ORDER NO. R3-2013-0042
NPDES NO. CA0048054

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SUMMERLAND SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Summerland Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Summerland Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	2435 Wallace Avenue
	Summerland, CA 93067
	Santa Barbara

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Treated Domestic Wastewater	34º 25' 00" N	119º 35' 48" W	Pacific Ocean, Santa Barbara Channel

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on:	**December 5, 2013**
This Order shall become effective on:	**February 1, 2014**
This Order shall expire on:	**February 1, 2019**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	**August 1, 2018**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Central Coast Water Board have classified this discharge as follows:	**Minor**

I, Kenneth A. Harris Jr., Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region on the date indicated above.

Kenneth A. Harris Jr, Executive Officer

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I. FINDINGS

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

A. Legal Authorities. This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implements regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.

B. 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 other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes findings for this Order. Attachments A through E are also incorporated into this Order.

C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions/requirements in subsections III.B, III.C, and IV.B of this Order are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

D. Notification of Interested Parties. The Central Coast Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

E. 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 of this Order.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R3-2008-0009 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 Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order..

II. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Discharge of treated wastewater to the Pacific Ocean at a location other than 34 º 25’ 00” N Latitude and 119 º 35’ 48” W Longitude is prohibited.

B. Discharges of any waste in any manner other than as described by this Order, excluding storm water regulated by General Permit No. CAS000001 (Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities), are prohibited.

C. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radioactive waste to the Ocean is prohibited.

D. The discharge of municipal or industrial waste sludge to the Pacific Ocean is prohibited. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant, without further treatment, directly to the Ocean or to a waste stream that discharges to the Ocean is prohibited.

E. The overflow of bypass of wastewater from the Discharger's collection, treatment, or disposal facilities and the subsequent discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater, except as provided for in Attachment D, Standard Provision I.G.a (Bypass), is prohibited.

F. The discharge of materials and substances in the wastewater that results in any of the following is prohibited:

1. Float or become floatable upon discharge.

2. May form sediments which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.

3. Accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments, or biota.

4. Decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.

5. Result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

III. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001 with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	30	45	90	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	75	113	225	--	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	90	--	--
	lbs/day	75	113	225	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75	--	--
	lbs/day	63	100	188	--	--
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225	--	--

Table 5. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	33	160	420
	lbs/day	0.10	0.40	1.0
Cyanide, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	61	240	610
	lbs/day	0.20	0.60	1.5
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	120	490	3,700
	lbs/day	0.30	1.2	9.2
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	1,800	7,300	18,000
	lbs/day	4.6	18	46
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	61	240	610
	lbs/day	0.20	0.60	1.5
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.55	1.1	1.7
	lbs/day	0.0014	0.0027	0.0041
Endrin	µg/L	0.12	0.24	0.37
	lbs/day	0.00031	0.00061	0.00092
HCH	µg/L	0.24	0.49	0.73
	lbs/day	0.00061	0.0012	0.0018
Radioactivity	[5]			

[1] 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 equal to 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 Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in million gallons per day (MGD).

[2] 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 MGD.

[3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.

[4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to USEPA 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 136.

[5] Radioactivity is 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 incorporate provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.

Table 6. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health (Non-Carcinogens)

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	13,000
	lbs/day	34
Antimony	µg/L	73,000
	lbs/day	180

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	270
	lbs/day	0.70
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/l	73,000
	lbs/day	180
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	35,000
	lbs/day	87
Chromium (III)	µg/L	$1.2x10^7$
	lbs/day	$2.9x10^4$
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	µg/L	210,000
	lbs/day	530
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	310,000
	lbs/day	780
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$2.0x10^6$
	lbs/day	0.005
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$5.0x10^7$
	lbs/day	$1.3x10^5$
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	µg/L	13,000
	lbs/day	34
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	240
	lbs/day	0.60
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	250,000
	lbs/day	630
Fluoranthene	µg/L	920
	lbs/day	2.3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	3,500
	lbs/day	8.9
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	300
	lbs/day	0.70
Thallium	µg/L	100
	lbs/day	0.31
Toluene	µg/L	$5.2x10^6$
	lbs/day	$1.3x10^4$
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.085
	lbs/day	0.00021
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	$3.3x10^7$
	lbs/day	$8.2x10^4$

Table 7. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health (Carcinogens)

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	6.1
	lbs/day	0.015

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	$3.4x10^{-6}$
Benzene	µg/L	360
	lbs/day	0.90
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0042
	lbs/day	$1.1x10^{-5}$
Beryllium	µg/L	2.0
	lbs/day	0.0050
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.7
	lbs/day	0.0069
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	214
	lbs/day	0.53
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	55
	lbs/day	0.14
Chlordane[1]	µg/L	0.0014
	lbs/day	$3.5x10^{-6}$
DDT[2]	µg/L	0.01
	lbs/day	$2.6x10^{-5}$
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1100
	lbs/day	2.7
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.49
	lbs/day	0.0012
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1,700
	lbs/day	4.3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	55
	lbs/day	0.14
Dichloromethane	µg/L	27,000
	lbs/day	69
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	540
	lbs/day	1.4
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0024
	lbs/day	$6.1x10^{-6}$
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	160
	lbs/day	0.40
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	9.8
	lbs/day	0.024
Halomethanes	µg/L	7,900
	lbs/day	20
Heptachlor[3]	µg/L	0.0031
	lbs/day	$7.6x10^{-6}$
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.0012
	lbs/day	$3.1x10^{-6}$
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.013
	lbs/day	$3.2x10^{-5}$

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	850
	lbs/day	2.1
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	150
	lbs/day	0.38
Isophorone	µg/L	45,000
	lbs/day	110
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	450
	lbs/day	1.1
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	23
	lbs/day	0.058
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	150
	lbs/day	0.38
PAHs[4]	µg/L	0.54
	lbs/day	0.0013
PCBs[5]	µg/L	0.0011
	lbs/day	2.9×10^{-6}
TCDD Equivalents[6]	µg/L	2.4×10^{-7}
	lbs/day	6.0×10^{-10}
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	140
	lbs/day	0.35
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	120
	lbs/day	0.31
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.013
	lbs/day	3.2×10^{-5}
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	1,600
	lbs/day	4.1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	570
	lbs/day	1.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	18
	lbs/day	0.044
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	2,100
	lbs/day	5.5

[1] Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

[2] DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.

[3] Heptachlor shall mean the sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

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

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

[6] TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of those concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as listed in Appendix I of the Ocean Plan.

Parameter	Units	30-day Average

b. Percent Removal. The average monthly percent removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and total suspended solids shall not be less than 85 percent.

c. Dry Weather Flow. The effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 0.3MGD.

d. Total Coliform.

i. The total coliform concentrations shall not exceed a median of 23 MPN/100 mL as determined from the last 7 days of sampling results for which analyses have been completed.

ii. No sample shall exceed 2,300 MPN/100 mL.

2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications – Discharge Point No. 001

The Discharger's use of recycled water is eligible for coverage under the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water (Order No. 2009-0006-DWQ). The Discharger shall enroll in that General Permit prior to recycled water distribution. Pursuant to Water Code section 13552.5(e)(1), persons who are covered under the General Permit are not required to be subject to applicable provisions of existing waste discharge requirements or water reclamation requirements. Therefore, there are no additional reclamation specifications required under this Order.

IV. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitation

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the Pacific Ocean:

1. Bacterial Characteristics

a. Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline, including all kelp beds, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column. The zone of initial dilution for ocean outfall is excluded.

i. 30-day Geometric Mean – The following standards are based on the geometric mean of the five most recent samples from each site:

(a) Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml;

(b) Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml; and

(c) Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35 per 100 ml.

ii. Single Sample Maximum:

(a) Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000 per 100 ml;

(b) Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400 per 100 ml;

(c) Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104 per 100 ml; and

(d) Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml when the fecal coliform/total coliform ration exceeds 0.1.

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.

b. Shellfish Harvesting Standards

i. 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.

(a) 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. Physical Characteristics

a. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible on the 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.

e. Temperature of the receiving water shall not be altered to adversely affect beneficial uses, as set forth in the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California.

3. Chemical Characteristics

a. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not, at any time, be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, or fall below 5.0 mg/L, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials. The mean annual dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than 7.0 mg/L.

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 Table B of the Ocean Plan shall not be increased in marine sediments to that which would degrade indigenous biota.

e. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to that which would degrade marine life.

f. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or degrade indigenous biota.

4. Biological Characteristics

a. Marine communities, including vertebrate, 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.

5. Radioactivity

a. Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.

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 that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

6. General Standards

a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable WQO or standard for receiving waters adopted by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board, as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.

b. 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.

c. Waste effluents shall be discharged in a manner that provides sufficient initial dilution to minimize the concentrations of substances not removed in the treatment.

B. Groundwater Limitations

Not Applicable for this facility.

V. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

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

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order. All monitoring shall be conducted according to 40 CFR 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants.*

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any USEPA approved, new, State WQO.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

As indicated in section V.C of the MRP, when chronic toxicity is detected above 61 TUc, the Discharger shall resample immediately, retest, and report the results to the Executive Officer, who will determine whether to initiate an enforcement action, require a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) in accordance with the Discharger's TRE Workplan, or implement other measures.

A TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consists of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases – characterization, identification, and confirmation using aquatic organisms toxicity tests. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of toxicity. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level once the source of toxicity is identified.

The Discharger shall maintain a TRE Workplan, which describes steps that the Discharger intends to follow in the even that a toxicity effluent limitation established by

this Order is exceeded in the discharge. The workplan shall be prepared in accordance with current technical guidance:

i. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99-022).

ii. *Toxicity Identification Evaluation, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F).

iii. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II* (EPA/600/R-92/080).

iv. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III* (EPA/600/R-92/081).

At a minimum, the TRE Workplan shall include:

v. Actions that will be taken to investigate/identify the causes/sources of toxicity,

vi. Actions that will be evaluated to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the non-compliance, and/or to prevent the recurrence of acute or chronic toxicity (this list of action steps may be expanded, if a TRE is undertaken), and

vii. A schedule under which these actions will be implemented.

When monitoring measures of toxicity in the effluent above the limitation established by this Order, the Discharger shall resample immediately, if the discharge is continuing, and retest for whole effluent toxicity. Results of an initial failed test and results of subsequent monitoring shall be reported to the Executive Officer (EO) as soon as possible following receipt of monitoring results. The EO will determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a TRE, or to implement other measures. The Discharger shall conduct a TRE giving due consideration to guidance provided by the U.S. EPA's Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Procedures, Phases 1, 2, and 3 (EPA document nos. EPA 600/3-88/034, 600/3-88/035, and 600/3-88/036, respectively). A TRE, if necessary, shall be conducted in accordance with the following schedule.

Table 8. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Schedule

Action Step	When Required
Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where the source is known.	Within 24 hours of identification of noncompliance.
Initiate the TRE in accordance to the Workplan.	Within 7 days of notification by the Executive Officer.
Conduct the TRE following the procedures in the Workplan.	Within the period specified in the Workplan (not to exceed one year, without an approved Workplan).
Submit the results of the TRE, including summary of findings, required corrective	Within 60 days of completion of the TRE.

Action Step	When Required
action, and all results and data.	
Implement corrective actions to meet Permit limits and conditions.	To be determined by the Executive Officer.

b. Receiving Water Monitoring for Bacteria

If/when effluent limitations for total coliform bacteria are exceeded in consecutive monitoring events, the Discharger shall conduct near shore and surf zone monitoring for bacteria in accordance with Section VIII.A of the Monitoring and Reporting Program. Results of the increased monitoring for bacteria shall be summarized and submitted in a report to the Executive Officer.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

i. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reported ML;

ii. A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section X.B.4.

iii. There is evidence showing that the pollutant is present in the effluent above the calculated effluent limitation. Such evidence may include: health advisories for fish consumption; presence of whole effluent toxicity; results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling; sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than methods included in the permit; and the concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL.

The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Central Coast Water Board:

i. An annual review and semiannual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;

ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;

iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;

iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and

v. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board including:

(a) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;

(b) A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s);

(c) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and

(d) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

The Facility shall be operated as specified under Standard Provision D of Attachment D.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Biosolids Management

i. The handling, management, and disposal of sludge and solids derived from wastewater treatment must comply with applicable provisions of U.S EPA regulations at 40 C.F.R. 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements.

ii. Sludge and wastewater solids must be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill, reused by land application, or disposed of in a sludge-only landfill in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Parts 258 and 503 and Title 23, Chapter 15 of the CCR. If the Discharger desires to dispose of solids and/or sludge in a different manner, a request for permit modification must be submitted to the USEPA and to the Central Coast Water Board at least 180 days prior to beginning the alternative means of disposal.

iii. Sludge that is disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill must meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 258 pertaining to providing information to the public. In the annual self-monitoring report, the Discharger shall include the amount of sludge placed in the landfill as well as the landfill to which it was sent.

iv. All requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 503 and 23 CCR Chapter 15 are enforceable whether or not the requirements of those regulations are stated in an NPDES permit or any other permit issued to the Discharger.

v. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent and minimize any sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

vi. Solids and sludge treatment, storage, and disposal or reuse shall not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, and shall not result in ground water contamination.

vii. The solids and sludge treatment and storage site shall have adequate facilities to divert surface water runoff from adjacent areas to protect the boundaries of the site from erosion, and to prevent drainage from the treatment and storage site. Adequate protection is defined as protection, at the minimum, from a 100-year storm and protection from the highest possible tidal stage that may occur.

viii. The discharge of sewage sludge and solids shall not cause waste material to be in position where it is, or can be, conveyed from the treatment and storage sites and deposited in waters of the State.

ix. The Discharger shall submit an annual report to the USEPA and the Central Coast Water Board containing monitoring results and pathogen and vector attraction reduction requirements, as specified by 40 C.F.R. Part 503. The Discharger shall also report the quantity of sludge removed from the Facility and the disposal method. This self-monitoring report shall be submitted by February 19 of each year and report for the period of the previous calendar year.

b. Collection System Maintenance. The Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e)). The Discharger must report any non-compliance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6) and (7)) and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d)). See Attachment D, subsections I.D, V.E, V.H, and I.C.

c. Pretreatment Requirements – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions

a. Discharges of Storm Water. For the control of storm water discharged from the site of the wastewater treatment plant and disposal facilities, if applicable, the Discharger shall seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities.

b. Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ). This General Permit, adopted on May 2, 2006, is applicable to all "federal and State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publically owned treatment facility in the State of California." The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger applied for coverage under the General Permit and must comply with its requirements.

c. Loss of Disinfection. As soon as possible after learning of a significant loss of disinfection, the Discharger shall notify the California Department of Public Health's

Preharvest Shellfish Protection and Marine Biotoxin Monitoring Program (510-412-4638), the Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services Department (805-346-8460), the Central Coast Water Board (805-549-3147), and any shellfish leaseholders with active shellfish growing operations in the area of the discharge, as set forth in a list to be provided and updated by DHS. The Discharger shall determine at its discretion if a loss of disinfection has occurred, and provide notification by fax within four hours of an occurrence during weekday hours of 6:00 am to 5:00 pm. Notification shall be given by 10:00 am on the following business day, if a loss of disinfection occurs after 5:00 pm during the week or on a weekend. If a loss of disinfection has occurred, the Discharger shall also conduct monitoring for bacteria in the receiving water in accordance with Section VIII.A.2 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E.).

