**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**
**LOS ANGELES REGION**

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**ORDER NO. R4-2025-XXXX**

# WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF LOW THREAT HYDROSTATIC TEST WATER TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

## (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG674001)

**Table 1. Administrative Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| This Order was adopted on: | February 27, 2025 |
| This Order shall become effective on: | April 30, 2025 |
| This Order shall expire on: | April 30, 2030 |
| The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as follows | Minor |

I, Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this order is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board, Los Angeles Region, on the date indicated above.

_____
Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

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## I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (hereafter also referred to as “General Order” or “General NPDES Permit”) is intended to authorize discharges of wastewater generated from hydrostatic testing using potable water supplied by municipalities or potable water purveyors. Activities associated with hydrostatic testing covered under the General Order include, but are not limited to, structure integrity testing of new and existing hydrostatic testing vessels such as pipelines and tanks and repair and maintenance of pipelines, tanks, and/or reservoirs.

## II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

### A. Eligibility Criteria

**1.** This Order covers discharges to surface waters of wastewater generated from hydrostatic tests using potable water, which has a low threat to receiving water quality.

**2.** To be covered under this Order, a discharger must:

a. Demonstrate that pollutant concentrations in the discharge shall not cause violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving waters, including discharge prohibitions;

b. Submit analytical data to demonstrate that the potable water source that will be used for hydrostatic testing complies with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) as provided in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations; and

c. Prepare and submit a pollution prevention plan to be implemented including best management practices (BMPs) to ensure that the Testing Vessels are free of pollutants prior to filling with test water. The purpose of the BMPs plan is to (1) control and abate the discharge of pollutants from the hydrostatic testing vessel (Facility) to surface water; (2) achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards. In addition, a Discharger must provide mitigation measures that will be implemented if the hydrostatic testing process causes pollutants to be introduced in test water, and appropriate measures to prevent detrimental effects on the receiving water.

**3.** New discharges and existing discharges that are regulated under the existing General or Individual NPDES permits (Individual Permits), and which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.

**4.** Existing discharges subject to individual NPDES permits may be covered by this General NPDES Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General NPDES Permit are met. Renewal is effective upon issuance of a Notice of Applicability (NOA) by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring reporting program.

**5.** When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a discharger for the same discharge covered by this Order, the applicability of this General NPDES Permit to that discharger will automatically be terminated on the effective date of the Individual Permit unless the discharger requests termination of coverage under this General NPDES Permit before the effective date of the Individual Permit.

### B. Ineligibility

Authorization will not be granted to the following discharges:

Discharges using a potable water supply source with constituent concentrations above the MCLs as provided in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and other criteria listed in section II.A.2.

### C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this General Order, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part II.D of the Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to the discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer will issue an NOA to the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this General Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program (MRP). The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of this General Order as prescribed in the NOA. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the NOA for coverage under this General Order or until an individual NPDES permit is issued by the Los Angeles Water Board.

### D. Notice of Intent

#### 1. Deadline for Submission

a. Existing Individual Permittees: Existing Individual Permittees must submit a complete application (NOI) for coverage under this Order at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing individual NPDES permit.

b. Existing General NPDES Enrolled Dischargers: To continue coverage under this General Order, dischargers must complete and submit a completed NOI within 60 days of receipt of the General Order adoption notice; otherwise, the existing authorization or NOA may be terminated.

c. New dischargers: Applicants shall file a complete NOI at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

#### 2. Notice of Intent Form

a. Both existing and new dischargers eligible to seek coverage under this General Order shall submit to the Executive Officer a complete NOI, including all information required by the NOI. The NOI is incorporated as Attachment C to this Order.

b. The Discharger shall submit documentation such as water quality data from potable water suppliers verifying that the potable water used for hydrostatic test complies with MCLs.

c. In accordance with statewide statutes and policies concerning water reclamation, (e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California, and State Water Board Resolution Nos. 2009-0011, 2013-0003, and 2018-0057 (Recycled Water Policy)), the Los Angeles Water Board encourages, wherever practicable, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order,

the Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, or injection of the hydrostatic test water, and/or alternative disposal methods for the wastewater. The Discharger shall include this feasibility study with the NOI.

d. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

**3. Annual Fee**

Section 2200 (Annual Fee Schedules) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay an annual fee. The fees applicable to this General NPDES Permit are set forth in Section 2200(a)(10). The check or money order shall be made payable to the State Water Resources Control Board and sent to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W. 4th St., Suite 200, LA, CA 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees/stakeholder/docs/2023/fy2324-wq-feeschedule.pdf

## E. Notice of Termination (NOT)

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. A NOT shall contain the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the Compliance Inspection # (CI #), and the name and address of the Discharger. The NOT shall be signed and dated by the Discharger certifying that the discharge associated with the General NPDES Permit No. CAG674001 has been eliminated. Upon submission of the NOT, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater under this General NPDES Permit.

