

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL COAST REGION  
81 Higuera Street, Suite 200  
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-5427

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R3-2002-0046  
NPDES NO. CA0047961  
WDID#: ID#3 400110001

For

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
SAN SIMEON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
AND  
LOCAL SEWERING ENTITY OF  
HEARST SAN SIMEON STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT,  
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

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

**SITE OWNER AND LOCATION**

1. San Simeon Community Services District (hereafter Discharger) operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system to provide sewerage service to the community of San Simeon and Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument.
2. The Hearst San Simeon Historical Monument retains ownership and direct responsibility for wastewater collection and transport systems up to the point of discharge into interceptors owned and operated by the Discharger. It is incumbent upon this local sewerage entity to protect the environment to the greatest degree possible and insure its local collection system, as well as the receiving sewerage system, are protected and utilized properly. This responsibility includes preventing overflows and may include restricting or prohibiting the volume, type, or concentration of wastes added to the system.
3. The Discharger's wastewater treatment facility is located on property owned by the Discharger in San Luis Obispo County, as shown on Attachment 3 of this Order.

**PURPOSE OF ORDER**

4. Existing Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 97-15 expires May 30, 2002. These waste Discharge Requirements need to be modified and updated to reflect the new version of the Ocean Plan and to address ongoing nuisance and maintenance issues at the facility. An application for authorization to continue discharging wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) was submitted on January 31, 2002 by the Discharger. NPDES Permit No. CA0047961 was last issued by the Board on May 30, 1997 (WDR Order No. 97-15).

**FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

5. **Design and Treatment Capacity-** The treatment system consists of comminution, activated sludge, sedimentation, disinfection, and dechlorination. Disposal of dewatered sludge is off-site at a landfill or by hauling of wet sludge off-site. The treatment facility has an Average Dry Weather Flow design capacity of 0.20 MGD and peak wet weather capacity of 0.45 MGD.

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NPDES Permit

6. **Discharge Type and Location** - Treated municipal wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through a 900-foot (244 m) outfall/diffuser system. The outfall terminates in the Pacific Ocean (35°36'32" N. Latitude, 121°09'05" W. Longitude) in approximately 20 feet (6.1 m) of water. The minimum initial dilution (seawater:effluent) of the discharge is 115:1. The outfall location is shown on Attachment A. Alternative locations and methods of disposal or recycling, including land based alternatives, were considered during planning under the Clean Water Grants Program.
7. The Environmental Protection Agency and this Board classify this discharge as a minor discharge (0.45 mgd).
8. Effluent is discharged to a portion of the Pacific Ocean designated as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The entire Monterey Bay was officially designated as a National Marine Sanctuary on September 15, 1992. The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is mandated by Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972. The Program protects areas of the marine environment that 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 Sanctuary has been recognized for its unique and diverse biological and physical characteristics.
9. **Ocean Plan** - The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) most recently adopted the "Water Quality Control Plan, Ocean Waters of California-California Ocean Plan" (California Ocean Plan) on December 3, 2001. The Ocean Plan contains objectives and requirements governing discharges to the Pacific Ocean.
10. **Basin Plan** - The Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin (Basin Plan) was adopted by the Board and approved 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 including the Pacific Ocean.
11. **Surface Water Beneficial Uses** - Existing and anticipated beneficial uses in the vicinity of the discharge include:
- Water Contact recreation;
  - Non-contact water recreation;
  - Preservation of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species;
  - Navigation;
  - Marine habitat;
  - Shellfish harvesting;
  - Ocean commercial and sport fishing; and,
  - Wildlife habitat.
12. The shellfishing beneficial use (finding 10.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 most shoreline locations near the discharge; 2) clamming activity is minor although a resource may exist for little-neck clams on local cobble beaches; and, 3) oyster harvesting is nonexistent in the vicinity of the discharge at this time. Because mussels are available and may be harvested, the shellfishing beneficial use is existing and the shellfish harvesting bacterial limits specified in paragraph C.2. of this order apply.
13. The California Water Code Section 13263.6 requires this Permit include effluent limitations for all substances that are reported in toxic chemical release data reports prepared pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (42 USC section 11023). There are no industries in the San Simeon Community Services District service area and no toxic chemical release reports have been submitted to the San Simeon Community Services District. Therefore, there are no substances to report that fall under this rule.
14. Wastewater treatment facilities have the potential for a wide variation in pollutant loading. Potential exists for pollutants to be discharged at a level that may cause or contribute to an excursion above effluent limitations. For example, intermittent

disposal of household pesticides, detergents, and other toxics may not be captured by infrequent monitoring (and thus not be accounted for in a statistical analyses of the effluent), but may cause, or contribute to, an excursion above effluent limitations.