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VI. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations in section IV of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. General. Compliance with effluent limitations for reportable pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Central Coast and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the reportable pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).

B. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple samples analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ”, or “Not Detected” (ND), the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity

a. Acute Toxicity (TUa)

Expressed in Toxic Units Acute (TUa)

$$TUa = \frac{100}{\text{96-hr LC 50\%}}$$

b. Lethal Concentration 50% (LC 50)

LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in Ocean Plan Appendix III. If specific identifiable substances in wastewater can be demonstrated by the discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the marine environment, but not as a result of dilution, the LC 50 may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances.

When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC 50 due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

$$TUa = \frac{\log (100 - S)}{1.7}$$

where:

S = percentage survival in 100% waste. If S > 99, TUa shall be reported as zero.

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)
Those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of STATE WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AREAS.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)
The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)
he highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Chlordane
Shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

Chronic Toxicity
This parameter shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response.

a. Chronic Toxicity (TUc)

Expressed as Toxic Units Chronic (TUc)

$$TUc = \frac{100}{NOEL}$$

b. No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)

The NOEL is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II.

Daily Discharge
Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

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

Degrade
Degradation shall be determined by comparison of the waste field and reference site(s) for characteristic species diversity, population density, contamination, growth anomalies, debility, or supplanting of normal species by undesirable plant and animal species. Degradation occurs if there are significant differences in any of three major biotic groups, namely, demersal fish, benthic invertebrates, or attached algae. Other groups may be evaluated where benthic species are not affected, or are not the only ones affected.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)
Sample results that are less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

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

Downstream Ocean Waters
Waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

Dredged Material
Any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States, including material otherwise referred to as “spoil”.

Enclosed Bays
Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes but is not limited to: Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay.

Endosulfan
The sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons are waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by Section 12220 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

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

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

Initial Dilution
The process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge.

For a submerged buoyant discharge, characteristic of most municipal and industrial wastes that are released from the submarine outfalls, the momentum of the discharge and its initial buoyancy act together to produce turbulent mixing. Initial dilution in this case is completed when the diluting wastewater ceases to rise in the water column and first begins to spread horizontally.

For shallow water submerged discharges, surface discharges, and non-buoyant discharges, characteristic of cooling water wastes and some individual discharges, turbulent mixing results primarily from the momentum of discharge. Initial dilution, in these cases, is considered to be completed when the momentum induced velocity of the discharge ceases to produce significant mixing of the waste, or the diluting plume reaches a fixed distance from the discharge to be specified by the Regional Board, whichever results in the lower estimate for initial dilution.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation
The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation
The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Kelp Beds
For purposes of the bacteriological standards of the Ocean Plan, are significant aggregations of marine algae of the genera Macrocystis and Nereocystis. Kelp beds include the total foliage canopy of Macrocystis and Nereocystis plants throughout the water column.

Mariculture
The culture of plants and animals in marine waters independent of any pollution source.

Material
(a) In common usage: (1) the substance or substances of which a thing is made or composed (2) substantial; (b) For purposes of the Ocean Plan relating to waste disposal, dredging and the disposal of dredged material and fill; MATERIAL means matter of any kind or description which is subject to regulation as waste, or any material dredged from the navigable waters of the United States. See also, DREDGED MATERIAL.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)
The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

Method Detection Limit (MDL)
The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B.

Minimum Level (ML)
The concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Natural Light
Reduction of natural light may be determined by the Central Coast Water Board by measurement of light transmissivity or total irradiance, or both, according to the monitoring needs of the Central Coast Water Board.

Not Detected (ND)
Those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters
The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. If a discharge outside the territorial waters of the state could affect the quality of the waters of the state, the discharge may be regulated to assure no violation of the Ocean Plan will occur in ocean waters.

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

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)
PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of Ocean Plan Table B pollutants through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Central Coast Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Reported Minimum Level
The reported ML (also known as the Reporting Level, or RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Central Coast Water Board either from Appendix II of the Ocean Plan in accordance with section III.C.5.a. of the Ocean Plan or established in accordance with section III.C.5.b. of the Ocean Plan. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the reported ML.

Satellite Collection System
The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Shellfish
Organisms identified by the California Department of Health Services as shellfish for public health purposes (i.e., mussels, clams and oysters).

Significant Difference
Defined as a statistically significant difference in the means of two distributions of sampling results at the 95 percent confidence level.

Six-Month Median Effluent Limitation
The highest allowable moving median of all daily discharges for any 180-day period.

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs)
Non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All AREAS OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASBS) that were previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolution No.s 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas and require special protections afforded by the Ocean Plan.

TCDD Equivalents
The sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown in the table below.

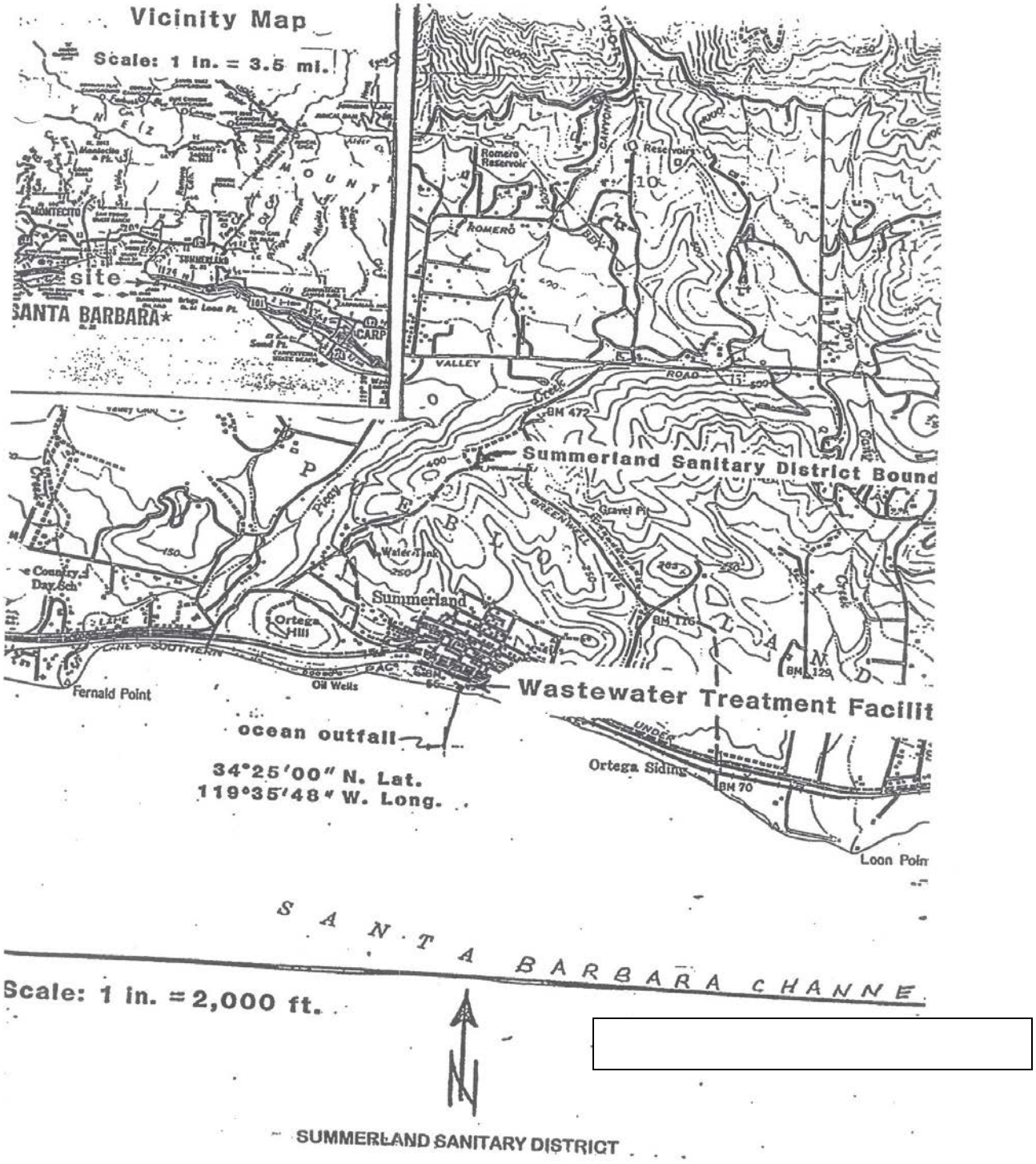
Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
	1.0
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDF	0.001

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)
A study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

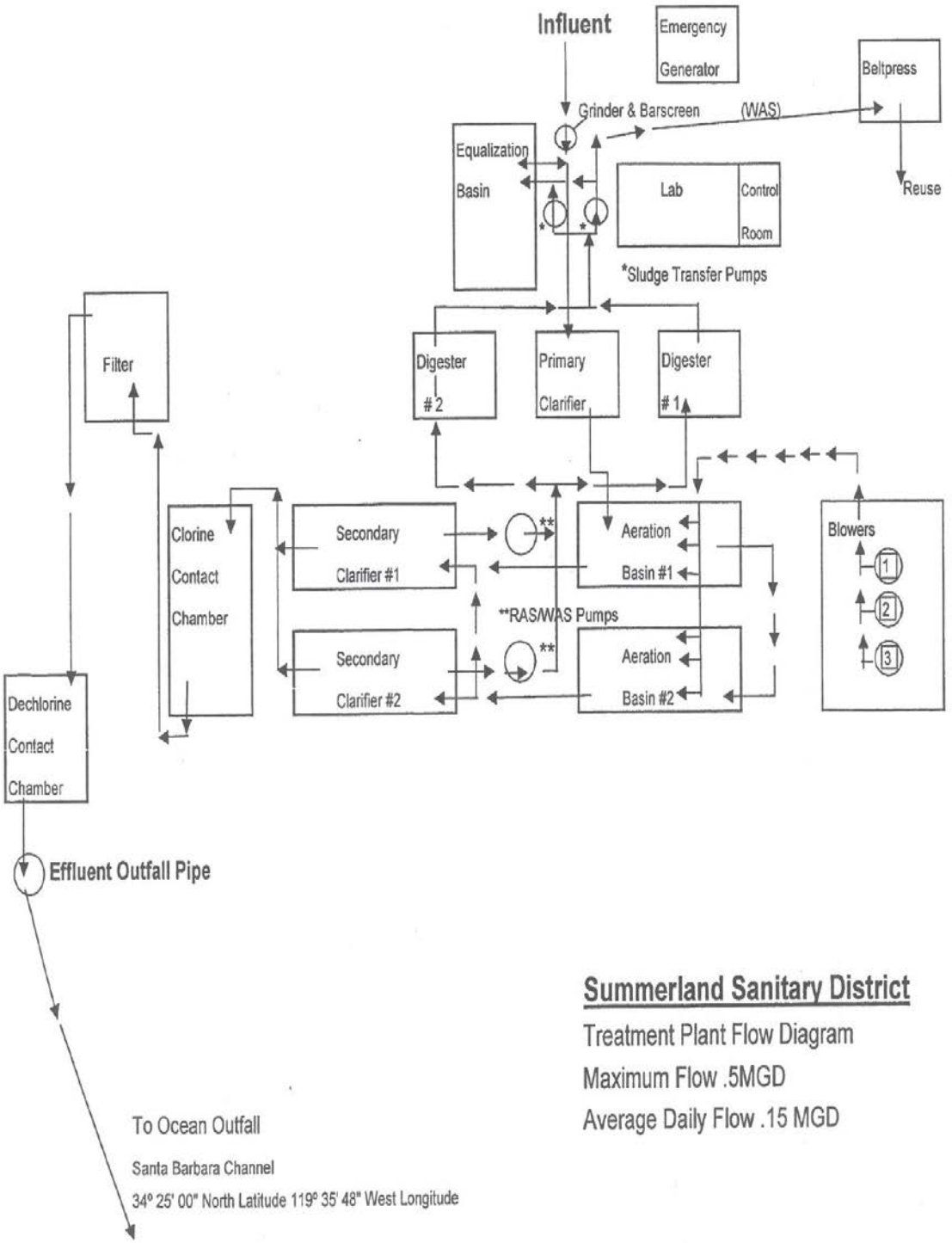
Waste
As used in the Ocean Plan, waste includes a Discharger's total discharge, of whatever origin, i.e., gross, not net, discharge.

Water Recycling
The treatment of wastewater to render it suitable for reuse, the transportation of treated wastewater to the place of use, and the actual use of treated wastewater for a direct beneficial use or controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a).)

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, § 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1));

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2));

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3)); and

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4).)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)

b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Central Coast Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment

should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to Central Coast Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

4. The Central Coast Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Coast Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Central Coast Water Board. The Central Coast Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 C.F.R. part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(4); § 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, § 13267.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)

2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).).

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(l)(4).)

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 C.F.R. part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Central Coast Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

3. The Central Coast Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Central Coast Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or

2. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R.§ 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Central Coast Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Central Coast Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)

3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

VIII. Central Coast Standard Provisions (January 2013)

A. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Prohibitions

1. Introduction of "incompatible wastes" to the treatment system is prohibited.

2. Discharge of high-level radiological waste and of radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents is prohibited.

3. Discharge of "toxic pollutants" in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under §307(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is prohibited.

4. Discharge of sludge, sludge digester or thickener supernatant, and sludge drying bed leachate to drainageways, surface waters, or the ocean is prohibited.

5. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by an "indirect discharger" that:

   a. Inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or

   b. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and

   c. Cause or "significantly contribute" to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.

6. Introduction of "pollutant free" wastewater to the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that threaten compliance with this order is prohibited.

B. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Provisions

1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create nuisance or pollution, as defined by California Water Code (CWC) §13050.

2. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes shall be adequately protected from inundation and washout as the result of a 100-year frequency flood.

3. Operation of collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.

4. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer.

5. Wastewater treatment plants shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

6. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:

   a. violation of any term or condition contained in this order.

   b. obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.

   c. a change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

   d. a substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.

7. Provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of the permit is found invalid, the remainder of the permit shall not be affected.

8. After notice and opportunity for hearing, this order may be modified or revoked and reissued for cause, including:

a. Promulgation of a new or revised effluent standard or limitation.

b. A material change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.

c. Access to new information that affects the terms of the permit, including applicable schedules.

d. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law.

e. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 CFR Part 122.

9. Safeguards shall be provided to ensure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards shall include preventative and contingency plans and may also include alternative power sources, stand-by generators, retention capacity, operating procedures, or other precautions. Preventative and contingency plans for controlling and minimizing the effect of accidental discharges shall:

   a. identify possible situations that could cause "upset," "overflow," "bypass," or other noncompliance. (Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.)

   b. evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and describe procedures and steps to minimize or correct any adverse environmental impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit.

10. Physical facilities shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and shall be capable of full compliance with this order when properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities shall be accessible during the wet-weather season.

11. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this order. Electrical and mechanical equipment shall be maintained in accordance with appropriate practices and standards, such as NFPA 70B, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance*; NFPA 70E, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace*; ANSI/NETA MTS *Standard for Maintenance: Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems*, or procedures established by insurance companies or other industry resources.

12. If the discharger's facilities are equipped with SCADA or other systems that implement wireless, remote operation, the discharger should implement appropriate safeguards against unauthorized access to the wireless systems. Standards such as NIST SP 800-53, *Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems*, can provide guidance.

13. Production and use of recycled water is subject to the approval of the Central Coast Water Board. Production and use of recycled water shall be in conformance with reclamation criteria established in Chapter 3, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations and Chapter 7, Division 7, of the California Water Code. An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations is required and a waiver or water reclamation requirements from the Central Coast Water Board is required before reclaimed

water is supplied for any use, or to any user, not specifically identified and approved either in this Order or another order issued by this Board.

C. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements

1. If results of monitoring a pollutant 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.

   For example, if copper is monitored annually and results exceed the six-month median numerical effluent limitation in the permit, monitoring of copper must be increased to a frequency of at least once every two months (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions I.G.13.). If suspended solids are monitored weekly and results exceed the weekly average numerical limit in the permit, monitoring of suspended solids must be increased to at least four (4) samples every week (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions I.G.14.).

2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Public Health (DPH) for the constituents being analyzed. Bioassays performed to monitor compliance with this permit shall be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the State Department of Fish and Game

3. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples shall be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples shall be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples shall be samples collected downstream of the last treatment unit and tributary flow and upstream of any mixing with receiving waters.

4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy.

D. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements

1. Reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall include at least the following information:

   a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).

   b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, grain size, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, evident life, etc.).

   c. A description of the sampling procedures and preservation sequence used in the survey.

d. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis shall be conducted according to Central Coast Standard Provisions – C.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring III.B. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.

e. A brief discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion shall compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.

2. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall include a description of the reason, a description and schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.

3. The "Discharger" shall file a report of waste discharge at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.

4. Within 120 days after the discharger discovers, or is notified by the Central Coast Water Board, that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within four years, the discharger shall file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall include:

   a. the best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity.

   b. a schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

   In addition to complying with Federal Standard Provision – Reporting V.B., the required technical report shall be prepared with public participation and reviewed, approved and jointly submitted by all planning and building departments having jurisdiction in the area served by the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities.

5. All "Dischargers" shall submit reports electronically to the:
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Central Coast Region
   centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov
   895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
   San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

   In addition, "Dischargers" with designated major discharges shall submit a copy of each document to:

   Regional Administrator
   USEPA, Region 9
   Attention: CWA Standards and Permits Office (WTR-5)

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105

6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing "Discharger" and proposed "Discharger" containing a specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action II.C.

7. Except for data determined to be confidential under CWA §308 (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of USEPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records IV.C.

8. By February 1st of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall contain the following:

   a. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year.

   b. A discussion of the previous year's compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharger into full compliance.

   c. An evaluation of wastewater flows with projected flow rate increases over time and the estimated date when flows will reach facility capacity.

   d. A discussion of operator certification and a list of current operating personnel and their grades of certification.

   e. The date of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described in Provision B.9), the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility.

   f. A discussion of the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and a summary of performance relative to Section C, General Monitoring Requirements.

   g. If the facility treats industrial or domestic wastewater and there is no provision for periodic sludge monitoring in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report shall include a summary of sludge quantities, analyses of its chemical and moisture content, and its ultimate destination.

   h. If appropriate, the report shall also evaluate the effectiveness of the local source control or pretreatment program using the State Water Resources Control Board's "Guidelines for Determining the Effectiveness of Local Pretreatment Program."

   i.

E. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Pretreatment Provisions

1. Discharge of pollutants by "indirect dischargers" in specific industrial sub-categories (appendix C, 40 CFR Part 403), where categorical pretreatment standards have been established, or are to be established, (according to 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N), shall comply with the appropriate pretreatment standards by the date specified therein or, if a new indirect discharger, upon commencement of discharge.

F. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Enforcement

1. Any person failing to file a report of waste discharge or other report as required by this permit shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $5,000 per day.

2. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the "Discharger" shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this permit, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

G. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions (Not otherwise included in Attachment A to this Order)

1. A “composite sample" is a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained at equal time intervals (usually hourly) over the specified sampling (composite) period. The volume of each individual sample is proportional to the flow rate at the time of sampling. The period shall be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program ordered by the Executive Officer.

2. “Daily Maximum” limit means the maximum acceptable concentration or mass emission rate of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling. It is normally compared with results based on "composite samples” except for ammonia, total chlorine, phenolic compounds, and toxicity concentration. For all exceptions, comparisons will be made with results from a “grab sample.”

3. “Discharger," as used herein, means, as appropriate: (1) the Discharger, (2) the local sewering entity (when the collection system is not owned and operated by the Discharger), or (3) "indirect discharger" (where "Discharger" appears in the same paragraph as "indirect discharger,” it refers to the discharger.)

4. “Duly Authorized Representative" is one where:

   a. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in the signatory paragraph of Federal Standard Provision V.B.;

   b. the authorization specifies either an individual or the occupant of a position having either responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the plant manager, or overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company; and,

   c. the written authorization was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board.

5. A "grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. "Grab samples” shall be collected during peak loading conditions, which may or may not be during

hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with the daily maximum limits identified in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.2. and instantaneous maximum limits.

6. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

7. "Incompatible wastes" are:

   a. Wastes that create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works.

   b. Wastes that will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, or wastes with a pH lower than 5.0 unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such wastes.

   c. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts that cause obstruction to flow in sewers or that cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works.

   d. Any waste, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency.

   e. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works or that raise influent temperatures above 40°C (104°F) unless the treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat.

8. "Indirect Discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants into a publicly owned treatment and disposal system.

9. "Log Mean" is the geometric mean. Used for determining compliance of fecal or total coliform populations, it is calculated with the following equation:

   $$\text{Log Mean} = (C1 \times C2 \times ... \times Cn)1/n,$$

   in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and any "C" is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 ml) found on each day of sampling. "n" should be five or more.

10. "Mass emission rate" is a daily rate defined by the following equations:

    mass emission rate (lbs/day) = 8.34 x Q x C; and,

    mass emission rate (kg/day) = 3.79 x Q x C,

    where "C" (in mg/L) is the measured daily constituent concentration or the average of measured daily constituent concentrations and "Q" (in MGD) is the measured daily flowrate or the average of measured daily flowrates over the period of interest.

11. The "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," whether for a month, week, day, or six-month period, is a daily rate determined with the formulas in paragraph G.10, above, using

the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over the period.

12. “Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate" is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.10, above, using the "six-month median" effluent limit specified in the permit, and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over a 180-day period.

13. "Median" is the value below which half the samples (ranked progressively by increasing value) fall. It may be considered the middle value, or the average of two middle values.

14. "Monthly Average" (or "Weekly Average,” as the case may be) is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations or of daily mass emission rates over the specified 30-day (or 7-day) period.

    Average = (X1 + X2 + ... + Xn) / n

    in which “n" is the number of days that samples were analyzed during the period and “X" is either the constituent concentration (mg/L) or mass emission rate (kg/day or lbs/day) for each sampled day. “n" should be four or greater.

15. "Municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.

16. "Overflow" means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection and transport systems, including pumping facilities.

17. "Pollutant-free wastewater" means inflow and infiltration, stormwaters, and cooling waters and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.

18. "Primary Industry Category" means any industry category listed in 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix A.

19. "Removal Efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using “Monthly averages" of pollutant concentrations (C, in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):

    $C_{Effluent}$ Removal Efficiency (%) = 100 x (1 – $C_{effluent}$ / $C_{influent}$)

20. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss to natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a "bypass.” It does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

21. "Sludge" means the solids, residues, and precipitates separated from, or created in, wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system.

22. To "significantly contribute" to a permit violation means an "indirect discharger" must:

a. Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the "Discharger" or by federal, state, or local law;

b. Discharge wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from its average discharge;

c. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, that results in a permit violation or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal; or

d. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with pollutants from other sources, that increase the magnitude or duration of permit violations.

23. "Toxic Pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to 24-hour reporting (Federal Standard Provisions V.E.).

24. “Zone of Initial Dilution" means the region surrounding or adjacent to the end of an outfall pipe or diffuser ports whose boundaries are defined through calculation of a plume model verified by the State Water Board.

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Contents

Tables

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. § 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Laboratory Certification

Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Public Health (DPH), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

B. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall now be changed without notification to and approval of the Central Coast Water Board.

C. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ±10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references.

1. *A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)

2. *Water Measurement Manual*, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)

3. *Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits,* U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22050. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.

4. *NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)

D. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.

F. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. 136. Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using the specified methodology. Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxic pollutants specified in Table B of the California Ocean Plan shall be conducted in accordance with procedures described in the California Ocean Plan and restated in this MRP.

G. Monitoring and sampling periods are defined as follows unless otherwise specified in this MRP:

Daily: Midnight through 11:59 PM, or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.

Weekly: Sunday through Saturday (Note: *For weekly monitoring and sampling periods that start in one monthly reporting period but end in the next, the Discharger may report the weekly data in the monthly monitoring report containing the last day of the weekly period*.)

Monthly: 1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month

Annually: January 1st through December 31st

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
--	INF-001	Influent wastewater prior to treatment and following all significant input of wastewater to the treatment system.
001	EFF-001	Location where representative sample of effluent, to be discharged through the ocean outfall, can be collected after treatment and chlorination/dechlorination and before contact with the receiving water.
--	RSW-001U	A receiving water station directly upcoast from the point of discharge.
--	RSW-002D	A receiving water station directly downcoast from the point of discharge.
--	SRF-A	A receiving water station in the surf zone, approved by the Executive Officer.
--	SRF-B	A receiving water station in the surf zone, approved by the Exectuive Officer.

--	SRF-C	A receiving water station in the surf zone, approved by the Executive Officer.
--	BIO-001	The last point in the biosolids handling process where representative samples of residual solids from the treatment process can be obtained.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the facility at INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C) (BOD_5)	mg/L	C-24[1]	Monthly[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	C-24[1]	Monthly[2]

Footnotes to Table E-2:

Units:

mg/L = milligrams per liter

C-24 = 24-hour composite

[1] Composite samples may be taken by a proportional sampling device approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to flow. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed one hour.

[2] Sampling shall coincide with effluent monitoring for the same pollutant parameter.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Total Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	1/Day
Instantaneous Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	1/Day
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	1/Month
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	1/Month
pH	su	Grab	1/Day
Chlorine Used	lbs/day	Recorded	1/Day
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	Metered	Continuous/Daily
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	Grab	1/Day
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Week
BOD_5	mg/L	C-24	1/Week
TSS	mg/L	C-24	1/Week
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100mL	Grab	3/Week[1]
Turbidity	NTUs	Grab	1/Week

Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Chronic Toxicity[2]	TUc	Grab	1/Year (August)
Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants[3]	µg/L	C-24	1/Year (August)

Footnotes to Table E-3:

Units:

MGD = million gallons per day
mg/L = milligrams per liter
mL/L/hr = milliliters per liter per hour
MPN/100mL = most probable number per 100 mL
NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit
lbs/day = pounds per day
su = standard units
C-24 = 24-hour composite

[1] One sampling event shall coincide with BOD_5 sampling.

[2] Whole effluent chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in section V of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

[3] Those pollutants identified in Table B of the Ocean Plan (2009, or as later revised), except for acute toxicity. Monitoring for acute toxicity is not required for this Discharger. Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards to that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs that are below applicable water quality criteria of Table B, and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML. Metals shall be reported as total recoverable.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity – Monitoring Location EFF-001

The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short Term Methods for Estimated the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-821/600/R-95/136; *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-600-4-01-003; Pro*cedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests developed by the Marine Bioassay Project*, SWRCB 1996, 96-1WQ; and/or *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA/600/4-87-028 or subsequent editions.

Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth or reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms.

Chronic Toxicity (TUc) = 100/NOEL

The no observed effect level (NOEL) is the maximum tested concentration in a medium which does not cause known adverse effects upon chronic exposure in the species in question (i.e., the highest effluent concentration to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms; e.g., the highest concentration of a toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls). Examples of chronic toxicity include, but are not limited to, measurements of

toxicant effects on reproduction, growth, and sublethal effects that can include behavioral, physiological, and biochemical effects.

In accordance with the 2009 Ocean Plan, Appendix III, *Standard Monitoring Procedures*, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in the table below to measure TUc. Other species or protocols will be added to the list after State Water Board review and approval.

A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the toxicity objective. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period of no fewer than three test, 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.

Table E-4. Approved Tests – Chronic Toxicity

Species	Effect	Tier	Reference
Giant Kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera*	Percent germination; germ tube length	1	a, c
Red abalone; *Haliotis rufescens*	Abnormal shell development	1	a, c
Oyster, *Crassostrea gigast*; Mussels, *Mytilus spp.*	Abnormal shell development; percent survival	1	a, c
Urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*; Sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus*	Percent normal development	1	a, c
Urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*; Sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus*	Percent fertilization	1	a, c
Shrimp, *Holmesimysis costata*	Percent survival; growth	1	a, c
Shrimp, *Mysidopsis bahia*	Percent survival; growth; fecundity	2	b, d
Topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*	Larval growth rate; percent survival	1	a, c
Silversides, *Menidia beryllina*	Larval growth rate; percent survival	2	b, d

[1] First tier methods are preferred for compliance monitoring. If first tier organisms are not available, the Discharger can use a second tier test method following approval by the Regional Water Board.