## F. Change of Ownership/Notice of Transfer (NOTR)

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Transfer (NOTR) when there has been a change in ownership. Coverage under this General Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of the permitted Facility. The existing Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board in writing at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice shall include a written agreement between the existing and new discharger(s) containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this General Order, and liability between them. The Los Angeles Water Board may modify or revoke and reissue the NOA for the General Order to change the name of the enrolled discharger or to incorporate other requirements that may be necessary under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC).

# III. FINDINGS

The Los Angeles Water Board finds:

## A. Background

**1.** On May 9, 2019, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of hydrostatic test water to surface waters in Coastal Watersheds of*

*Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (General NPDES Permit), NPDES No. CAG674001, Order No. R4-2019-0052. The General NPDES Permit covers discharges of wastewater resulting from the hydrostatic testing or structural integrity testing of pipelines, tanks, or any storage vessels using potable water. Currently, 17 dischargers are enrolled under this General NPDES Permit. Order No. R4-2019-0052 expired on July 9, 2024. The terms and conditions of Order No. R4-2019-0052 have been automatically continued and remain in effect until the new General Order is adopted pursuant to 40 CFR §122.6(d)(1) and CCR, title 23, section 2235.4).

**2.** On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Boards including Los Angeles Water Board, the authority to issue General NPDES permits pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.

**3.** 40 CFR section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of General NPDES Permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category:

a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations.

b. Discharge the same types of wastes.

c. Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions.

d. Require the same or similar monitoring, and

e. Are more appropriately regulated under a General NPDES Permit than under individual NPDES permits.

4. General WDRs and NPDES permits enable Los Angeles Water Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

### B. Rationale for Requirements

The Los Angeles Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on prior permits, through monitoring and reporting reports, and other available information. The background information and rationale for the Order requirements are contained in Attachment F, Fact Sheet, which is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.

### C. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the existing dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

### D. Consideration of Public Comment

The Los Angeles 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R4-2019-0052 is terminated upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

## IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from the location(s) listed in the issued NOA are prohibited.
2. Discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in Part II.A of this Order are prohibited, unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit or discharges into a permitted facility.
3. Discharge of storage tank or pipeline liquid pushed out ahead of a pig or from pre-test storage tank cleaning to ground or surface water are prohibited under this permit.
4. Discharges of wastewater in excess of the flow rates authorized in the issued NOA are prohibited.
5. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.
6. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for the receiving water are prohibited.
7. Pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the CWC, which are created by the treatment or the discharge of pollutants authorized under this Order, are prohibited.
8. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is prohibited under Water Code section 13375.
9. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage course is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provisions section I.G of Attachment D.
10. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.

## V.EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

### A. Effluent Limitations

1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at their Discharge Point(s) listed in the NOA. The NOA includes the applicable effluent limitations for each Discharger based on their discharge specifics using subsections V.A.2 through V.A.7, Tables 2 through 33 below, and Attachment B. The effluent limitations in Table 2, 3, and 4 apply to all discharges. The effluent limitations in Tables 5 to Table 33, apply only if the discharge is identified as having a waste load allocation (WLA) established for the pollutant in a TMDL applicable to the receiving

water. Mineral effluent limitations only apply to discharges to a watershed/stream reach listed in Attachment B. As appropriate, effluent limitations are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL) and Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL). The heavy metals in the effluent limitations tables are expressed in total recoverable (TR) metal, unless otherwise specified.

2. Attachment B establishes the applicable waterbody-based effluent limitations for mineral and nitrogen constituents for all discharges covered by this Order.

3. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.