15. **CEQA** Waste discharge requirements for the existing 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. **Stormwater** from the treatment facility is directed to the wastewater treatment plant headworks and treated along with the wastewater.
17. **California Water Code (CWC) §13263.6(a).** This section was added to the CWC by the enactment of SB709 (Migden). The section requires the Regional Board to prescribe effluent limitations as part of the waste discharge requirements of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) for all substances that the most recent chemical release data reported to the State Emergency Response Commission pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. Sec.11023) (EPCRA) indicate as discharged into the POTW, "for which the state board or the regional board has established numeric water quality objectives, and has determined that the discharge is or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an excursion above any numeric water quality objective."
18. **Anti-backsliding.** Effluent limitations included in Order No. RB3-2002-0021 the same as or more stringent to those in Order No. 96-21. Therefore, the proposed effluent limitations do not constitute backsliding in accordance with U.S.C. § 1342(O)(2)(b)(I).
19. **Reasonable Potential Analysis.** The Regional Board staff did not require nor did the Discharger propose to conduct a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA), identifying the potential for the Ocean Plan's Table B constituents to exceed an effluent

limitation. Therefore, the proposed Order continues to specify effluent limitations for all Ocean Plan constituents.

#### GENERAL FINDINGS

20. 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 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 and as Waste Discharge Requirements pursuant to the California Water Code. Compliance with this Order should assure conditions are met and mitigate any potential changes in water quality due to the project.

#### CHANGES TO ORDER

21. This Order contains provisions requiring the Discharger to take measures to control the longstanding odor problems at the facility. Provision D.1 requires a full evaluation and date-specific plan of action for controlling odors and addressing ongoing maintenance and safety issues at the plant.
22. The proposed Order also incorporates wording and effluent limits from the newest version of the Ocean Plan. The State Water Resources Control Board State Board most recently adopted the "Water Quality Control Plan, Ocean Waters of California-California Ocean Plan" (Ocean Plan) on December 3, 2001. The Ocean Plan contains objectives and requirements governing discharges to the Pacific Ocean. The changes affect the effluent limits and/or classification of 12 constituents. Limits derived from the previous ocean plan and the 2001 version differ as shown in below:

\* Changed to a carcinogen in 2001 Ocean Plan

Constituent	30-day average	30-day average
	1997 OP	2001 OP
thallium	162	0.2
chlorodibromomethane	--	998
1,2-dichloroethane	151	3.2
1,1-dichloroethylene*	823	0.1
dichlorobromomethane	--	7.9
heptachlor	83.5	0.006
heptachlor epoxide	--	0.002
isophorone*	150,000	730
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	--	0.38
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane*	1,200	2.3
tetrachloroethylene	99	2.0
1,1,2 trichloroethane*	43,000	9.4

The Ocean Plan requirements for Toxicity have also changed slightly in the 2001 version.

- Acute Toxicity requirements have changed from an effluent limitation to a water quality objective of 0.3 TUa Daily Maximum
- A dilution credit of 10% of the zone of initial dilution is also granted for San Simeon.

This change slightly increases the acute toxicity limit for San Simeon and provides the Regional Board with more discretion in the application of acute toxicity limits.

The Newly adopted Ocean Plan includes new standards for minimum detection limits, which are detailed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

#### THE CLEAN WATER ENFORCEMENT AND POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT OF 1999

23. The Clean Water Enforcement and Pollution Prevention Act of 1999 (amendments to Water Code section 13385) became effective January 1, 2000. The Act requires the Board to impose mandatory penalties for certain violations. Failure to comply with NPDES Permit effluent limitations and certain other requirements and conditions may result in significant enforcement action by the Board.
24. On February 19, 2002, the Board notified the public and interested agencies of its intent to reissued waste discharge requirements for the Discharger, provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and

recommendations, and scheduled a public hearing.