[2] Protocol References:

a. Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazochak. 1995. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to west coast marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA/600/R-95/136.

b. Klemm, D.J., G.E. Morrison, T.J. Norberg-King, W.J. Pelier, and M.A. Heber. 1994. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-600-4-91-003.

c. SWRCB 1996. Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marine Bioassay Project. 96-1WQ.

d. Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, I.I., D.J. Klemm, T.W. Nieheisel, 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 Information Service, Springfield, VA.

Dilution and control waters shall be obtained from an area of the receiving waters, typically upstream, which is unaffected by the discharge. Standard dilution water can be used, if the

receiving water itself exhibits toxicity or it approved by the Central Coast Water Board. If the dilution water used in testing is different from the water in which the test organisms were cultured, a second control sample using culture water shall be tested.

B. Accelerated Monitoring Requirements

1. When chronic toxicity is detected in the effluent above 61 TUc during regular toxicity monitoring, and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria, the Discharger shall resample immediately and confirm the effluent toxicity. If the retest results in chronic toxicity greater than 61 TUc, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring.

2. Accelerated monitoring frequency consists of performing six toxicity tests (one per week) in a six-week period following the first failed test result, or as otherwise instructed by the Executive Officer. Test results shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board within 15 days of the conclusion of each test.

3. Unless otherwise specified by the Executive Officer, if the implementation of the generic Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) work plan indicates the source of the exceedance of the toxicity trigger (for instance, a temporary plant upset), then only one additional test is necessary. If exceedance of a chronic toxicity result of 61 TUc is detected in this test, the Discharger shall continue with accelerated monitoring requirements or implement the Toxicity Identification and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations.

4. Unless otherwise specified by the Executive Officer, if none of the six accelerated tests indicates exceedance of chronic toxicity equal to 61 TUc or greater, then the Discharger may return to the normal bioassay testing frequency.

C. Conducting Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIE) and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TRE)

1. A TRE shall be implemented by the Discharger as specified by the Executive Officer. A TIE may be required as part of the TRE.

2. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) which include the following:

a. Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, (USEPA, 1992a);

b. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition (USEPA, 1991a);

c. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Sampling Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993a); and

d. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993b).

3. As part of the TIE investigation, the Discharger shall be required to implement its TRE work plan. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the

toxicity is identified. A failure to conduct required toxicity tests or a TRE within a designated period may result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. Recommended guidance in conducting a TRE includes the following:

a. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, August 1999, EPA/833B-99/002; and

b. Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program dated March 27, 2001, USEPA Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Regulatory Enforcement.

D. Toxicity Reporting

1. The Discharger shall include a full report of toxicity test results with the regular monthly monitoring report and include the following information:

a. Toxicity test results,

b. Dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test, and

c. Acute and/or chronic toxicity discharge limitations (or value).

2. Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the appropriate guidance – Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, USEPA Office of Water, EPA-821-R-01-012 (2002) or the latest edition, or Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, EPA-821-R-02-012 (2002) or subsequent editions.

3. If the initial investigation TRE workplan is used to determine that additional (accelerated) toxicity testing is unnecessary, these results shall be submitted with the monitoring report for the month in which investigation conducted under the TRE workplan occurred.

4. Within 14 days of receipt of test results exceeding a chronic toxicity discharge limitation, the Discharger shall provide written notification to the Executive Officer of:

a. Findings of TRE or other investigation to identify the cause(s) or toxicity,

b. Actions the Discharger has taken/will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

When corrective actions, including a TRE have not been complete, a schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented, or the reason for not taking corrective action, if no action has been taken.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger's use of recycled water is eligible for coverage under the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water (Order No. 2009-0006-DWQ). The Discharger shall enroll in that General Permit prior to recycled water distribution. Pursuant to Water Code section 13552.5(e)(1), persons who are covered under the General Permit are not required to be subject to applicable provisions of existing waste discharge requirements or water reclamation requirements. The Discharger shall, therefore, not be required to perform additional reclamation monitoring beyond the requirements of those contained within the General Permit (Order No. 2009-0006-DWQ).

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations RSW-001U and RSW-001D, SRF-A, SRF-B, and SRF-C; Surf Zone Bacteria Monitoring (Triggered)

1. If the total coliform limitations specified in section IV.A.1 of the Order are exceeded in three consecutive monitoring events, the Discharger shall monitor for total and fecal coliform and enterococcus bacteria in receiving water at one station directly upcoast and one station directly downcast of the point of discharge in addition to three surf zone stations approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall monitor these stations daily for a minimum of seven days as indicated by Table E-5. A report summarizing the results of monitoring, and comparing the results to Ocean Plan water quality objectives for bacteria shall be submitted to the Executive Officer with the next Self-Monitoring Report to be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board.

2. In the event of a malfunction of the Discharger's wastewater treatment facility's disinfection process that results in a potential or actual discharge or inadequately disinfected effluent into the receiving water, the Discharger shall monitor receiving water for bacteria as indicated in Table E-5, and provide notice in accordance with requirements established by Section V.C.6.c of the Order.

Table E-5. Bacteria Monitoring Schedule

Parameter	Units	Sample Station	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100mL	RSW-001U and D; SRF-A, B, C	Daily for 7 days[1][2]
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100mL	RSW-001U and D; SRF-A, B, C	Daily for 7 days[1][2]
Enterococcus Bacteria	MPN/100mL	RSW-001U and D; SRF-A, B, C	Daily for 7 days[1][2]
Standard Observations	--	--	Daily for 7 days[2][3]

[1] 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. 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 determined by the Regional Board (and approved by EPA) to be appropriate. Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in EPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, *Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water by Membrane Filter Procedure*, or any improved method determined by the Regional Board (and approved by EPA) to be appropriate.

[2] If a single sample exceeds any of the single sample maximum receiving water limitations established in section IV.A.1.a.ii of the Order, repeat sampling at that location shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued until the sample result is less than the single sample maximum receiving water limitation or until the source of the high bacterial densities has been identified and positively determined to not be caused or contributed to by discharge of effluent by the Facility.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample maximum, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to determine compliance with the 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitations in section IV.A.1.a.i of the Order.

[3] Standard observations shall include observation of wind (direction and speed), weather (e.g., cloudy, sunny, rainy), the quantity of rainfall precipitated over the previous seven day period, sea conditions, longshore currents (e.g., directions), and tidal conditions (e.g., high, slack, or low tide). Observations of water discoloration, floating oil and grease, turbidity, odor, materials of sewage origin in the water or on the beach, and temperature (^{o}C) shall be recorded and reported.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Ocean Outfall Inspection

At least once per year the Discharger shall visually inspect the entire outfall and diffuser structure (e.g., divers, dye study) to note its structural integrity and any cracks, breaks, leaks, plugged ports, or other actual or potential malfunctions. The outfall inspections will also check for possible external blockage of ports by sand and/or silt deposition. The Discharger shall report all finding and actions, including any observed cracks, breaks, or malfunctions to the Executive Officer in the applicable annual report. The month for inspection specified by the Discharger shall be a month of good underwater visibility.

B. Biosolids Monitoring, Reporting, and Notification

1. A representative sample of residual solids (biosolids) shall be obtained from the last point in the handling process (i.e., in the drying beds just prior to removal). All constituents shall be analyzed annually for total concentrations for comparison with TTLC criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the STLC limit for that substance. Twelve (12) discrete representative samples shall be collected at separate locations in the biosolids ready for disposal. These 12 samples shall be composited to form one (1) sample for constituent analysis. For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Discharger shall develop a representative sampling plan including number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples. The analysis shall test for the metals required in 40 CFR 503.16 (for land application) or 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (EPA Publication SW-846, all applicable editions and updates), as required in 503.8(b)(4) at the minimum frequencies established therein, provided in the table below.

Table E-6. 40 CFR Biosolids Minimum Monitoring Frequencies

Amount [1] (dry metric tons/365-day period)	Frequency[2]
Greater than zero, but less than 290	Once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1500	Once per quarter (four times per year)
Equal to or greater than 1500 but less than 15,000	Once per sixty days (six times per year)
Greater than 15,000	Once per month (twelve times per year)

[1] For Land Application: Either the amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land or the amount prepared for sale or give-away in a bag or other container for application to the land (dry weight basis). If the Discharger's biosolids are directly land applied without further treatment by another preparer, biosolids shall also be tested for organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at the frequencies required.
For Surface Disposal: The amount of biosolids placed on an acive sludge unit (dry weight basis).

[2] Test results shall be expressed in mg pollutant per kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis.

All constituents shall be analyzed for total concentrations for comparison with total threshold limit concentration (TTLC) criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the soluble threshold limit concentration limit for that substance. [California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 3]

The Discharger shall sample annually based on its generation of approximately 80 dry metric tons of biosolids per 365-day period.

Table E-7. Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling/Analysis Frequency
Quantity Removed	Tons or yds^3	Measured	Continual
Location of Reuse/Disposal	General Public or Specific Site	---	---
Moisture Content	%	Grab	Annually (August)
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Annually (August)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg (dry) [1]	Grab	Annually (August)
Ammonia (N)	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Nitrate (N)	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Total Phosphorus	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Oil and Grease	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Boron	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Cadmium	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Copper	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Chromium (total)	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Lead	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Mercury	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Nickel	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Silver	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)
Zinc	mg/kg	Grab	Annually (August)

[1] Total sample (including solids and any liquid portion) to be analyzed and results reported as mg/kg based on the dry weight of the sample.

2. Prior to land application, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR 503.32 (unless transferred to another preparer who demonstrates pathogen reduction). Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a "Process to Significantly/Further Reduce Pathogens" (PFRP), the Discharger shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters to achieve this reduction.

The following applies when biosolids from the Discharger are directly land applied as Class B, without further treatment by a second preparer. If the Discharger demonstrates pathogen reduction by direct testing for fecal coliforms and/or pathogens, samples must be drawn at the frequency in the Amount/Frequency table above. If the Discharger demonstrates Class B pathogen reduction by testing for fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be drawn and analyzed during each monitoring event, and a geometric mean calculated from these seven samples. If the Discharger demonstrates Class A pathogen reduction by testing for fecal coliform and/or salmonella, plus one of the PFRP processes or

testing for enteric viruses and helminth ova at least four samples of fecal coliform or salmonella must be drawn during each monitoring event. All four samples must meet the limits specified in 40 CRR 503.32(a).

3. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b).

4. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with greater than five MGD influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under Section 307(a) of the CWA (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTWs with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and Federal facilities greater than 5 MGD shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of less than one pg/g at the time of their next priority pollutant scan if they have not done so within the past five years, and once per five years thereafter.

5. The biosolids shall be tested annually, or more frequently if necessary, to determine hazardousness. All constituents regulated under CCR Title 22, division 5, chapter 11, article 3 shall be analyzed for comparison with Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration Limit Concentration (STLC) limit for that substance.

6. If biosolids are place in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate and aquifer.

7. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095) at the frequency determined by Table E-7, or more often if necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.

8. The Discharger, either directly or through contractual agreements with the biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:

a. *Notification of non-compliance*. The Discharger shall notify EPA Region 9, the central Coast Water Board, and the Regional Board located in the region where non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Discharger shall notify EPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Water Quality Boards of any non-compliance in writing within five working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. The Discharger shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify EPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Water Quality Boards of any non-compliance within the same time frames.

b. If biosolids are shipped to another State or Indian lands, the Discharger must send notice at least 60 days prior to the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian land (the EPA Regional Office for that area and the State/Indian authorities).

c. *For land application (in cases where Class B biosolids are directly applied without further treatment):* Prior to reuse of any biosolids from the Discharger's facility to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify EPA, the Central Coast Water

Board, and any other affected Regional Water Quality Board. The notification shall include description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed loading rates, and determination of agronomic rates.

If any biosolids within a given monitoring period to not meet 40 CFR 503.13 metals concentration limits, the Discharger (or its contractor) must pre-notify EPA, and determine the cumulative metals loading to that site to date, as required in 40 CFR 503.12. The Discharger shall notify the applier of all the applier's requirements under 40 CFR 503, including the requirement that the applier certify that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements have been met. The Discharger shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that the harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.

d. *For surface disposal*: Prior to disposal to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify EPA and the Central Coast Water Board. The notice shall include a description and a topographic map or the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator, site owner, and any State or local permits. The notice shall describe procedures for ensuring public access and grazing restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan or description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

9. The Discharger shall submit an annual biosolids report to the EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and Central Coast Water Board by February 19th of each year (per U.S. EPA guidance and 40 CFR 503) for the period covering the previous calendar year. This report shall include:

a. The amount of biosolids generated during the reporting period, in dry metric tons, and its percent solids, and the amount accumulated from previous years;

b. Results of all pollutants and pathogen monitoring required in this Order and Monitoring and Reporting Program, whether directly stated or included by reference. Results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis for comparison with 40 CFR 503 limits;

c. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods, including supporting time and temperature data, and certifications, as required in 40 C.F.R. 503.17 and 503.27;

d. Names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other use or disposal methods not covered above, and amounts delivered to each.

e. For land application sites (These reporting requirements are for cases where Class B biosolids from the District are directly applied without further treatment): The following information must be submitted by the Discharger, unless the Discharger requires its biosolids management contractors to report this information directly to the USEPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator:

i. Locations of land application sites (with field names and numbers) used that calendar year, size of each field applied to, applier, and site owner;

ii. Amounts applied to each field (in wet tons and dry metric tons), nitrogen applied, calculated plant available nitrogen;

iii. The application rate in lbs/acre/year (specify wet or dry);

iv. The Central Coast Water Board Waste Discharge Requirements Order number that regulate the site(s) (including those in other regions which may receive biosolids from the Facility);

v. Crop planted, dates of planting and harvesting;

vi. For any biosolids exceeding 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3 metals concentrations: the locations of sites where applied and cumulative metals loading at that site to date;

vii. Subsequent uses of the land;

viii. Certifications of management practices in Section 503(b)(5);

f. <u>For surface disposal sites:</u>

i. The names and locations of the facilities receiving biosolids, site operator, site owner, size of parcel on which disposes;

ii. Results of any required groundwater monitoring;

iii. The Central Coast Water Board Waste Discharge Requirements Order numbers that regulate the landfills used (including those in other regions which may receive biosolids from the Facility);

iv. The present classification of the landfills used;

v. Certifications of management practices in Section 503.24; and

vi. For closed sites, date of site closure and certifications of management practices for the three years following site closure.

g. For all biosolids used or disposed at the Facility, the site and management practice information and certification required in Sections 503.17 and 503.27;

h. For all biosolids temporarily stored, the information required in Section 503.20 required to demonstrate temporary storage;

i. A schematic diagram showing biosolids handling facilities (e.g., digesters, lagoons, drying beds, and incinerators) and a solids flow diagram;

j. A narrative description of biosolids dewatering and other treatment process, including process parameters. For example, if biosolids are digested, report average temperature and retention times of the digesters. If drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time. If composting is used, report the temperature achieved and duration.

k. Reports shall be submitted to:

Regional Biosolids Coordinator
U.S. EPA (WTR-7)
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Executive Officer
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall submit electronic Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program web site:

(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/).