**Table 2. Effluent Limitations Applicable for Discharges to All Waterbodies**

| Parameters | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOD5 20°C | mg/L | 30 | 20 |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 75 | 50 |
| pH | pH unit | 6.5 to 8.5 | |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 15 | 10 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 75 | 50 |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Total Residual Chlorine | mg/L | 0.1 | NA |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[1] | ug/L | 100 | NA |

**Table 3. Temperature Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharge**

| Receiving Water Type | Max. Temp. (°F) | Other Effluent Limitations |
|---|---|---|
| Freshwater | 80 (for WARM designated waterbodies) | A discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration does not adversely affect beneficial uses. |

[1] Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C4 – C12), TPH diesel (C13 – C22), and TPH oil (C23+).

| **Receiving Water Type** | **Max. Temp. (°F)** | **Other Effluent Limitations** |
|---|---|---|
| Estuaries | 86 | A discharge shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.<br>A discharge either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1 °F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.<br>A discharge shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.<br>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F. |
| Enclosed Bays | 86 | Discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.<br>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F. |
| Coastal Waters | --- | Elevated temperature waste discharges shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4 °F at the shoreline, the surface of any ocean substrate, or the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge.<br>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.<br>The discharge shall be discharged away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column.<br>The discharge shall be discharged a sufficient distance from ASBS to ensure maintenance of natural temperature in ASBS. |

**Table 4. Acute Toxicity applicable to Discharges to all Waterbodies**

| Parameters | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acute Toxicity[2,3,4] (survival endpoint) | Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect[5] | Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50 | Pass |

**Table 5. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs) based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather[6]**

***Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations***

| Reach | Unit | Copper | Lead | Zinc | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek | µg/L | 49 | 31 | NA | 8.2 |
| Reach 4 & Tujunga Wash | µg/L | 43 | 16 | NA | NA |
| Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP | µg/L | 38 | 20 | NA | NA |
| Verdugo Wash | µg/L | 43 | 20 | NA | NA |
| Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP | µg/L | 43 | 20 | NA | NA |
| Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP) | µg/L | 43 | 23 | NA | NA |
| Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP) | µg/L | 31 | 15 | NA | NA |
| Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco | µg/L | 36 | 18 | NA | NA |
| Reach 1 | µg/L | 38 | 20 | NA | NA |

[2] Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response ≤0.80 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." Refer to section VIII. of this Order for Compliance Determination; Aquatic Toxicity Testing; Acute Toxicity.

[3] The average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) is the Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) and shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail." The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect." If an acute toxicity routine monitoring test results in a "Fail" for the instream waste concentration (IWC), which is 100 percent effluent, the discharger shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the "Fail" at the IWC. If the first MMEL compliance test results in a "Fail" at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is not necessary because the "Fail" results from the first two tests would constitute a violation of the acute toxicity MMEL.

[4] As discharges enrolled under this General NPDES Permit are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don't reach to receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for analysis. Therefore, acute toxicity testing is required to be conducted on the 100% effluent samples.

[5] Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

[6] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

| Reach | Unit | Copper | Lead | Zinc | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compton Creek | µg/L | 31 | 15 | NA | NA |
| Rio Hondo Reach 1 | µg/L | 21 | 8.2 | 210 | NA |

***Average Monthly Effluent Limitations***

| Reach | Unit | Copper | Lead | Zinc | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek | µg/L | 25 | 16 | NA | 4.1 |
| Reach 4 & Tujunga Wash | µg/L | 21 | 8.2 | NA | NA |
| Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo Wash | µg/L | 19 | 9.8 | NA | NA |
| Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP | µg/L | 21 | 9.8 | NA | NA |
| Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP) | µg/L | 21 | 11 | NA | NA |
| Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP) | µg/L | 16 | 7.4 | NA | NA |
| Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco | µg/L | 18 | 9 | NA | NA |
| Reach 1 | µg/L | 19 | 9.8 | NA | NA |
| Compton Creek | µg/L | 16 | 7.3 | NA | NA |
| Rio Hondo Reach 1 | µg/L | 11 | 4.1 | 110 | NA |

**Table 6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 – All Reaches of Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather[7]**

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cadmium | µg/L | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| Copper | µg/L | 17 | 8.5 |
| Lead | µg/L | 62 | 31 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 160 | 79 |

**Table 7. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs**

| Constituent | Unit | 30-day Geometric Mean (GM) | Single Sample Maximum (SSM) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | MPN/100 mL | 126 | 235 |

[7] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.