25. In a public hearing on May 31, 2002 in San Luis Obispo, the 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 Section 13263 of the California Water Code, San Simeon Community Services District, its agents, successors, and assigns, may discharge waste at its San Simeon Treatment Facility, providing compliance is maintained with the following.

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 Sections 13268 and 13385 of the California Water Code. The Regional Board will base all enforcement actions on the date of Order adoption.

(Note: General permit conditions, definitions and the method 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 E.5 of this Order.)

The following references are used throughout this Permit to indicate the source for the Permit condition:

- OP Water Quality Control Plan, Ocean Waters of California
- 84-78 State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 84-78
- ROWD The Discharger's Report of Waste Discharge
- APM Administrative Procedures Manual

E =40 CFR 122

F 40 CFR 419

BP Basin Plan

2. Federal law prohibits pipeline discharge of sludge to the ocean; the discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean, is prohibited. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean, or to a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment, is prohibited.<sup>OP</sup>

#### A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into the ocean is prohibited.<sup>OP</sup>

3. Discharge to the Pacific Ocean at a location other than 35° 36' 32" N. Latitude, 121° 09' 05" W. Longitude, shown on Attachment "A", is prohibited.<sup>ROWD</sup>

#### B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. "Removal efficiencies" for Total Non-Filterable Residue (Suspended Solids) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) shall not be less than 85 percent (40 CFR 133). In addition, effluent concentrations shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Maximum
BOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/l	30	45	90
	lbs/day	50*	75*	150*
	kg/day	23*	35*	70*
Total Non-Filterable Residue (Suspended Solids)	mg/l	30	45	90
	lbs/day	50*	75*	150*
	kg/day	23*	35*	70*

\*For flows less than 0.2 MGD, mass emission rates shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Emission Rate"

2. Effluent shall not exceed the following limits:<sup>B</sup>

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Maximum
Grease and Oil	mg/l	25	40	75
	lbs/day	42*	67*	125*
	kg/day	19*	31*	52*
Settleable Solids	m/l	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225

\*For flows less than 0.2 MGD, mass emission rates shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Emission Rate"

3. Effluent shall maintain pH within limits of 6.0 to 9.0 pH units at all times.<sup>OP</sup>

4. Effluent shall not exceed the following limits (minimum initial seawater:effluent dilution ratio equals 115:1).<sup>OP, ROWD</sup>

## a. PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE

Constituents	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	mg/l	0.58	3.37	8.94
Cadmium	mg/l	0.12	0.46	1.16
Chromium(Hex) <sup>1</sup>	mg/l	0.23	0.93	2.32
Copper	mg/l	0.12	1.16	3.25
Lead	mg/l	0.23	0.93	2.32
Mercury	µg/l	4.58	18.50	46.34
Nickel	mg/l	0.58	2.32	5.80
Selenium	mg/l	1.74	6.96	17.40
Silver	mg/l	0.08	0.31	0.79
Zinc	mg/l	1.40	8.36	22.28
Cyanide <sup>2</sup>	mg/l	0.12	0.46	1.16
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/l	0.23	0.93	6.96
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	69.60	278.40	696.00
Acute Toxicity	TUa	N/A	3.75	N/A
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	N/A	116	N/A
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	mg/l	3.48	13.92	34.80
Chlorinated Phenolics	mg/l	0.12	0.46	1.16
Endosulfan <sup>3</sup>	µg/l	1.04	2.09	3.13
Endrin	µg/l	0.23	0.46	0.70
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml		230	2400
HCH <sup>4</sup>	µg/l	0.46	0.93	1.39
Radioactivity <sup>5</sup>	Not to exceed limits specified in California Code of Regulations Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443.			

## b. PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – NONCARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
Acrolein	mg/l	25.520
Antimony	mg/l	139.200
bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	mg/l	0.510
bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	mg/l	139.200
chlorobenzene	mg/l	66.120
chromium (III)	g/l	22.040
di-n-butyl phthalate	mg/l	406.000
dichlorobenzenes <sup>6</sup>	mg/l	591.600
diethyl phthalate	mg/l	3828.000
Dimethyl phthalate	g/l	95.120

<sup>1</sup> The chromium limit may be met as Total Chromium if the Discharger chooses.