The Discharger shall use the current version of the Permittee Entry Template (PET) Tool to configure data into the applicable CIWQS Data Format, and shall update that template according to this Order (e.g., add/delete parameters, revise limits, update monitoring locations, etc.). Blank versions of the latest PET Tool are available at:

(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/chc_npdes.shtml).

The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

3. Sampling and monitoring as required by this MRP shall begin on the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall complete all required monitoring and reporting according to the following schedule unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer:

Table E-8. SMR Schedule

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring & Sampling Data Included in Report	SMR Submittal Frequencies	SMR Due Date
NPDES Monitoring Report	MRP Sections III (Influent), IV (Effluent), V (Whole Effluent Toxicity), and VIII (Receiving Water)	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling
NPDES Monitoring Report	MRP Section IV.A.1, Table E-3, Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants and Chronic Toxicity	Annually	Every October 1st following August sampling
Ocean Outfall Inspection Technical Report	MRP Section IX.A (Ocean Outfall Inspection)	Annually	Every February 1st following calendar year of sampling

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring & Sampling Data Included in Report	SMR Submittal Frequencies	SMR Due Date
Biosolids (Sludge) Technical Report	MRP Section IX.B (Biosolids)	Annually	Every February 19th following calendar year of sampling
Summary Report	Attachment D, Standard Provision VIII.D.8	Annually	Every February 1st following calendar year of sampling

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (reported ML, also known as the Reporting Level, or RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136. For each parameter identified in Table B of the Ocean Plan, the Discharger shall use a ML no greater than specified in the Appendix II of the Ocean Plan.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

b. Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

5. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for Ocean Plan Table B parameters shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with

effluent limitations if the concentration of the Ocean Plan Table B parameter in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the ML.

6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL), average weekly effluent limitation (AWEL), or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for Ocean Plan Table B parameters and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

   a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

   b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

   a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is already entered within CIWQS in a tabular format. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

   b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

The Facility is classified as a minor discharger, and as such, DMR submittal requirements are not applicable.

D. Other Reports

The Discharger shall report the results of any special monitoring, TREs, or other data or information that results required by section V.C.(Special Studies, Technical Reports, and Additional Monitoring) of this Order. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in section V.C.7 of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

1. Sewage Spill Reporting and Notifications

a. Sanitary sewer overflows associated with the Discharger's collection system are subject to the online reporting and notification requirements set forth in the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ. The Discharger has enrolled under the statewide waste discharge requirements for sanitary sewer systems. Therefore, all prohibitions, provisions, and monitoring and reporting requirements apply to the Discharger. For any unauthorized discharges of sewage to a drainage channel or surface water, the Discharger is required to notify the State Office of Emergency Services, the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over affected water bodies, and the Central Coast Water Board within two hours after becoming aware of the discharge. Additionally, within 24 hours the Discharger shall submit to the Central Coast Water Board certification that the appropriate agencies (i.e., Office of Emergency Services and local Environmental Health Department) have been notified of the sewage discharge to surface water bodies.

b. In accordance with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 5411.5, the Discharger shall provide notification to the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body of any spills that cause, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state.

In accordance with the requirements of Water Code Section 13271, the Discharger shall provide notification to the State Office of Emergency Services of reportable amounts of hazardous substance spills or sewage spills that cause, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state. The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2250, defines a reportable amount of a sewage spill as being 1,000 gallons. The phone number for reporting these releases to the State Office of Emergency Services is (800) 852-7550.

The Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Water Board of any spill from its wastewater treatment plant that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to a water of the state as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the release. This notification does not need to be made if the Discharger has notified the State Office of Emergency Services first. The phone number for reporting these sewage spills to the Central Coast Water Board is (805) 549-3147. At a minimum, the following information shall be provided:

i. The location, date, and times of the spill.

ii. The water body that received or will receive the spill.

iii. An estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste spilled and the amount that reached a surface water at the time of notification.

iv. If ongoing, the estimated flow rate of the spill at the time of the notification.

v. The name of the organization, phone number, and email address of the reporting representative.

c. As soon as possible, but not later than 24 hours after becoming aware of a spill from its wastewater treatment plant to a water of the state, the Discharger shall submit a statement to the Central Coast Water Board by email at

centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov. If the spill is 1,000 gallons or more, this statement shall certify that the State Office of Emergency Services has been notified of the spill in accordance with California Water Code Section 13271. The statement shall also certify that the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies has been notified of the spill in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 5411.5. The statement shall also include at a minimum the following information:

i. Agency, NPDES No., Order No., and MRP No., if applicable.

ii. The location, date, and time of the spill.

iii. The water body that received the spill.

iv. A description of the level of treatment of the sewage spill or other waste spilled.

v. An initial estimate of the amount of sewage spilled or other waste spilled and the amount that reached a surface water.

vi. The State Office of Emergency Services control number and the date and time that notification of the incident was provided to the State Office of Emergency Services.

vii. The name of the local health officer or director of environmental health representative notified (if contacted directly); the date and time of notification; and the method of notification (e.g., phone, fax, email).

2. Notification and Monitoring Procedure in Case of Disinfection Failure

In the event of a sewage spill, collection system bypass, malfunction, or disinfection failure that results in a potential or actual discharge of raw or incompletely treated sewage or of inadequately disinfected effluent to the Santa Barbara Channel that may adversely affect water and shellfish quality (an Event), the Discharger shall notify the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services, the Central Coast Water Board, and each certified commercial shellfish grower located offshore of the Santa Barbara Coast as set forth in a list to be provided by CDPH. Such notifications shall be made by telephone and facsimile transmission to the numbers provided to the Discharger by CDPH. If the Discharger becomes aware of an Event between the weekday hours of 6:00 am and 5:00 pm, notification shall be given as soon as possible, but never later than four hours from the time that the Discharger becomes aware of the Event. If the Discharger becomes aware of the Event after 5:00 pm or on a weekend, notification shall be given as soon as possible, but not later than 10:00 am the next business day.

By providing notification of an Event as specified above, the Discharger shall not be deemed to have admitted any liability or concluded that the Event will or may impact and approved commercial shellfish growing areas or require the closure of any growing areas. Any decision or recommendation to close a growing area in response to a notification of an Event by the Discharger shall be made by CDPH and/or the affected or potentially affected certified commercial shellfish growers

The Discharger shall develop and maintain written procedures incorporating these notification requirements, shall post the procedures at the facility, and shall provide a copy

of the current notification procedures to the Central Coast Water Board, CDPH, and Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services.

The Discharger shall monitor for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus at receiving water sampling stations as required in this MRP, in addition to three shore sampling stations approved by the Executive Officer, for seven days after loss of disinfection, and report the results to the Executive Officer within 24 hours after receiving the results from the laboratory.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

Contents

Tables

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section I of this Order, the Central Coast Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Central Coast Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as "not applicable" have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as "not applicable" are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	3 420111001
Discharger	Summerland Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Summerland Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	2435 Wallace Avenue
	Summerland, CA 93067
	Santa Barbara County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	James A. McManus, General Manager, (805) 969-4344
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	James A. McManus, General Manager, (805) 969-4344
Email Address	jmcmanus@summerlandsd.org
Mailing Address	2435 Wallace Avenue, Summerland, CA 93067
Billing Address	PO Box 417, Summerland, CA 93067
Type of Facility	POTW
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	B
Pretreatment Program	No
Recycling Requirements	Yes
Facility Permitted Flow	0.3 MGD
Facility Design Flow	0.3 MGD
Watershed	Carpinteria HSA
Receiving Water	Pacific Ocean
Receiving Water Type	Ocean Waters

A. Summerland Sanitary District (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of Summerland Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant and the sanitary sewer collection system (hereinafter Facility), a POTW.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. The Facility discharges treated wastewater to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R3-2007-0009 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0048054, adopted on May 9, 2008, which expired on May 9, 2013. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. The State Water Board retains the jurisdictional authority to enforce such requirements under Water Code section 1211.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit on November 2, 2012.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

Treatment processes at the Facility include preliminary treatment, primary treatment, secondary treatment using activated sludge, tertiary filtration, and chlorine disinfection. Treatment train unit processes consist of one grinder and bar screen in the headworks, one flow equalization basin, one primary clarifier, two activated sludge aeration basins, two secondary clarifiers, one chlorine contact chamber, tertiary filtration with an anthracite bed filter, and dechlorination prior to final discharge at Discharge Point No. 001. The Facility has a design capacity of 0.3 MGD. Storm water at the facility is collected and diverted to the headworks of the facility.

Biosolids are managed via aerobic digestion (two aerobic digesters), dewatered by a two-meter belt press, and stockpiled in a sludge holding bed. The holding bed contains drains which permit leachate to flow back to the head of the liquid treatment train for treatment. Biosolids are periodically removed and hauled by San Joaquin Composting, Inc. (Bakersfield, CA) to its 162-acre composting facility in Kern County, California. The Discharger composts approximately 80 tons of biosolids per year.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Tertiary treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point No. 001 through a diffuser located 740 feet offshore and at a depth of 20 feet in the Santa Barbara Channel. The minimum initial dilution ratio of seawater to effluent is 60:1.

Table F-2. Outfall Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Treated Domestic Wastewater	34 º 25' 00" N	119 º 35' 48" W	Pacific Ocean, Santa Barbara Channel

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 and representative monitoring data for Monitoring Location Eff-001, from the term of the previous Order, are as follows:

Table F-3. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation					Monitoring Data (From May 2008 – To August 2012)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	6-Mo Median	Instant Max	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)(BOD_5)	mg/L	30	45	90	--	--	NA	NA	40
	lbs/day	75	113	225	--	--	NA	NA	32
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	90	--	--	NA	NA	13
	lbs/day	75	113	225	--	--	NA	NA	75
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	1.0	1.5	3.0	--	--	NA	NA	<0.05
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225	--	--	NA	NA	87
Oil & Grease	mg/L	25	40	75	--	--	NA	NA	25
	lbs/day	63	100	188	--	--	NA	NA	29
pH	Su	6.0 – 9.0 at all times					6.4 – 7.9 [1]		
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.5	0.1	3.7	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Arsenic	µg/L	310	--	1,800	--	4,700	--	--	1.1
	lb/day	0.77	--	4.4	--	12	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	µg/L	61	--	240	--	610	--	--	0.1
	lb/day	0.2	--	0.61	--	1.5	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (+6)	µg/L	120	--	490	--	1,200	--	--	3.4
	lb/day	0.3	--	1.2	--	3.1	NA	NA	NA
Copper	µg/L	63	--	610	--	1,700	--	--	14
	lb/day	0.2	--	1.5	--	4.3	NA	NA	NA
Lead	µg/L	120	--	490	--	1,200	--	--	1.5
	lb/day	0.3	--	1.2	--	3.1	NA	NA	NA
Nickel	µg/L	310	--	1,200	--	3,100	--	--	4.4
	lb/day	0.8	--	3.1	--	7.6	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	µg/L	920	--	3,700	--	9,200	--	--	11
	lb/day	2.3	--	9.2	--	23	NA	NA	NA
Silver	µg/L	33	--	160	--	420	--	--	0.03
	lb/day	0.1	--	0.4	--	1.0	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	µg/L	61	--	240	--	610	--	--	3.4

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation					Monitoring Data (From May 2008 – To August 2012)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	6-Mo Median	Instant Max	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
	lb/day	0.2	--	0.6	--	1.5	NA	NA	NA
Ammonia (as N)	µg/L	37,000	--	150,000	--	370,000	--	--	1,080
	lb/day	92	--	370	--	920	NA	NA	NA
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	--	61	--	--	NA	NA	18
Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	1,800	--	7,300	--	18,000	NA	NA	<0.056
	lb/day	4.6	--	18	--	46	NA	NA	NA
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	61	--	240	--	610	NA	NA	<0.12
	lb/day	0.2	--	0.6	--	1.5	NA	NA	NA
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.55	--	1.1	--	1.7	NA	NA	<0.00094
	lb/day	0.0014	--	0.0027	--	0.0041	NA	NA	NA
Endrin	µg/L	0.12	--	0.24	--	0.37	NA	NA	<0.00094
	lb/day	0.00031	--	0.00061	--	0.00092	NA	NA	NA
HCH	µg/L	0.24	--	0.49	--	0.73	NA	NA	<0.00094
	lb/day	0.00061	--	0.0012	--	0.0018	NA	NA	NA
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.						NA	NA	NA

Footnotes to Table F-3:

mg/L = milligrams per liter
lbs/day = pounds per day
s.u. = standard units
ND = Non Detect
NA = Not Available

[1] Minimum and maximum pH values observed in the effluent.