**Table 8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-8 –TMDL for Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects – Nitrogen TMDL**

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (NO3-N) | mg/L | NA | 8 |
| Nitrite (NO2-N) | mg/L | NA | 1.0 |
| Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N) | mg/L | NA | 8 |

**Table 9. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs**

***Dry Weather***

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | µg/L | 58 | 29 |
| Lead | µg/L | 32 | 16 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 730 | 360 |

***Wet Weather***

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | µg/L | 14 | 7 |
| Lead | µg/L | 77 | 38 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 105 | 52 |

**Table 10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment**

| Constituent | Unit | Effluent Limitations[8] |
|---|---|---|
| Cadmium | mg/kg dry | 1.2 |
| Copper | mg/kg dry | 34 |
| Lead | mg/kg dry | 46.7 |
| Silver | mg/kg dry | 1.0 |
| Zinc | mg/kg dry | 150 |
| Chlordane | µg/kg dry | 1.3 |
| DDTs | µg/kg dry | 1.9 |
| Total PCBs | µg/kg dry | 3.2 |

[8] See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

**Table 11. WQBELs based on U.S. EPA's Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL**

***Dry Weather***

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | µg/L | 31 | 16 |
| Lead | µg/L | NA | NA |
| Zinc | µg/L | NA | NA |

***Wet Weather***

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | µg/L | 9.8 | 4.8 |
| Lead | µg/L | 59 | 28 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 96 | 48 |

**Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-30 – Colorado Lagoon OC Pesticides, PCBs, Sediment Toxicity, PAHs, and Metals TMDL WLAs, in Sediment Toxicity**

| Constituent | Unit | Effluent Limitations[9] |
|---|---|---|
| Chlordane | µg/kg dry | 0.50 |
| Dieldrin | µg/kg dry | 0.02 |
| Lead | µg/kg dry | 46,700.00 |
| Zinc | µg/kg dry | 150,000.00 |
| PAHs[10] | µg/kg dry | 4,022.00 |
| PCBs[11] | µg/kg dry | 22.70 |
| DDT | µg/kg dry | 1.58 |

**Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs, (for the freshwater Segment of Dominguez Channel) Wet Weather[12]**

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | µg/L (water, unfiltered) | 9.7 | 4.8 |

[9] See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.
[10] PAHs: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons: sum of all isomers/congeners acenaphthylene, anthracene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(a)pyrene, chryse ne, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3c,d)pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
[11] PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls are a class of chemicals which include the sum of set of seven following Aroclors; Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1254, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1260, and Aroclor-1016.
[12] Exceedances of California Toxic Rule (CTR) criteria for metals were only observed in freshwaters of Dominguez Channel during wet weather; therefore, WQBELs are set for wet weather only.

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | µg/L (water, unfiltered) | 43 | 21 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 70 | 35 |

**Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Dominguez Channel Estuary Segment and the Harbors)**

***For Dominguez Channel Estuary***

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | µg/L | 6.1 | 3 |
| Lead | µg/L | 14 | 7 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 140 | 70 |
| PAHs | µg/L | 0.098 | 0.049 |
| Chlordane | µg/L | 0.0012 | 0.00059 |
| 4,4'-DDT | µg/L | 0.0012 | 0.00059 |
| Dieldrin | µg/L | 0.00028 | 0.00014 |
| Total PCBs | µg/L | 0.00034 | 0.00017 |

***For Greater Harbor Waters***

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | µg/L | 6.1 | 3 |
| Lead | µg/L | 14 | 7 |
| Zinc | µg/L | 140 | 70 |
| PAHs | µg/L | NA | NA |
| Chlordane | µg/L | NA | NA |
| 4,4'-DDT | µg/L | 0.0012 | 0.00059 |
| Dieldrin | µg/L | NA | NA |
| Total PCBs | µg/L | 0.00034 | 0.00017 |

**Table 15. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDEL WLAs in Sediment[13]**

| Waterbody | Lead (µg/kg) | Zinc (µg/kg) | PAHs (µg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater) | 46.7 | 150 | 4.022 |

[13] See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

| Waterbody | Lead (µg/kg) | Zinc (µg/kg) | PAHs (µg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater) | 46.7 | 150 | 4.022 |
| Los Angeles River Estuary | 46.7 | NA | 4.022 |
| Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area | 46.7 | NA | 4.022 |

**Table 16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather**

***Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Jose Creek R-1, 2 [14] | µg/L | NA | 8.2 |
| San Gabriel River R-1 [15] | µg/L | 30 | NA |
| Coyote Creek | µg/L | 33 | NA |
| Estuary | µg/L | 6.1 | NA |

***Average Monthly Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Jose Creek R-1, 2 | µg/L | NA | 4.1 |
| San Gabriel River R-1 | µg/L | 15 | NA |
| Coyote Creek | µg/L | 16 | NA |
| Estuary | µg/L | 3 | NA |

**Table 17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather[16]**

***Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Gabriel River R-2 [17] | µg/L | NA | 170 | NA |
| Coyote Creek | µg/L | 27 | 110 | 160 |

[14] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
[15] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).
[16] Defined in the Footnote 7
[17] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue).