<sup>2</sup> The cyanide limit may be met by the combined measurements of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides and weakly complexed organometallic complexes upon approval of the Regional Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

<sup>3</sup> Endosulfan shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

<sup>4</sup> HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

<sup>5</sup> Effluent limitation on radioactivity shall apply to the undiluted combined effluent.

<sup>6</sup> Dichlorobenzenes shall mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	mg/l	25.520
2,4-dinitrophenol	mg/l	0.464
ethylbenzene	mg/l	475.600
fluoranthene	mg/l	1.740
hexachlorocyclopentadiene	mg/l	6.728
nitrobenzene	mg/l	0.568
Thallium	mg/l	0.232
Toluene	g/l	9.860
tributyltin	ug/l	0.162
1,1,1-trichloroethane	g/l	62.640

c. PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH - CARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
acrylonitrile	ug/l	11.600
Aldrin	ng/l	2.552
Benzene	ug/l	684.400
benzidine	ug/l	0.008
beryllium	ug/l	3.828
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	ug/l	5.220
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/l	406.000
carbon tetrachloride	ug/l	104.400
chlordane*	ng/l	2.668
chlorodibromomethane	ug/l	997.600
chloroform	ug/l	15080.000
DDT*	ng/l	19.720
1,4-dichlorobenzene	ug/l	2088.000
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	ug/l	0.940
1,2-dichloroethane	mg/l	3.248
1,1-dichloroethylene	mg/l	0.104
dichlorobromomethane	mg/l	0.719
dichloromethane	mg/l	52.200
1,3-dichloropropene	mg/l	1.032
Dieldrin	ng/l	4.640
2,4-dinitrotoluene	ug/l	301.600
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	ug/l	18.560
halomethanes*	mg/l	15.080
heptachlor*	ug/l	0.006
heptachlor epoxide	ug/l	0.002
hexachlorobenzene	ng/l	24.360
hexachlorobutadiene	ug/l	1624.000
hexachloroethane	ug/l	290.000
isophorone	g/l	0.085
N-nitrosodimethylamine	ug/l	846.800
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	ug/l	44.080
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/l	290.000
PAHs*	ug/l	1.021

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average
PCBs*	ng/l	2.204
TCDD equivalents*	pg/l	0.452
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	mg/l	0.267
tetrachloroethylene	mg/l	0.232
toxaphene	ng/l	24.360
trichloroethylene	ug/l	3132.000
1,1,2-trichloroethane	mg/l	1.090
vinyl chloride	ug/l	4176.000

\* Based on California Ocean Plan criteria using a minimum initial dilution ratio of 115:1 (seawater:effluent). If the actual dilution is found to be less than this value, it will be recalculated and the Order revised. The chromium limit may be met as total chromium as the Discharger chooses. The cyanide limit may be met by the combined measurements of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanide and weakly complexed organometallic complexes upon approval of the Regional Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- d. During any 24-hour period, the effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate".
- e. The Discharger shall report violations of the "Instantaneous Maximum" or "Maximum Allowable Daily Emission Rate" to the Executive Officer within 24 hours after discovery.
- f. During any six-month period, the effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Six month Median Mass Emission Rate."
5. Effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 0.2 MGD (757 m<sup>3</sup>/day).
6. Effluent shall be essentially free of materials and substances that:<sup>OP</sup>
- float or become floatable upon discharge.
  - may form sediments which alter benthic communities or other aquatic life.
  - accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
  - 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 in the receiving water.)
- Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible on the ocean surface.<sup>OP</sup>
  - The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.<sup>OP</sup>
  - Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as the result of the discharge of waste.<sup>OP</sup>
  - 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.<sup>OP</sup>
  - The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not at any time be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials.<sup>OP</sup>
  - The pH shall not be changed at any time more