Table F-4. Historic Effluent Limitations for Non-Carcinogens and Carcinogens

Parameter	Unit	Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data (From May 2008 to August 2012)
		30-Day Average	Highest Avg. Monthly Discharge
Non-Carcinogens			
Acrolein	µg/L	1,300	<1.6
	lb/day	34	NA
Antimony	µg/L	73,000	4.8
	lb/day	180	NA
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	270	<0.54
	lb/day	0.70	NA
Bis(2- Chloroisoprophyl) Ether	µg/L	73,000	<0.41
	lb/day	180	NA

Chlorobenzene	µg/L	35,000	<0.023
	lb/day	87	NA
Chromium (III)	µg/L	$1.2x10^{7}$	<0.0006
	lb/day	$2.9x10^{4}$	NA
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	µg/L	210,000	<0.66
	lb/day	530	NA
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	310,000	<0.056
	lb/day	780	NA
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$2.0x10^{6}$	<0.53
	lb/day	$5.0x10^{3}$	NA
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$5.0x10^{7}$	<0.43
	lb/day	$1.3x10^{5}$	NA
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	13,000	<0.46
	lb/day	34	NA
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	240	<1.5
	lb/day	0.60	NA
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	250,000	<0.017
	lb/day	630	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/L	920	<0.1
	lb/day	2.3	NA
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	3,500	<0.49
	lb/day	8.9	NA
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	300	62.4
	lb/day	0.70	NA
Thallium	µg/L	100	0.02
	lb/day	0.31	NA
Toluene	µg/L	$5.2x10^{6}$	0.465
	lb/day	$1.3x10^{4}$	NA
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.085	0.001
	lb/day	0.00021	NA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	$3.3x10^{7}$	<0.067
	lb/day	$8.2x10^{4}$	NA
Carcinogens			
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	6.1	<0.45
	lb/day	0.015	NA
Aldrin	µg/L	$1.3x10^{-3}$	0.048
	lb/day	$3.4x10^{-6}$	NA
Benzene	µg/L	360	<0.04
	lb/day	0.90	NA
Benzidine	µg/L	$4.2x10^{-3}$	<1.8
	lb/day	$1.1x10^{-5}$	NA
Beryllium	µg/L	2.0	<0.00024
	lb/day	0.0050	NA
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	2.7	<0.51
	lb/day	0.0069	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	214	1.5

	lb/day	0.53	NA
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	55	1.1
	lb/day	0.14	NA
Chlordane	µg/L	$1.4x10^{-3}$	0.0025
	lb/day	$3.5x10^{-6}$	NA
DDT	µg/L	$1.0x10^{-2}$	<0.000943
	lb/day	$2.6x10^{-5}$	NA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1,100	<0.069
	lb/day	2.7	NA
3,3-Dichlorobenzidene	µg/L	0.49	<0.69
	lb/day	0.0012	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1,700	<0.055
	lb/day	4.3	NA
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	55	<0.079
	lb/day	0.14	NA
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	380	16
	lb/day	0.95	NA
Dichloromethane	µg/L	27,000	NA
	lb/day	69	NA
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	540	<0.01
	lb/day	1.4	NA
Dieldrin	µg/L	$2.4x10^{-3}$	<0.000943
	lb/day	$6.1x10^{-6}$	NA
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	160	<0.56
	lb/day	0.40	NA
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	9.8	<0.52
	lb/day	0.024	NA
Halomethanes	µg/L	7,900	<0.086
	lb/day	20	NA
Heptachlor	µg/L	$3.1x10^{-3}$	<0.000943
	lb/day	$7.6x10^{-6}$	NA
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	$1.2x10^{-3}$	<0.000943
	lb/day	$3.1x10^{-6}$	NA
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	$1.3x10^{-2}$	<0.39
	lb/day	$3.2x10^{-5}$	NA
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	850	<0.37
	lb/day	2.1	NA
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	150	<0.38
	lb/day	0.38	NA
Isophorone	µg/L	45,000	<0.53
	lb/day	110	NA
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	450	<0.60
	lb/day	1.1	NA
N-nitrosdi-N-propylamine	µg/L	23	<0.54
	lb/day	0.058	NA

N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	150	<0.50
	lb/day	0.38	NA
PAHs	µg/L	0.54	0.036
	lb/day	0.0013	NA
PCBs	µg/L	$1.2x10^{-3}$	<0.064
	lb/day	$2.9x10^{-6}$	NA
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	$2.4x10^{-7}$	$<3.6x10^{-7}$
	lb/day	$6.0x10^{-10}$	NA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	140	<0.13
	lb/day	0.35	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	120	<0.034
	lb/day	0.31	NA
Toxaphene	µg/L	$1.3x10^{-2}$	<0.0076
	lb/day	$3.2x10^{-5}$	NA
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	1,600	<0.034
	lb/day	4.1	NA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	570	<0.047
	lb/day	1.4	NA
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	18	<0.47
	lb/day	0.044	NA
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	2,200	<0.055
	lb/day	5.5	NA

Footnotes to Table F-4:

µg/L = micrograms per liter
lbs/day = pounds per day
NA = Not Available

D. Compliance Summary

The data reported by the Discharger shows no violations of the previous effluent limitations. The minimum percent removal for BOD_5 and TSS was 94% and 92%, respectively.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger currently has no changes to the Facility planned.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in this Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5,

division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of Public Resources Code.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* (hereinafter Basin Plan), the most recent version released in June 2011, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for the Pacific Ocean and other receiving waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Beneficial uses applicable to coastal waters from Coal Oil Point to Rincon Point are as follows:

Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Pacific Ocean (Santa Barbara Channel)	Water Contact (REC-1) Non-Contact Recreation (REC-2) Industrial Supply (IND) Navigation (NAV) Marine Habitat (MAR) Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

2. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan* (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, and 2009. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on September 15, 2009, and it became effective on March 10, 2010. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the State to be protected as summarized below:

Table F-6. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
001	Pacific Ocean	Industrial water supply (IND) Water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment (REC-1 and REC-2) Navigation (NAV)

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
		Commercial and sport fishing (COMM) Mariculture (MARI) Preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) Rare and endangered species (RARE) Marine habitat (MAR) Fish migration (MIGR) Fish spawning and shellfish harvesting (SPWN)

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

3. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. 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 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Central Coast Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

4. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.

5. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state, including protecting rare and endangered species. The discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List

CWA Section 303(d) requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d) listed water bodies and pollutants, the Central Coast Water Board must develop and implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that will specify Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for point sources and Load Allocations (LAs) for non-point sources.

The USEPA approved the State's 2010 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. The 2010 303(d) does not identify the coast of the Pacific Ocean at Lookout Park in the vicinity of the point of discharge as being impaired.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

1. **Storm Water Management**. With a design flow less than 1.0 MGD, the Discharger is exempt from requirements to seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities.*

2. **Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ).** The General Permit, adopted on May 2, 2006, is applicable to all "federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California." The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger is covered under the General Permit and must comply with its requirements.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. **Discharge Prohibition III.A and III.B** (Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited; Discharge of waste not specifically regulated by this Order is prohibited): These prohibitions are similar to the previous Order and is based on 40 CFR 122.21(a), duty to apply, and CWC Section 13260, which requires filing a ROWD before discharges can occur. Discharges not described in the ROWD, and subsequently in this Order, are prohibited.

2. **Discharge Prohibition III.C** (Discharges of radiological chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radioactive waste to the Ocean is prohibited). This prohibition has been retained from the previous Order.

3. **Discharge Prohibition III.D** (Discharge of sludge and sludge digester supernatant to the Ocean is Prohibited). This prohibition has been retained from the previous Order.

4. **Discharge Prohibition III.E** (Overflows and bypasses prohibited). The discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection, treatment, or disposal facilities represents an unauthorized bypass pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(m) or an unauthorized discharge, which poses a threat to human health and/or aquatic life, and therefore, is explicitly prohibited by the Order. This provision has also been retained from the previous Order.

5. **Discharge Prohibition III.F** (Materials and substances that are prohibited). This prohibition is based on the requirements of the Ocean Plan.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 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 40 C.F.R. part 133.

Table F-7. Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameter	Effluent Limitation		
	30-Day Avg.	7-Day Avg.	Percent Removal[1]
BOD_5	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	85%
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	85%
pH	6.0 – 9.0		--

[1] 30-day average

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Title 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, which some exceptions, and 40 CFR 122.45(f)(2) allows pollutants that are limited in terms of mass to additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement. This Order includes effluent limitations expressed in terms of mass and concentration. In addition, pursuant to the exceptions to mass limitations provided in 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1), some effluent limitations are not expressed in terms of mass, such as pH and temperature, and when the applicable standards are expressed in terms of concentration and mass limitations are not necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

a. **BOD_5, and TSS**. Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 133, establish the minimum weekly and monthly average level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for CBOD, BOD, and TSS. Consisted with antibacksliding and antidegradation provisions, effluent limitations have been carried over from Order R3-2007-009.

   In addition to average weekly and monthly effluent limitations, Order No. R3-2008-0009 contained maximum daily effluent limitations for BOD_5 and TSS. Consistent with anti-backsliding provisions, maximum daily effluent limitations of 90 mg/L for BOD_5 and TSS have been retained from Order No. R3-2008-0009.

Additionally, as per 40 CRR 133.102, this Order contains a limitation requiring an average of 85 percent removal of CBOD, BOD, and TSS over each calendar month.

b. pH. Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 133, establishes technology-based effluent limitations for pH. The secondary treatment standards require the pH of the effluent to be no lower than 6.0 and no higher than 9.0 standard units.

c. Settleable Solids. Effluent limitations for settleable solids in the previous Order included an AMEL of 1.0 mL/L, an average weekly effluent limitation of 1.5 mL/L, and an instantaneous maximum effluent limitation of 3.0 mL/L. These effluent limitations are retained from Order R3-2008-0009, and are based on requirements in Table A of the Ocean Plan.

d. Oil and Grease. Effluent limitations for oil and grease in the previous Order included an AMEL of 25 mg/L, an average weekly effluent limitation of 40 mg/L, and an instantaneous maximum of 75 mg/L. Effluent limitations for oil and grease are retained from Order R3-2008-0009, and are based on requirements in Table A of the Ocean Plan.

e. Turbidity. Effluent limitations for turbidity in the previous Order included an AMEL of 75 NTU, an average weekly effluent limitation of 100 NTU, and an instantaneous maximum of 225 NTU. Effluent limitations for turbidity are retained from Order R3-2008-0009, and are based on requirements in Table A of the Ocean Plan.

The following summarizes the above technology-based effluent limitations established by this Order.

Table F-8. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
BOD_5[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day	75	113	225
TSS[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day	75	113	225
pH	Standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times[2]		
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75
	lbs/day[2]	63	100	188
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225

[1] The average monthly percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

[2] Applied as an instantaneous minimum and maximum.

Technology-based limitations are retained from the previous permit and are required by NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 133 and/or Table A of the Ocean Plan. Mass based limitations are based on the facility designed flow rate of 0.3 MGD.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 C.F.R. 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.

40 C.F.R. Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires 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).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the Ocean Plan.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Beneficial uses for ocean waters of the Central Coast Region are established by the Basin Plan and Ocean Plan and are described in section III.C of the this Fact Sheet.

Water quality criteria applicable to ocean waters of the Region are established by the Ocean Plan, which includes WQOs for bacterial characteristics, physical characteristics, and radioactivity. The WQOs from the Ocean Plan are incorporated as receiving water limitations in this Order. In addition, Table B of the Ocean Plan contains numeric WQOs for 83 toxic pollutants for the protection of marine aquatic life and human health. Pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), and in accordance with procedures established by the Ocean Plan (2009), the Central Coast Water Board has performed a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) to determine the need for effluent limitations for Table B toxic pollutants.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Procedures for performing a RPA for ocean dischargers are described in Section III.C and Appendix VI of the Ocean Plan. The procedure is a statistical method that projects an effluent data set while taking into account the averaging period of WQOs, the long term variability of pollutants in the effluent, limitations associated with sparse data sets, and uncertainty associated with censored data sets. The procedure assumes a lognormal distribution of the effluent data set, and compares the 95th percentile concentration at 95 percent confidence of each Table B pollutant, accounting for dilution, to the applicable water quality criterion. The RPA results in one of three following endpoints:

Endpoint 1 – There is "reasonable potential". An effluent limitation must be developed for the pollutant. Effluent monitoring for the pollutant, consistent with the monitoring frequency in Appendix III (Ocean Plan), is required.

Endpoint 2 – There is no "reasonable potential". An effluent limitation is not required for the pollutant. Appendix III (Ocean Plan) effluent monitoring is not required for the pollutant; the Central Coast Board, however, may require occasional monitoring for the pollutant or for whole effluent toxicity as appropriate.

Endpoint 3 – The RPA is inconclusive. Monitoring for the pollutant or whole effluent toxicity testing consistent with the monitoring frequency in Appendix III (Ocean Plan) is required. An existing effluent limitation for the pollutant shall remain in the permit, otherwise the permit shall include a reopener clause to allow for subsequent modification of the permit to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above a Table B water quality objective.

The State Water Board has developed a reasonable potential calculator, which is available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/docs/trirev/stakeholder050505/rpcalc20_setup.exe

The calculator (RPcalc 2.0) was used in the development of this Order and considers several pathways in the determination of reasonable potential.

a. First Path

If available information about the receiving water or the discharge supports a finding of reasonable potential without analysis of effluent data, the Central Coast Water Board may decide that WQBELs are necessary after a review of such information. Such information may include: the facility or discharge type, solids loading, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic effects, fish tissue data, 303(d) status of the receiving water, the presence of threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat, or other information.

b. Second Path

If any pollutant concentration, adjusted to account for dilution, is greater than the most stringent applicable WQO, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

c. Third Path

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the minimum level (ML)), and all values in the data set are at or above the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted to project the range of possible effluent values. The 95th percentile concentration is determined at 95 percent confidence for each pollutant, and compared to the most stringent applicable water quality objective to determine reasonable potential. A parametric analysis assumes that the range of possible effluent values is distributed lognormally. If the 95th percentile value is greater than the most stringent applicable water quality objective, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

d. Fourth Path

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the ML), but at least one value in the data set is less than the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted according to the following steps.

i. If the number of censored values (those expressed as a "less than" value) account for less than 80 percent of the total number of effluent values, calculate the ML (the mean of the natural log of transformed data) and SL (the standard deviation of the natural log of transformed data) and conduct a parametric RPA, as described above for the Third Path.

ii. If the total number of censored values account for 80 percent of the total number of effluent values, conduct a non-parametric RPA, as described below for the Fifth Path. (A non-parametric analysis becomes necessary when the effluent data is limited, and no assumptions can be made regarding its possible distribution.)

e. Fifth Path

A non-parametric RPA is conducted when the effluent data set contains less than three detected and quantified values, or when the effluent data set contains three or more detected and quantified values but the number of censored values accounts for 80 percent or more of the total of effluent values. A non-parametric analysis is conducted by ordering the data, comparing each result to the applicable WQO, and accounting for ties. The sample number is reduced by one for each tie, when the dilution-adjusted method detection limit (MDL) is greater than the water quality objective. If the adjusted sample number, after accounting for ties, is greater than 15, the pollutant has no reasonable potential to exceed the WQO. If the sample number is 15 or less, the RPA is inconclusive, monitoring is required, and any existing effluent limits in the expiring permit are retained.