***Average Monthly Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Gabriel River R-2 | µg/L | NA | 83 | NA |
| Coyote Creek | µg/L | 13 | 53 | 79 |

**Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-9 – Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL**

| Reaches | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reach 3 (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion) | mg/L | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| Reach 7 (Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge) | mg/L | 5.2 | 1.75 |

**Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment**

| Constituent | Unit | Effluent Limitations[18] |
|---|---|---|
| Copper | mg/kg | 34 |
| Lead | mg/kg | 46.7 |
| Zinc | mg/kg | 150 |
| Chlordane | µg/kg | 0.5 |
| Total PCBs | µg/kg | 22.7 |
| Total DDTs | µg/kg | 1.58 |
| p,p' -DDE | µg/kg | 2.2 |

**Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon Toxicity TMDL WLAs**

| Parameters | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorpyrifos | µg/L | 0.025 | 0.014 |
| Diazinon | µg/L | 0.10 | 0.10 |

[18] See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

| Parameters | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chronic Toxicity [19, 20] | Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect | Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50 | PASS |

**Table 21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL WLAs**

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chlordane | ng/L | 1.2 | 0.59 |
| 4,4-DDD | ng/L | 1.7 | 0.84 |
| 4,4-DDE | ng/L | 1.2 | 0.59 |
| 4,4-DDT | ng/L | 1.2 | 0.59 |
| Dieldrin | ng/L | 0.28 | 0.14 |
| PCBs | ng/L | 0.34 | 0.17 |
| Toxaphene | ng/L | 0.33 | 0.16 |

**Table 22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather**

***Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Nickels | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Mugu | µg/L | 9.2 | 13 | NA |
| 2-Calleguas Creek South | µg/L | 9.2 | 13 | NA |
| 3-Revolon Slough | µg/L | 44 | 240 | NA |
| 4-Calleguas Creek North | µg/L | 9.2 | 14 | 8.2 |
| 5-Beardsley Channel | µg/L | 9.2 | 14 | 8.2 |
| 9-Conejo Creek | µg/L | 48 | 260 | NA |
| 10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek | µg/L | 48 | 260 | NA |
| 11-Arroyo Santa Rosa | µg/L | 48 | 260 | NA |

[19] The average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) is the Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) and shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail.” The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.” If an acute toxicity routine monitoring test results in a “Fail” for the instream waste concentration (IWC), which is 100 percent effluent, the discharger shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the “Fail” at the IWC. If the first MMEL compliance test results in a “Fail” at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is not necessary because the “Fail” results from the first two tests would constitute a violation of the acute toxicity MMEL.

[20] As discharges enrolled under this General permit are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don’t reach receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for analysis. Therefore, toxicity testing is required to be conducted on the effluent samples.

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Nickels | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12-North Fork Conejo Creek | µg/L | 48 | 260 | NA |
| 13-Arroyo Conejo (S. Fork Conejo Creek) | µg/L | 48 | 260 | NA |

***Average Monthly Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Nickels | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Mugu | µg/L | 4.6 | 6.8 | NA |
| 2-Calleguas Creek South | µg/L | 4.6 | 6.8 | NA |
| 3-Revolon Slough | µg/L | 22 | 120 | NA |
| 4-Calleguas Creek North | µg/L | 4.6 | 6.8 | 4.1 |
| 5-Beardsley Channel | µg/L | 4.6 | 6.8 | 4.1 |
| 9-Conejo Creek | µg/L | 24 | 130 | NA |
| 10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek | µg/L | 24 | 130 | NA |
| 11-Arroyo Santa Rosa | µg/L | 24 | 130 | NA |
| 12-North Fork Conejo Creek | µg/L | 24 | 130 | NA |
| 13-Arroyo Conejo (S. Fork Conejo Cr) | µg/L | 24 | 130 | NA |