- than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.<sup>OP</sup>
7. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.<sup>OP</sup>
  8. The median Total coliform density of receiving water shall not exceed 70 per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 ml.<sup>OP</sup>
  9. The concentration of substances set forth in Table B of the Ocean Plan shall not increase in marine sediments to levels that would degrade indigenous biota.<sup>OP</sup>
  10. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade marine life.<sup>OP</sup>
  11. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.<sup>OP</sup>
  12. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded.<sup>OP</sup>
  13. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.<sup>OP</sup>
  14. 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.<sup>OP</sup>
  15. Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.<sup>OP</sup>
1. Reduce overflows caused by, but not limited to the following:
    - a. Blocked sewer laterals and mains; high flows caused by excessive inflow and infiltration exceeding manhole and pump station capacity;
    - b. Inadequate pipeline capacity; and/or poor location of pipelines, lift stations, and manholes such that overflow occurs.
  2. Increase reliability of system operations by means of, but not limited to, backup power generators, failure alarms, and/or computerized system monitoring and control.
  3. In its annual report to the Executive Officer, the Discharger shall describe the following:
    - a. The Program components, including short-term and long-term goals to:
      - i. Replace and renovate sewer pipelines and lift stations,
      - ii. Reduce illegal discharges into the sewer system, and
      - iii. Finance the Program.
    - b. Describe actions taken in the prior year according to the Program to achieve the goals specified above. The actions shall include, as appropriate and not limited to, the following: pipeline flushing, visual inspections, pipeline repair and replacement, lift station upgrades, and/or control system improvements.
    - c. Summarize the prior year's overflows and actions taken in response.

#### D. COLLECTION SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND RENOVATION PROGRAM

The Discharger shall implement a Collection System Maintenance and Renovation Program (Program). The Program shall operate, maintain, and replace the collection system to achieve the following goals:

#### E. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall submit a report for Executive Officer approval no later than August 1, 2002. The report shall contain date specific milestones to address and control the persistent odors from the facility and to address the maintenance and safety concerns previously noted by Regional Board staff. The workplan shall at a minimum include:

- a. A full consideration of all solutions (new and previously proposed) to the excessive odors at the treatment plant;
- b. A summation of all safety and maintenance inadequacies at the treatment facility;
- c. A full consideration of foreseeable changes of waste volume, process operation, effluent character, or reclamation opportunities that the San Simeon Community Services District expects over the next 5 years.
- d. A conclusion and action plan to address the modifications and improvements identified in the above analysis; and
- e. A date-specific timeline for the completion of system changes and

improvements which this study determines necessary to address the odor and maintenance problems at the plant.

2. If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation based on a toxicity objective in Table 1, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is required. The Executive Officer will determine whether enforcement action will be initiated or whether the discharger will be required to implement the toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements. Discharger shall implement a toxicity reduction evaluation as outlined below: [EPA's Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Procedures; Phases 1, 2, and 3, EPA document Nos. EPA 600/6-91-003, 600/3-88/035 and 600/3-88/036, respectively, and TRE Protocol for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants (EPA 600/2-88/062) shall be the basis for this plan]

### TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION

Upon identifying noncompliance, in accordance with the reporting requirement noted above, the discharger shall initiate a TRE according to the following schedule:

<u>TASK</u>	<u>DEADLINE</u>
1. Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where source is known;	Within 24 hours of the identification of noncompliance
2. Submit a TRE study plan detailing the toxicity reduction procedures to be employed to the Executive Officer (EO);	Within 60 days of the identification of non-compliance
3. Initiate the TRE;	Within 7 days of notification by the EO
4. Conduct the TRE following the procedures in the plan;	One year period or as specified in the plan
5. Submit results of the TRE; include summary of findings, corrective action required, and data generated;	Within 60 days of completion of the TRE
6. Complete TRE implementation to meet permit limits and conditions;	To be determined by the EO
7. Return to regular monitoring upon final implementation of controls and approval	To be determined by the EO

of the EO.

3. The Discharger shall comply with "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2002-0046," as ordered by the Executive Officer.
4. The Discharger shall comply with all items of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits," dated January 1985, (also referred to as "Standard Provisions"), Paragraph (a) of item E.1. shall apply only if the bypass is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
5. The Discharger may request Permit modification should the Ocean Plan be revised during the term of the Permit. All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.
6. This permit may be modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 122 and 124, to include appropriate conditions on limits based

on newly available information, or to implement an EPA-approved new state water quality objective.

7. This Order expires *May 31, 2007*, and the Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 9, of the California Administrative Code, not later than September 23, 2006, if it wishes to continue the discharge.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED**, that Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument shall:

8. Comply with all applicable sections of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements".
9. Cooperate with the Discharger in implementing its pollutant source control program.

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 31, 2002.