In this case, a RPA was conducted using effluent monitoring data from May 2008 through August 2012. The implementation provisions for Table B in Section III.C of the Ocean Plan specify that 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. Order No. R3-2008-0009 determined the minimum initial dilution factor (Dm) for the discharge to be 60 to 1 (seawater to effluent). The Discharger has indicated that no additions or modifications to the Facility have been proposed that would alter the previously determined dilution characteristics. Therefore, the previous Dm of 60:1 will be retained from the current Order and applied to WQBELs established herein. If the actual dilution ratio is found to be different, then the ratio will be recalculated and this Order may be reopened when and as appropriate.

A summary of the RPA results is provided below.

Table F-9. RPA Results

Parameter	Units	n[1]	MEC[2],[3]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[4]
Arsenic	µg/L	5	1.1	8[5]	3[6]	2

Parameter	Units	n[1]	MEC[2],[3]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[4]
Cadmium	µg/L	5	0.1	1[5]	0	2
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	5	2.8	2[5]	0	2
Copper	µg/L	5	14.1	3[5]	2[6]	2
Lead	µg/L	5	1.48	2[5]	0	2
Mercury	µg/L	5	0.026	0.04[5]	0.0005[6]	2
Nickel	µg/L	5	4.44	5[5]	0	2
Selenium	µg/L	5	10.6	15[5]	0	2
Silver	µg/L	5	0.03	0.7[5]	0.16[6]	3
Zinc	µg/L	5	50.3	20[5]	8[6]	2
Cyanide	µg/L	5	3.4	1[5]	0	3
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	2581	0.01	2[5]	0	2
Ammonia	µg/L	71	1080	600[5]	0	2
Acute Toxicity	TUa	0	NA	0.3[7]	0	NA
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	4	17.86	1[7]	0	2
Phenolic Compounds[8]	µg/L	5	<0.056	30[5]	0	3
Chlorinated Phenolics[9]	µg/L	5	<0.12	1[5]	0	3
Endosulfan[10]	µg/L	5	<0.000943	0.009[5]	0	3
Endrin	µg/L	5	<0.000943	0.002[5]	0	3
HCH[11]	µg/L	5	<0.000943	0.004[5]	0	3
Radioactivity	pCi/L	0		[12]	0	
Acrolein	µg/L	5	<1.6	220[13]	0	3
Antimony	µg/L	5	4.8	1,200[13]	0	3
Bis(2-chloroethoxyl)methane	µg/L	5	<0.54	4.4[13]	0	3
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	µg/L	5	<0.41	1,200[13]	0	3
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.023	570[13]	0	3
Chromium (III)	µg/L	5	<0.0006	190,000[13]	0	3
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	5	<0.66	3,500[13]	0	3
Dichlorobenzenes[14]	µg/L	5	<0.056	5,100[13]	0	3
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	5	<0.53	33,000[13]	0	3
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	5	<0.43	820,000[13]	0	3
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	5	<0.46	220[12]	0	3
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	5	<1.5	4.0[12]	0	3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	5	<0.017	4,100[13]	0	3
Fluoranthene	µg/L	5	<0.1	15[13]	0	3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	5	<0.49	58[13]	0	3
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	5	62.4	4.9[13]	0	3
Thallium	µg/L	5	0.02	2[13]	0	3
Toluene	µg/L	5	0.465	85,000[13]	0	3
Tributyltin	µg/L	5	0.001	0.0014[13]	0	3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.067	540,000[13]	0	3
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	5	<0.45	0.10[13]	0	3
Aldrin	µg/L	5	0.048	0.000022[13]	0	1
Benzene	µg/L	5	<0.04	5.9[13]	0	3
Benzidine	µg/L	5	<1.8	0.000069[13]	0	3

Parameter	Units	n[1]	MEC[2],[3]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[4]
Beryllium	µg/L	5	<0.00024	0.033[13]	0	3
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	5	<0.51	0.045[13]	0	3
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	5	1.52	3.5[13]	0	3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	5	1.1	0.90[13]	0	3
Chlordane[15]	µg/L	5	0.0025	0.000023[13]	0	1
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	1	2.11	8.6[13]	0	3
Chloroform	µg/L	5	98.7	130[13]	0	2
DDT[16]	µg/L	5	<0.000943	0.00017[13]	0	3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.069	18[13]	0	3
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	5	<0.69	0.0081[13]	0	3
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.055	28[13]	0	3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	5	<0.079	0.9[13]	0	3
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	5	16	6.2[13]	0	2
Dichloromethane	µg/L	0	NA	450[13]	0	NA
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	5	<0.052	8.9[13]	0	3
Dieldrin	µg/L	5	<0.000943	0.00004[13]	0	3
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	5	<0.56	2.6[13]	0	3
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	5	<0.52	0.16[13]	0	3
Halomethanes[17]	µg/L	5	<0.086	130[13]	0	3
Heptachlor	µg/L	5	<0.000943	0.00005[13]	0	3
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	5	<0.000943	0.00002[13]	0	3
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.39	0.00021[13]	0	3
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	5	<0.37	14[13]	0	3
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.38	2.5[13]	0	3
Isophorone	µg/L	5	<0.53	730[13]	0	3
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	5	<0.6	7.3[13]	0	3
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	5	<0.54	0.38[13]	0	3
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	5	<0.5	2.5[13]	0	3
PAHs[18]	µg/L	5	0.036	0.0088[13]	0	3
PCBs[19]	µg/L	5	<0.064	0.000019[13]	0	3
TCDD equivalents[20]	µg/L	4	<0.36	3.9×10^{-9} [13]	0	3
1,1,2,2-Tetrachoroethane	µg/L	5	<0.13	2.3[13]	0	3
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5	<0.034	2.0[13]	0	3
Toxaphene	µg/L	5	<0.00943	0.00021[13]	0	3
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	<0.034	27[13]	0	3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.047	9.4[13]	0	3
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	5	<0.47	0.29[13]	0	3
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	5	<0.055	36[13]	0	3

NA = Not Available

[1] Number of data points available for the RPA.

[2] If there is a detected value, the highest reported value is summarized in the table. If there are no detected values, the lowest MDL is summarized in the table.

[3] Note that the reported MEC does not account for dilution. The RPA does account for dilution; therefore it is possible for a parameter with an MEC in exceedance of the most stringent criteria not to present a RP (i.e. Endpoint 1).

[4] End Point 1 – RP determined, limit required, monitoring required.

Parameter	Units	n[1]	MEC[2],[3]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[4]

End Point 2 – Discharger determined not to have RP, monitoring may be established.
End Point 3 – RPA was inconclusive, carry over previous limits if applicable, and establish monitoring.

[5] Based on the 6-Month Median in the Table B of the Ocean Plan.
[6] Background concentrations contained in Table C of the Ocean Plan.
[7] Based on the Daily Maximum in Table B of the Ocean Plan.
[8] Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2,4-dimethylphenol; 4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol; 2,3-dinitrophenol; 2-methylphenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-nitropheneol; 4-nitrophenol, and phenol.
[9] Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 4-chloro-3-methylpheno; 2-chlorophenol; pentachlorophenol; 2,4,5-trichlorophenol; and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
[10] Endosulfan represents the sum of alpha-endosulfan, beta-endosulfan, and endosulfan sulfate.
[11] HCH (hexachlorocyclohexane) represents the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (Lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
[12] 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. Radioactivity at levels that exceed the applicable criteria are not expected in the discharge.
[13] Based on 30-Day Average in Table B of the Ocean Plan.
[14] Dichlorobenzenes represent the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.
[15] Chlordane represents the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.
[16] DDT represents the sum of 4,4'DDT; 2,4'DDT; 4,4'DDE; 2,4'DDE; 4,4'DDD; and 2,4'DDD.
[17] Halomethanes represent the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
[18] PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) represent the sum of acenapthalene; anthracene; 1,2-benzanthracene; 3,4-benzofluoranthene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; 1,12-benzoperylene; benzo[a]pyrene; chrysene; dibenzo[a,h]anthracene; fluorene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.
[19] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) represent the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Arolclor-1254, and Arcolor-1260.
[20] End Point 1 was determined for Total Residual Chlorine based on Step 13 of Appendix VI of the Ocean Plan because the Discharger retains the ability to chlorinate effluent.
[21] TCDD equivalents represent the sum of concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown by the table below. USEPA Method 8280 may be used to analyze TCDD equivalents.

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

In Order No. R3-2008-0009, the Central Coast Water Board established effluent limitations for 60 pollutants contained in Table B. As detailed in Table F-9, many pollutants resulted in Endpoint 3 (inconclusive). Pursuant to the requirements of the Ocean Plan, effluent limitations for these pollutants which possessed effluent limitations in the previous permit were retained.

Effluent limitations have been relaxed for ammonia, arsenic, cadmium, chloroform, hexavalent chromium, chronic toxicity, total recoverable copper, dichlorobromomethane, total recoverable

lead, mercury, total recoverable nickel, selenium, and total recoverable zinc which displayed an Endpoint 2.

Endpoint 1 (reasonable potential) was determined based on Step 13 of Appendix VI of the Ocean Plan for total chlorine residual because the Discharger chlorinates the effluent for disinfection, and improper operation or a malfunction of the dechlorination equipment may result in an exceedance of the water quality objective.

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. From the Table B WQOs in the Ocean Plan, effluent limitations in Order No. R3-2008-0009 were calculated according to the following equation for all pollutants, except for acute toxicity (if applicable) and radioactivity:

Ce = Co + Dm (Co – Cs) where,

Ce = the effluent limitation (µg/L)

Co = the WQO to be met at the completion of initial dilution (µg/L)

Cs = background seawater concentration

Dm = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater

b. Initial dilution (Dm) has been determined to be 60:1 by the Central Coast Water Board.

c. Table C of the Ocean Plan establishes background concentrations for some pollutants to be used when determining reasonable potential (represented as "Cs"). In accordance with Table B implementing procedures, Cs equals zero for all pollutants not established in Table C. The background concentrations provided in Table C are summarized below:

Table F-10. Pollutants Having Background Concentration

Pollutant	Background Seawater Concentration
Arsenic	3 µg/L
Copper	2 µg/L
Mercury	0.0005 µg/L
Silver	0.16 µg/L
Zinc	8 µg/L

d. A summary of WQBELs established for Discharge Point No. 001 in this Order are provided in Tables F-11a – Table F-11c, below.

Table F-11a. Effluent Limitations, Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	33	160	420

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
	lbs/day	0.10	0.40	1.0
Cyanide, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	61	240	610
	lbs/day	0.20	0.60	1.5
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	120	490	3,700
	lbs/day	0.30	1.2	9.2
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	1,800	7,300	18,000
	lbs/day	4.6	18	46
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	61	240	610
	lbs/day	0.20	0.60	1.5
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.55	1.1	1.7
	lbs/day	0.0014	0.0027	0.0041
Endrin	µg/L	0.12	0.24	0.37
	lbs/day	0.00031	0.00061	0.00092
HCH	µg/L	0.24	0.49	0.73
	lbs/day	0.00061	0.0012	0.0018
Radioactivity	[5]			

[1] 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 equal to 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 Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in million gallons per day (MGD).

[2] 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 MGD.

[3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.

[4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to USEPA 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 136.

[5] Radioactivity is 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 incorporate provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.

Table F-11b. Effluent Limitations, Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	13,000
	lbs/day	34
Antimony	µg/L	73,000
	lbs/day	180
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	270

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
	lbs/day	0.70
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/l	73,000
	lbs/day	180
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	35,000
	lbs/day	87
Chromium (III)	µg/L	$1.2x10^{7}$
	lbs/day	$2.9x10^{4}$
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	µg/L	210,000
	lbs/day	530
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	310,000
	lbs/day	780
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$2.0x10^{6}$
	lbs/day	5,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$5.0x10^{7}$
	lbs/day	$1.3x10^{5}$
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	µg/L	13,000
	lbs/day	34
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	240
	lbs/day	0.60
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	250,000
	lbs/day	630
Fluoranthene	µg/L	920
	lbs/day	2.3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	3,500
	lbs/day	8.9
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	300
	lbs/day	0.70
Thallium	µg/L	100
	lbs/day	0.31
Toluene	µg/L	$5.2x10^{6}$
	lbs/day	$1.3x10^{4}$
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.085
	lbs/day	0.00021
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	$3.3x10^{7}$
	lbs/day	$8.2x10^{4}$

Table F-11c. Effluent Limitations, Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	6.1
	lbs/day	0.015
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	$3.4x10^{-6}$

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Benzene	µg/L	360
	lbs/day	0.90
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0042
	lbs/day	$1.1x10^{-5}$
Beryllium	µg/L	2.0
	lbs/day	0.0050
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.7
	lbs/day	0.0069
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	214
	lbs/day	0.53
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	55
	lbs/day	0.14
Chlordane[1]	µg/L	0.0014
	lbs/day	$3.5x10^{-6}$
DDT[2]	µg/L	0.01
	lbs/day	$2.6x10^{-5}$
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1100
	lbs/day	2.7
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.49
	lbs/day	0.0013
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1,700
	lbs/day	4.3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	55
	lbs/day	0.14
Dichloromethane	µg/L	27,000
	lbs/day	69
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	540
	lbs/day	1.4
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0024
	lbs/day	$6.1x10^{-6}$
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	160
	lbs/day	0.40
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	9.8
	lbs/day	0.024
Halomethanes	µg/L	7,900
	lbs/day	20
Heptachlor[3]	µg/L	0.0031
	lbs/day	$7.6x10^{-6}$
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.0012
	lbs/day	$3.1x10^{-6}$
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.013
	lbs/day	$3.2x10^{-5}$
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	850
	lbs/day	2.1

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	150
	lbs/day	0.38
Isophorone	µg/L	45,000
	lbs/day	110
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	450
	lbs/day	1.1
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	23
	lbs/day	0.058
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	150
	lbs/day	0.38
PAHs[4]	µg/L	0.54
	lbs/day	0.0013
PCBs[5]	µg/L	0.0011
	lbs/day	2.9×10^{-6}
TCDD Equivalents[6]	µg/L	2.4×10^{-7}
	lbs/day	6.0×10^{-10}
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	140
	lbs/day	0.35
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	120
	lbs/day	0.31
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.013
	lbs/day	3.2×10^{-5}
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	1,600
	lbs/day	4.1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	570
	lbs/day	1.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	18
	lbs/day	0.044
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	2,100
	lbs/day	5.5

[1] Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

[2] DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.

[3] Heptachlor shall mean the sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

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

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

[6] TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of those concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as listed in Appendix I of the Ocean Plan.