**Table 23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs–Wet Weather**

***Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Nickels | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Mugu | µg/L | 8.7 | 74 | NA |
| 2-Calleguas Creek South | µg/L | 8.7 | 74 | NA |
| 3-Revolon Slough | µg/L | 27 | 860 | NA |
| 4-Calleguas Creek North | µg/L | 8.7 | 75 | 290 |
| 5-Beardsley Channel | µg/L | 8.7 | 75 | 290 |
| 6-Arroyo Las Posas | µg/L | 31 | 960 | NA |
| 7-Arroyo Simi | µg/L | 31 | 960 | NA |
| 8-Tapo Canyon Creek | µg/L | 31 | 960 | NA |
| 9-Conejo Creek | µg/L | 43 | 1300 | NA |
| 10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek | µg/L | 43 | 1300 | NA |
| 11-Arroyo Santa Rosa | µg/L | 43 | 1300 | NA |
| 12-North Fork Conejo Creek | µg/L | 43 | 1300 | NA |

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Nickels | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13-Arroyo Conejo | µg/L | 43 | 1300 | NA |

***Average Monthly Effluent Limitations***

| Reaches | Unit | Copper | Nickels | Selenium |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Mugu | µg/L | 4.4 | 37 | NA |
| 2-Calleguas Creek South | µg/L | 4.4 | 37 | NA |
| 3-Revolon Slough | µg/L | 14 | 430 | NA |
| 4-Calleguas Creek North | µg/L | 4.4 | 37 | 140 |
| 5-Beardsley Channel | µg/L | 4.4 | 37 | 140 |
| 6-Arroyo Las Posas | µg/L | 15 | 480 | NA |
| 7-Arroyo Simi | µg/L | 15 | 480 | NA |
| 8-Tapo Canyon Creek | µg/L | 15 | 480 | NA |
| 9-Conejo Creek | µg/L | 22 | 640 | NA |
| 10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek | µg/L | 22 | 640 | NA |
| 11-Arroyo Santa Rosa | µg/L | 22 | 640 | NA |
| 12-North Fork Conejo Creek | µg/L | 22 | 640 | NA |
| 13-Arroyo Conejo | µg/L | 22 | 640 | NA |

**Table 24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs continued – Dry and Wet Weather**

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mercury | µg/L | 0.1 | 0.051 |

**Table 25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-35 –TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries**

| Constituent | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N) | mg/L | 1.15 | NA |
| Total Phosphorous | mg/L | 0.115 | NA |

**Table 26. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-37 – McGrath Lake PCBs, Pesticides and Sediment Toxicity TMDL WLAs, Portion of Sediment Toxicity**

| Constituent | Unit | Effluent Limitations (µg/dry kg)[21] |
|---|---|---|
| Chlordane | µg/dry kg | 0.50 |

[21] See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

| Constituent | Unit | Effluent Limitations (µg/dry kg)[21] |
|---|---|---|
| Dieldrin | µg/dry kg | 0.02 |
| Lead | µg/dry kg | 46,700 |
| Zinc | µg/dry kg | 150,000 |
| PAHs | µg/dry kg | 4,0220 |
| PCBs | µg/dry kg | 22.70 |
| DDT | µg/dry kg | 1.58 |

**Table 27. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3,5,6, and 7, and U.S. EPA's Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs**

| Parameters | Unit | 30-day GM | SSM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform (T) | MPN/100 mL | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| Fecal Coliform (F) | MPN/100 mL | 200 | 400 |
| *Enterococcus* | MPN/100 Ml | 35 | 104 |
| T (if ratio of F/T > 0.1) | MPN/100 Ml | NA | 1,000 |

**Table 28. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Section 7-21.1. Ballona Creek and Tributaries Freshwater Bacteria TMDL WLAs**

| Constituent | Unit | 30-day GM | SSM |
|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli*[22] | MPN/100 mL | 126 | 235 |

### B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

### C. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

## VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

### A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) or other statewide water quality control plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving waterbody:

1. The discharge shall not cause the normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.2 units in bays and estuaries or 0.5 units in inland surface waters.

[22] Applies also to Ballona Creek Reach 2, Centinela Creek and Del Rey Lagoon with designated beneficial use of Water Contact Recreation (REC-1).

