples from each site:
 - i Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml;
 - ii Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml; and,
 - iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35 per 100 ml.

2) Single Sample Maximum:

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000 per 100 ml;
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400 per 100 ml;
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104 per 100 ml; and
- iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

b. Department of Health and Safety Standards

DHS has established minimum protective bacteriological standards for coastal waters adjacent to public beaches and for public water-contact sports areas in ocean waters. These standards are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 7958, and they are identical to the objectives contained in subsection a. above. When a public beach or public water-contact sports area fails to meet these standards, DHS or the local public health officer may post with warning signs or otherwise restrict use of the public beach or public water-contact sports area until the standards are met. The DHS regulations impose more frequent monitoring and more stringent posting and closure requirements on certain high-use public beaches that are located adjacent to a storm drain that flows in the summer.

For beaches not covered under AB 411 regulations, DHS imposes the same standards as contained in Title 17 and requires weekly sampling but allows the county health officer more discretion in making posting and closure decisions.

c. Shellfish Harvesting Standards

- 1) At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the regional Board, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:
 - i. The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70 per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 ml.

2. Implementation Provisions for Bacterial Characteristics

a. Water-Contact Monitoring

- 1) Samples should be collected at least weekly from each site during each 30-day period, with sampling intervals evenly spaced. The geometric mean shall be calculated using the five most recent sample results.
- 2) If a single sample exceeds any of the following densities, repeat sampling at that location will be conducted daily to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling will be conducted until the sample result is less than the following densities, or until a sanitary survey is conducted to determine the source of the high bacterial densities :

- i) Total coliform density will not exceed 10,000 per 100 ml; or
- ii) Fecal coliform density will not exceed 400 per 100 ml; or
- iii) Total coliform density will not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml when the ratio of fecal/total coliform exceeds 0.1;
- iv) Enterococcus density will not exceed 104 per 100 ml.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.

- 3) For monitoring stations outside of the defined water-contact recreation zone but in areas determined by the Regional Board to be used for water-contact recreation, samples will be analyzed for total coliform.

3. Physical Characteristics

- a. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible on ocean surface.
- b. The discharge of "waste" shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- c. "Natural light" shall not be "significantly" reduced at any point outside the "zone of initial dilution" as the result of the discharge of "waste".
- d. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.

4. Chemical Characteristics

- a. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not at any time be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally ^{OP}, or fall below 5.0 mg/L ^{BP}, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding "waste" materials.
- b. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally, and shall be within the range of 7.0 to 8.5 at all times.
- c. The dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments shall not be "significantly" increased above that present under natural conditions.
- d. The concentrations of substances set forth in Chapter II, Table B of the 2005 Ocean Plan shall not be increased in marine sediments to levels which would "degrade" indigenous biota.

- e. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels which would "degrade" marine life.
- f. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or "degrade" indigenous biota.
- g. Numeric Water Quality Objectives
 - i. Table B water quality objectives apply to all dischargers within the jurisdiction of this Plan.
 - ii. Table B Water Quality Objectives listed in Chapter II, Table B of the 2005 Ocean Plan.

5. Biological Characteristics

- a. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be "degraded."
- b. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, "shellfish," or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.
- c. The concentration of organic materials in fish, "shellfish", or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

6. Radioactivity

- a. Discharge of radioactive "waste" shall not "degrade" marine life. ^{OP}
- b. Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. ^{BP}

7. General Standards

- a. Waste management systems that discharge to the ocean must be designed and operated in a manner that will maintain the indigenous marine life and a healthy and diverse marine community ^{OP}.
- b. Waste discharged to the ocean must be essentially free of:
 - i. Material that is floatable or will become floatable upon discharge.
 - ii. Settleable material or substances that may form sediments which will degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.

- iii. Substances which will accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
 - ix. Substances that significantly decrease the natural* light to benthic communities and other marine life.
 - x. Materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- c. Waste effluents shall be discharged in a manner which provides sufficient initial dilution to minimize the concentrations of substances not removed in the treatment.
- d. Location of waste* discharges must be determined after a detailed assessment of the oceanographic characteristics and current patterns to ensure that:
- i. Pathogenic organisms and viruses are not present in areas where shellfish are harvested for human consumption or in areas used for swimming or other body-contact sports.
 - ii. Natural water quality conditions are not altered in areas designated as being of special biological significance or areas that existing marine laboratories use as a source of seawater.
 - iii. Maximum protection is provided to the marine environment.
- e. Waste that contains pathogenic organisms or viruses should be discharged a sufficient distance from shellfishing* and water-contact sports areas to maintain applicable bacterial standards without disinfection. Where conditions are such that an adequate distance cannot be attained, reliable disinfection in conjunction with a reasonable separation of the discharge point from the area of use must be provided. Disinfection procedures that do not increase effluent toxicity and that constitute the least environmental and human hazard should be used.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. **Federal Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all Federal Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions included in Attachment D-1 of this Order.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

This permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with federal regulations at 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any U.S. EPA approved, new federal or state objective.

2. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. **Biosolids Requirements.** Language in this section was provided by the U.S. EPA Region IX Biosolids Coordinator as standard language for use in NPDES permits. "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 the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Sludge with PCB levels greater than 50 mg/kg must be disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 761.

- (1) Management of all solids and sludge must comply with all requirements of CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, record-keeping, and reporting requirements. Since the State of California, hence the Regional and State Boards, has not been delegated the authority by the U.S. EPA to implement the biosolids program, enforcement of biosolids requirements of CFR Part 503 will occur under U.S. EPA's jurisdiction at this time.
- (2) All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
 - i. 40 CFR 503: for biosolids which are land applied (placed on the land for the purpose of providing nutrients or conditioning the soil for crops or vegetation), placed in surface disposal sites (placed on the land at dedicated land disposal sites or monofills for the purpose of disposal), stored, or incinerated;
 - ii. 40 CFR 258: for biosolids disposed in municipal solid waste landfills; and,
 - iii. 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. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.

The Discharger is responsible for ensuring that all biosolids produced at its facility are used or disposed of in compliance with these regulations, whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, applicers, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under 40 CFR 257, 258, and 503.

- (3) Duty to mitigate: The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal in violation of applicable regulations and/or which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (4) No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetlands or other waters of the United States.
- (5) Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.
- (6) Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.
- (7) The Discharger shall assure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained.
- (8) If biosolids are stored for over two years from the time they are generated, the Discharger must ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to U.S. EPA with the information in Section 503.20(b), demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.
- (9) Any biosolids treatment, disposal, or storage site shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials at the site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.

- (10) The discharge of biosolids shall not cause waste material to be in a position where it is, or can be, conveyed from the treatment and storage sites and deposited in the waters of the State.
- (11) The Discharger shall design its pretreatment program local discharge limitations to achieve the metals concentration limits in 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3.
- (12) Inspection and Entry: The U.S. EPA, Central Coast Water Board, or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the Discharger, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:
 - i. Enter upon all premises where biosolids produced by the Discharger are treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal;
 - ii. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR 503, by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal, and;
 - iii. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal.
- (13) Monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) of this Order (see Attachment E, MRP Section VI.B, *Biosolids Monitoring, Reporting, and Notification*):
- (14) All the requirements of 40 CFR 503 and 23 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 15, and 27 CCR, Division 2 are enforceable by the U.S. EPA and this Central Coast Water Board whether or not the requirements are stated in an NPDES permit or any other permit issued to the Discharger.