Ordered By: \_\_\_\_\_

*Roger W. Briggs*  
Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*6-7-02*

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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R3-2002-0046  
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0047961**

**FOR  
SAN SIMEON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

Revised August 2, 2005

**INFLUENT MONITORING**

Representative influent samples shall be collected at the headworks of the plant and analyzed at the frequency specified. In compositing grab samples, sampling shall be done proportional to flow and the sampling interval shall not exceed one hour.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Monitoring</u>	<u>Sampling and Analyzing Frequency</u>
BOD, 5 day	mg/l	8-hr. Composite	Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct)
Suspended Solids	mg/l	8-hr. Composite	Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct)

**EFFLUENT MONITORING**

Representative effluent samples shall be collected at point of discharge to the outfall, after the final treatment process at the frequency specified. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed one hour.

**TABLE 1**

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Sampling and Analyzing Frequency</u>
Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	---	Monthly
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/l	Grab	Daily
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/l	Grab	Daily
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml	Grab	4 days per week
BOD, 5-day	mg/l	24-hr. Composite	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	24-hr. Composite	Monthly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Weekly
pH	units	Grab	Weekly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Grab	Weekly
Grease and Oil	mg/l	Grab	Semi-annually (Jan., July)
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	Grab	Annually (July)
Phenolic Compounds	mg/l	Grab	Annually (July)
(non-chlorinated)			
Chlorinated Phenolics	mg/l	Grab	" "

**TABLE 1 (continued)**

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling and Analyzing Frequency
Chronic Toxicity*	TUc	Grab	Annually (July)

\* Chronic toxicity testing may be performed in lieu of individual constituent monitoring for all but metal constituents in Table 3. A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with chronic toxicity objectives. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period (the first year), monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. 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.

The following tests shall be used to measure TUc. Other tests may be added to the list when approved by the State Board.

**TABLE 2**

Constituent	Effect	Test Duration	Reference
giant kelp, <u>Macrocystis pyrifera</u>	percent germination; germ tube length	48 hours	2
abalone, <u>Haliotis rufescens</u>	abnormal shell development	48 hours	2
oyster, <u>Crassostrea gigas</u> ; mussel, <u>Mytilus edulis</u>	abnormal shell development; percent survival	48 hours	3
urchins, <u>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</u> , <u>S. franciscanus</u> ; sand dollar, <u>Dendraster excentricus</u>	percent fertilization	1 hour	4
shrimp, <u>Mysidopsis bahia</u>	percent survival; growth; fecundity	7 days	1
silversides, <u>Menidia beryllina</u>	larval growth rate; percent survival	7 days	1

#### Toxicity Reduction Requirements:

If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation based on toxicity objectives, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) shall be required. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of the toxicity. Once the toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level.

#### Bioassay Reference

1. \*Hunt, J.W., B.S. Anderson, S.L. Turpin, A.R. Conlon, M. Martin, F. Palmer, and J.J. Janik. 1989. Experimental Evaluation of Effluent Toxicity Testing Protocols with Giant Kelp, Mysids, Red Abalone, and Topsmelt. Marine Bioassay Project. Fourth Report. California State Water Resources Control Board, Sacramento.
2. \*\*Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, II, D.J. Klemm, T.W. Neiheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick, and F. Kessler (eds.). 1988. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to marine and estuarine organisms. EPA-600/4-87/028. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA.

3. American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM). 1987. Standard Practice for conducting static acute toxicity tests with larvae of four species of bivalve molluscs. Procedure E 724-80. ASTM, Philadelphia, PA.
4. Dinnel, P.M., J. Link, and Q. Stober. 1987. Improved methodology for sea urchin sperm cell bioassay for marine waters. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 16: 23-32.

**TABLE 3**

Constituent*	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels <sup>1</sup> (µg/l)
Arsenic	mg/l	Grab	Annually (July)	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)	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Copper	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Lead	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Mercury	µg/l	" "	" "	" "
Nickel	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Selenium	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Silver	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Zinc	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Cyanide	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	mg/l	" "	" "	See Appendix II, pg. 29 of 2001 Ocean Plan
Chlorinated Phenolics	mg/l	" "	" "	" "
Endosulfan	µg/l	" "	" "	0.01
Endrin	µg/l	" "	" "	0.01
HCH	µg/l	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan
Radionuclide	pCi/l	" "	" "	--

## PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – NONCARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Acrolein	mg/l	Grab	Annually (July)	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	" "	" "	10	2
Chlorobenzene	mg/l	" "	" "	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	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	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	--	--
1,1,1-trichloroethane	g/l	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,1,2-trichloroethane	g/l	" "	" "	0.5	2

## PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH - CARCINOGENS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Acrylonitrile	$\mu\text{g/l}$	Grab	Annually (July)	2	2
Aldrin	$\text{ng/l}$	" "	" "	0.005	--
Benzene	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	Annually (July)	0.5	2
Benzidine	$\text{ng/l}$	" "	" "	--	5
Beryllium	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	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	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	--	1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	10	5
Carbon tetrachloride	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	0.5	2
Chlordane	$\text{ng/l}$	" "	" "	0.1	--
Chlorodibromomethane	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	0.5	2
Chloroform	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	0.5	2
DDT	$\text{ng/l}$	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
1,4-dichlorobenzene	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	See Table II-1 and II-2, pgs. 29-30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	--	5
1,2-dichloroethane	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,1-dichloroethylene	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,3-dichloropropene	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	See Table II-1 and II-2, pgs. 29-30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
dieldrin	$\text{ng/l}$	" "	" "	0.01	--
2,4-dinitrotoluene	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	10	5
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	--	1
Halomethanes	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "		
Heptachlor	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	0.01	--
Heptachlor epoxide	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	0.01	--
Hexachlorobenzene	$\text{ng/l}$	" "	" "	--	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	5	1
Hexachloroethane	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	5	1
N-nitrosodimethylamine	$\text{mg/l}$	" "	" "	10	5



Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	mg/l	" "	" "	10	5
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	mg/l	" "	" "	10	1
PAHs	$\mu\text{g/l}$	" "	" "	See Appendix II, pg. 29 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
PCBs	ng/l	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
TCDD equivalents	pg/l	" "	" "	--	--
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	mg/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

<sup>1</sup> 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:

1. 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).
2. 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.

### SURF ZONE MONITORING

Surf zone monitoring is conducted to assess bacteriological conditions in areas used for body-contact sports (e.g. surfing) and where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, and to assess aesthetic conditions for general recreational uses (e.g., picnicking, boating, etc.). Grab samples shall be taken at all surf zone monitoring stations weekly during summer months (May-October) and at least monthly during winter months (November-April). Sampling shall be conducted during daylight hours, 1 to 3 hours prior to peak high tide (i.e., incoming tide). The sample shall be collected as far seaward within the surf zone as possible. Samples shall be analyzed for Total and Fecal Coliform<sup>1,2</sup> and reported in units of MPN/100 mL.

Monitoring shall also include observations of wind (direction and speed), weather (e.g., cloudy, sunny, rainy), waves, longshore currents (e.g., direction), and tidal conditions (e.g., rising tide, slack). Observations of water discoloration, floating oil and grease, turbidity, odor and materials of sewage origin in the water or on the beach shall be recorded. The water temperature (Celsius) shall also be recorded. Observations indicating noncompliance with Effluent Limitation B.5. or Receiving Water Limitations C.3,4, and 5 shall be described in the monthly self-monitoring reports.

**Surf Zone Monitoring Stations**

Station	Description	Along-Shore Distance and Direction from Station B
A	Upcoast	1600 ft NNW (at outlet of Pico Creek)
B	Immediately Onshore of Outfall Diffuser	0
C	Downcoast	1050 ft SSW (at extension of Vista Del Mar St.)

### OUTFALL INSPECTION

At least once per year the Discharger shall inspect the entire outfall structure to note its structural integrity and whether there are leaks or potential leaks. The inspection may include, but does not have to be limited to, visual (subsurface inspection), dye testing with aerial surveillance or video recording. Results of the outfall inspection shall be reported in the annual report.

### REPORTING

Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted for all monitoring and sampling herein by the last day of the month following the sampling or monitoring event. An annual report shall be submitted by February 27th of each year in accordance with Standard Provision C.16. The annual report shall also include a summary of any spills or overflows from the collection system.

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.

<sup>1</sup> For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions shall be performed so the range of values extends from 2 to 16,000 MPN/100mL. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

<sup>2</sup> Detection methods used for Total and Fecal Coliform shall be those presented in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater or any improved method approved by U.S. EPA and determined appropriate by the Executive Officer.

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: Mich. J. Guma  
for Executive Officer  
August 2, 2005  
Date