Effluent limitations derived from Ocean Plan Table B shall apply to the Discharger's final effluent. Additionally, the discharge of waste shall not cause WQOs established in 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.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

WET limitations protect receiving water quality from the aggregated toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests - acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

Order No. R3-2008-0009 established effluent limitations and annual monitoring requirements for acute and chronic toxicity. The RPA results, summarized in Table F-10 of this Fact Sheet, indicate that the RPA for chronic toxicity does not appear to display reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives. Because the RPA indicates that no reasonable potential for chronic toxicity exists, the effluent limitation for chronic toxicity has been removed. However, the Ocean Plan requires that if the minimum initial dilution of the effluent is below 100:1 at the edge of the mixing zone, then discharges shall conduct chronic toxicity testing. Thus, since the minimum initial dilution is 60:1, annual monitoring for chronic toxicity has been carried over.

The Discharger may be required to implement a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan, as described in section V.C.2.a of the Order. When monitoring measures WET in the effluent above the limitations established by the Order, the Discharger must resample, if the discharge is continuing, and retest. The Executive Officer will then determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a TRE, or to implement other measures.

6. Bacteria

The 7-day median total coliform effluent limitation (23 MPN/100 mL) and the maximum daily limitation (2,300 MPN/100 mL) were established in Order No. R3-2008-0009 on the basis of the California Department of Health Services' Uniform Guidelines for Wastewater Disinfection. These limitations are protective of the bacterial standards established in Seciton II.B of the Ocean Plan for waters designated for water contact recreation. Consistent with the previous Order and with anti-backsliding provisions, this Order retains these limitations for total coliform bacteria.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

Final technology-based and water quality based effluent limitations established by the Order are discussed in the preceding sections in the Fact Sheet.

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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.

Effluent limitations for total ammonia, arsenic, total recoverable cadmium, chloroform, chromium VI, chronic toxicity, total recoverable copper, dichlorobromomethane, total recoverable lead, mercury, total recoverable nickel, selenium, and total recoverable zinc have been removed. The removal of the effluent limitations for these parameters is based on the availability of new information, including available effluent data, consistent with 40 C.F.R. 122.44(i)(B).

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

Provisions of the Order are consistent with applicable anti-degradation policy expressed by NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 131.12 and by State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. The Order does not authorize increases in discharge rates or pollutant loadings, and its limitations and conditions otherwise assure maintenance of the existing quality of receiving waters.

3. 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 BOD, TSS, oil and grease, and settleable solids**.** Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in the Fact Sheet, in section IV.B**.** This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are necessary to meet water quality standards. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

Summary of Final Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point No. 001

Table F-12a. Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	30	45	90	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	75	113	225	--	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	90	--	--
	lbs/day	75	113	225	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75	--	--
	lbs/day	63	100	188	--	--
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225	--	--

Table F-12b. Final Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	33	160	420
	lbs/day	0.10	0.40	1.0
Cyanide, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	61	240	610
	lbs/day	0.20	0.60	1.5
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	120	490	3,700
	lbs/day	0.30	1.2	9.2
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	1,800	7,300	18,000
	lbs/day	4.6	18	46
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	61	240	610
	lbs/day	0.20	0.60	1.5
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.55	1.1	1.7
	lbs/day	0.0014	0.0027	0.0041
Endrin	µg/L	0.12	0.24	0.37
	lbs/day	0.00031	0.00061	0.00092
HCH	µg/L	0.24	0.49	0.73
	lbs/day	0.00061	0.0012	0.0018
Radioactivity	[5]			

[1] 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 equal to 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 Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in million gallons per day (MGD).

[2] 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 MGD.

[3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.

[4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to USEPA 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 136.

[5] Radioactivity is 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 incorporate provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.

Table F-12c. Final Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health (Non-carcinogens)

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	13,000
	lbs/day	34
Antimony	µg/L	73,000
	lbs/day	180
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	270

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
	lbs/day	0.70
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/l	73,000
	lbs/day	180
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	35,000
	lbs/day	87
Chromium (III)	µg/L	$1.2x10^{7}$
	lbs/day	$2.9x10^{4}$
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	µg/L	210,000
	lbs/day	530
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	310,000
	lbs/day	780
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$2.0x10^{6}$
	lbs/day	0.005
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	$5.0x10^{7}$
	lbs/day	$1.3x10^{5}$
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	µg/L	13,000
	lbs/day	34
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	240
	lbs/day	0.60
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	250,000
	lbs/day	630
Fluoranthene	µg/L	920
	lbs/day	2.3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	3,500
	lbs/day	8.9
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	300
	lbs/day	0.70
Thallium	µg/L	100
	lbs/day	0.31
Toluene	µg/L	$5.2x10^{6}$
	lbs/day	$1.3x10^{4}$
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.085
	lbs/day	0.00021
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	$3.3x10^{7}$
	lbs/day	$8.2x10^{4}$

Table F-12d. Final Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health (Carcinogens)

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	6.1
	lbs/day	0.015
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	$3.4x10^{-6}$

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Benzene	µg/L	360
	lbs/day	0.90
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0042
	lbs/day	$1.1x10^{-5}$
Beryllium	µg/L	2.0
	lbs/day	0.0050
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.7
	lbs/day	0.0069
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	214
	lbs/day	0.53
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	55
	lbs/day	0.14
Chlordane[1]	µg/L	0.0014
	lbs/day	$3.5x10^{-6}$
DDT[2]	µg/L	0.01
	lbs/day	$2.6x10^{-5}$
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1100
	lbs/day	2.7
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.49
	lbs/day	0.0012
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1,700
	lbs/day	4.3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	55
	lbs/day	0.14
Dichloromethane	µg/L	27,000
	lbs/day	69
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	540
	lbs/day	1.4
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0024
	lbs/day	$6.1x10^{-6}$
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	160
	lbs/day	0.40
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	9.8
	lbs/day	0.024
Halomethanes	µg/L	7,900
	lbs/day	20
Heptachlor[3]	µg/L	0.0031
	lbs/day	$7.6x10^{-6}$
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.0012
	lbs/day	$3.1x10^{-6}$
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.013
	lbs/day	$3.2x10^{-5}$
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	850
	lbs/day	2.1

Parameter	Units	30-day Average
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	150
	lbs/day	0.38
Isophorone	µg/L	45,000
	lbs/day	110
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	450
	lbs/day	1.1
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	23
	lbs/day	0.058
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	150
	lbs/day	0.38
PAHs[4]	µg/L	0.54
	lbs/day	0.0013
PCBs[5]	µg/L	0.0011
	lbs/day	2.9×10^{-6}
TCDD Equivalents[6]	µg/L	2.4×10^{-7}
	lbs/day	6.0×10^{-10}
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	140
	lbs/day	0.35
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	120
	lbs/day	0.31
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.013
	lbs/day	3.2×10^{-5}
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	1,600
	lbs/day	4.1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	570
	lbs/day	1.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	18
	lbs/day	0.044
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	2,100
	lbs/day	5.5

[1] Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

[2] DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.

[3] Heptachlor shall mean the sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

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

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

[6] TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of those concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as listed in Appendix I of the Ocean Plan.

a. Percent Removal. The average monthly percent removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and total suspended solids shall not be less than 85 percent.

b. Dry Weather Flow. The effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 0.3MGD.

c. Total Coliform.

i. The total coliform concentrations shall not exceed a median of 23 MPN/100 mL as determined from the last 7 days of sampling results for which analyses have been completed;

ii. No sample shall exceed 2,300 MPN/100 mL.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications

The Discharger has indicated in its Report of Waste Discharge that the use of reclaimed wastewater is under consideration but the issue has not yet been decided. Prior to recycled water distribution, this permit requires the Discharger to enroll for coverage under the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water (Order No. 2009-0006-DWQ).

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This Order considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge on the receiving water. Receiving water limitations for Discharge Point No. 001 to the Pacific Ocean are consistent with the water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan, and are retained from the previous Order.

B. Groundwater

Groundwater limitations established by the Order include general objectives for groundwater established by the Basin Plan.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 C.F.R. section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Central Coast Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

In addition to influent flow monitoring, monitoring for BOD_5 and TSS is required to determine compliance with the Order's 85 percent removal requirement for those pollutants.

B. Effluent Monitoring

Effluent monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations and evaluate compliance with applicable water quality objectives and criteria. Effluent monitoring requirements from the previous Order for Discharge Point No. 001 are retained in this Order with the following exceptions:

1. As stated in CWA section 402(o)(2), when new information is available and antibacksliding regulations are met, monitoring can be reduced or removed. The following parameters met Endpoint 2 in the RPA evaluation: total ammonia, arsenic, total recoverable cadmium, chloroform, chromium VI, chronic toxicity, total chlorine residual, total recoverable copper, dichlorobromomethane, total recoverable lead, mercury, total recoverable nickel, selenium, total recoverable zinc. Chronic toxicity monitoring will be retained.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations protect receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. Acute toxicity testing measures mortality in 100 percent effluent over a short test period and chronic toxicity testing is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and or growth. Accelerated monitoring requirements have been established in the attached MRP in order to confirm the presence of toxicity in the effluent prior to implementation of TIE and TRE procedures. Consistent with Section III.C.4.c of the Ocean Plan, the Discharger is not required to conduct acute toxicity monitoring. Chronic whole effluent toxicity testing requirements have been retained from the previous Order.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Surface water monitoring requirements for total and fecal coliform and enterococcus bacteria are retained from the previous permit. Receiving water monitoring is triggered only if effluent limits for bacteria are exceeded in three consecutive monitoring events or if the facility experiences a loss of chlorination capability (Section VIII.A of the MRP).

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable.

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Ocean Outfall Inspection

This Order retains the requirement of the previous Order to conduct annual visual inspections of the outfall and diffuser structure and provide a report of this inspection to the Central Coast Water Board regarding the system's physical integrity.

2. Biosolids and Sludge Monitoring

Biosolids monitoring shall be reported in the annual report in accordance with 40 CFR 503.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D to the order.

40 C.F.R. section 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. 40 C.F.R. section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

This Order may be modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 C.F.R. 122 and 124, to include appropriate conditions or limits based on newly available information, or to implement any new State water quality objectives that are approved by the USEPA. As effluent is further characterized through additional monitoring, and if a need for additional effluent limitations becomes apparent after additional effluent characterization, the Order will be reopened to incorporate such limitations.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

Although the chronic toxicity effluent limitation was not retained in this Order, the Order retains the requirement to perform a TRE, if a chronic toxicity trigger is exceeded. When toxicity monitoring measures chronic toxicity in the effluent above 61 TUc, the Discharger is required to resample and retest. When all monitoring results are available, the Executive Officer can determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement TRE requirements, or whether other measures are warranted.

b. Receiving Water Monitoring for Bacteria

Requirements to monitor the receiving water for bacteria when effluent limitations for total coliform bacteria are exceeded or when chlorination capability is lost are retained from the previous Order.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program

The 2009 Ocean Plan establishes guidelines for the Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP). At the time of the proposed adoption of this Order, no known evidence was available that would require the Discharger to immediately develop and conduct a PMP. The Central Coast Water Board will notify the Discharger in writing if such a program becomes necessary. The 2009 Ocean Plan PMP language is included in this Order to provide guidance in the event that a PMP must be developed and implemented by the Discharger.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This Facility shall be operated as specified in Standard Provision D of Attachment D.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Biosolids Management

The use and disposal of biosolids is regulated under federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 C.F.R. 503, and as such the Discharger is required to comply with the standards and time schedules within 40 C.F.R. 503.

Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 20005 establishes approved methods for the disposal of collected screenings, residual sludge, biosolids, and other solids removed from liquid wastes. Requirements to ensure the Discharger disposes of solids in compliance with State and federal regulations have been included in this Order. These requirements have been retained from the previous Order.

b. Collection System Maintenance and Renovation Program

The Discharger shall continue to implement a sanitary sewer management plan consistent with the requirements of the statewide General WDR for sanitary sewer systems (2006-0003-DWQ). The Discharger obtained official enrollment notification on September 5, 2006.

c. Pretreatment Requirements – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions

a. Discharges of Storm Water. Discharges of storm water from POTWs with a design capacity greater than 1.0 MGD are eligible for coverage under General State Water Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, Waste Discharge Requirements for Dischargers of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities. The design capacity of the Facility is less

than 1.0 MGD. Therefore, the Discharger is not required to seek coverage under General Permit No. CAS000001 for all storm water discharges.

b. Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order 2006-0003-DWQ). The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order 2006-0003-DWQ (General Order) on May 2, 2006. The Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for the General Order were amended by Water Quality Order WQ 2008-0002-EXEC on February 20, 2008. The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions.

Furthermore, the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Inasmuch that the Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions are applicable as specified in Provisions, section V.C.5. For instance, the 24-hour reporting requirements in this Order are not included in the General Order. The Discharger must comply with both the General Order and this Order. The Discharger and public agencies that are discharging wastewater into the facility were required to obtain enrollment for regulation under the General Order by December 1, 2006.

c. Loss of Disinfection. Notice requirements and requirements to conduct receiving water monitoring for bacteria upon a loss of disinfection capability are retained from the previous permit.

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Central Coast Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Summerland Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant**.** As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Central Coast Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Central Coast Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Central Coast Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through publication in the local newspaper, the Santa Barbara News Press, posting at the Facility and Discharger offices, and/or publication on the Discharger's and Water Board's website.

The Central Coast Water Board's web address is http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/ where the public has been provided access to the agenda including any changes in dates and locations.

B. Written Comments

Central Coast Water Board staff did not receive any public comments on the draft permit during the public comment period.

C. Public Hearing

The Central Coast Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: December 5-6, 2013
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Location: Central Coast Water Board Office
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Central Coast Water Board will hear testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony should be requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person affected by the action of the Central Coast Water Board to adopt this Order may petition the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050. Information for filing a petition will be provided upon request to the State Water Board. Any person affected by this Order may also request the Central Coast Water Board to reconsider the Order. To be timely, such request must be made within 30 days of the date of this Order. Note that even if reconsideration by the Central Coast Water Board is sought, filing a petition with the State Water Board within the time is necessary to preserve the petitioner's legal rights. If the Discharger chooses to request reconsideration of this Order or file a petition with the State Water Board, the Discharger must comply with the Order while the request for reconsideration and/or petition is being considered. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Central Coast Water Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Coast Water Board by calling (805) 549-3147.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Central Coast Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number or email address.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Peter von Langen at (805) 549-3688 or peter.vonlangen@waterboards.ca.gov or Sheila Soderberg at (805) 549-3592 or Sheila.soderberg@waterboards.ca.gov.