**2.** Temperature: For discharges to inland waters, the temperature of the discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.

a) For discharges to inland waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature. At no time shall the waste discharge result in WARM-designated waters to be raised above 80ºF.

b) For inland waters designated COLD, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature. For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, no discharge shall cause a surface water temperature to rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.

c) For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, no discharge shall cause a surface water temperature to rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. Additionally,

1. Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.
2. The waste discharge shall be discharged away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column.
3. The waste discharge shall be discharged a sufficient distance from ASBS to ensure maintenance of natural temperature in ASBS.

**3.** The waste discharged shall not cause exceedances of the bacteria limitations in receiving waterbodies in Tables 29 through 33.

**Table 29. Freshwater and Estuaries Bacteria Limitations–Designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)**

| Parameters | Unit | Rolling six-week GM | STV[23] |
|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli*[24] | CFU or MPN/100 mL | 100 | 320 |
| Enterococci [25] | CFU or MPN/100 mL | 30 | 110 |

[23] Statistical Threshold Value (STV) is a set value that approximates the 90th percentile of the water quality distribution of a bacterial population.

[24] *E. coli*: The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 part per thousand (ppt) 95 percent or more of the time during the calendar year is: a six-week rolling geometric mean of Escherichia coli (E. coli) not to exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly, and a Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1603 or an equivalent method may be used to measure culturable E. coli. CFUs or "colony forming units" are determined by directly counting visible colonies of bacterial growth on the plate or film. MPN, or Most Probable Number, on the other hand, measures growth statistically. One MPN is equal to one CFU.

[25] Enterococci: The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is greater than 1 ppt more than 5 percent of the time during the calendar year is: a six-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci not to exceed 30 cfu/100 mL, calculated weekly, with a STV of 110 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of

**Table 30. Saltwater Water (Ocean) Bacteria Limitations Water Contact Recreation (REC-1),**

| Parameters | Unit | 30-day GM | Rolling six-week GM | SSM | STV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fecal coliform | MPN/100 mL | 200 | | 400 | |
| Enterococci[26] | CFU or MPN/100 mL | | 30 | | 110 |

**Table 31. Fresh Waters Designated for Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1)**

| Parameters | Unit | 30-day GM | SSM |
|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | MPN/100 mL | 126 | 576 |

**Table 32. Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2) Bacteria Limitation**

| Parameters | Unit | 30-day GM | SSM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fecal coliform[26] | MPN/100 mL | 2000 | 4000 |

**Table 33. Waters Designated for Shellfish Harvesting**

| Parameters | Unit | 30-day Median | SSM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total coliform | MPN/100 mL | 70 | 230 (5 tube decimal dilution test)<br>330 (3 tube decimal dilution test) |

4. The discharge shall not cause the dissolved oxygen in receiving waters to be depressed below 5 mg/L for waters designated as WARM beneficial use, 6 mg/L for waters designated as COLD beneficial use, and 7 mg/L for waters designated as COLD and a spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN) beneficial use.
5. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
6. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
7. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
8. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities that cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1600 or an equivalent method may be used to measure culturable enterococci. One MPN is equal to one CFU.

[26] In waters designated for non-water contact recreation (REC-2) and not designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 2000/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 4000/100 Ml.

**10.** Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

**11.** The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.

**12.** Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.

**13.** Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.

**14.** Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

**15.** Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

**16.** Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

**17.** Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

**18.** Violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for receiving waters adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.

### B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

## VII. PROVISIONS

### A. Standard Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D. Standard Provisions apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41 and 122.42. The Los Angeles Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the dischargers covered by this Order. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

### B. Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. If there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the provisions stated herein shall apply:

**a.** The discharger shall comply with effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

**b.** The discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board, a list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any. Any subsequent changes in types and or/or quantities shall be reported promptly.

**c.** Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in

areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.

**d.** This Order neither exempts the discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.

**e.** The Facility shall be protected to reduce infrastructure vulnerability to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise resulting from current and future impacts associated with climate change.

**f.** The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

**g.** Any discharger authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an Individual Permit.

**h.** Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from the hydrostatic testing vessel, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

**i.** The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order or the application of any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

## C. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is hereby authorized to prescribe a Monitoring and Reporting Program for each authorized discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP prescribed in the NOA under this General NPDES Permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

## D. Enforcement

**1.** Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.

**2.** Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges authorized by this Order, may subject the Discharger to administrative or judicial civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

**3.** California Water Code section 13385(h)(1) requires the Los Angeles Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a “serious violation” is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations

contained in the applicable WDRs for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a "serious violation" is also defined as "a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in WDRs that contain effluent limitations."

4. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Los Angeles Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.
5. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, "effluent limitation" means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.
6. In the event the enrolled discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the enrolled discharger shall notify the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory section at the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6616 or by fax at (213) 576- 6660 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing to the Los Angeles Water Board within five days, unless the Los Angeles Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. The written notification shall also be submitted via email with reference to compliance information number (CI-XXXX) to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov . Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

## E. Special Provisions-Reopener Provisions

1. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked, and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
   a. new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available;
   b. promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations;
   c. adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives; and/or
   d. new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.

2. This Order may be reopened if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order have or will have, or will cease to have, a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
3. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. This Order may be reopened and modified, to add or revise effluent limitations and other requirements as a result of the adoption or revision of a TMDL.

## F. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

## G. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans

All Dischargers are required to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

## H. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General NPDES Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated water (pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following:

**a.** The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

**b.** The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

**c.** The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General NPDES Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

**d.** The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General NPDES Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

## I. Engineering Design Report

For all new dischargers and existing dischargers where, significant changes have made since prior submittals to the Los Angeles Water Board, the NOI shall be accompanied, if necessary, by treatment flow schematic diagram and a certification, which demonstrates that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General NPDES Permit.

### J. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)- Not Applicable

### K. Other Special Provisions

#### 1. Priority Pollutant Scan

To address the potential of an unanticipated discharge of toxic wastes above water quality standards for toxic pollutants, the dischargers are required to conduct a priority pollutant scan of their effluent once at the beginning of the discharge and annually thereafter, for constituents listed in Attachment E of the General Order. The result of the priority pollutant scan should be compared with appropriate screening levels and MCLs in Attachment E. During periods of discharge, accelerated weekly monitoring will be required for constituent(s) detected above the screening levels and/or MCLs, whichever one is higher. If the results of two additional consecutive samples collected pursuant to the accelerated monitoring program exceed the screening level(s) and/or MCLs in Attachment E, this General Order requires the Dischargers to cease their discharge and to notify the Los Angeles Water Board within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance and shall confirm this notification in writing within 2 weeks. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance. The written notification shall also include any plans to implement further control measures and/or any plans to receive coverage under an individual permit or a different general NPDES permit that addresses the type of toxic pollutant(s) encountered at the site.

#### 2. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on April 30, 2030, however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order at that time, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted. Notwithstanding expiration of Order No. R4-2019-0052, dischargers regulated under Order No. R4-2019-0052 on or before the sixtieth day following notice of adoption of this Order, that have submitted a completed NOI, may continue to discharge under Order No. R4-2019-0052 until a new NOA is issued under this General Order.

#### 3. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of this Order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

#### 4. Termination

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2019-0052, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on May 9, 2019, is terminated and superseded by this Order as of the effective date in Table 1.

### L. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable

## VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section V of this Order will be

determined as specified below:

**A. General**

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Appendix A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

**B. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation**

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level, then the Discharger is out of compliance.

**C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents**

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as ND or DNQ to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

**D. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median (Not Applicable)**

**E. Multiple Sample Data**

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants 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:

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.

**F. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)**

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month.

The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

**G. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL) (Not Applicable)**

**H. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)**

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that day only within the reporting period. For any one day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

**I. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation**

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

**J. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation**

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

**K. Mass and Concentration Limitations (Not Applicable)**

**L. Bacterial Standards and Analyses**

1. The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \ldots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. The geometric mean values should be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples and should not be less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period.

2. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total and fecal coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for *Enterococcus*). The detection method used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

3. Detection methods used for coliforms (total, fecal, and *E. coli*) and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised May 18, 2012),

unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.

4. Detection methods used for E. coli shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Los Angeles Water Board and the State Water Board, or in the U.S. 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 Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA to be appropriate.

## M. Aquatic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions.

The toxicity test is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the effluent differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

**Acute Toxicity:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response ≤0.80 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass."

A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

**Chronic Toxicity**: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leqslant 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

**Percent Effect:** The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

**Toxicity Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL):** Toxicity MDEL is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged when the toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥0.50. MDEL is prescribed for acute toxicity compliance in this General NPDES Permit.

**Toxicity Monthly Median Effluent Limitation (MMEL):** MMEL compliance is required where acute and/or chronic toxicity test is prescribed. The toxicity is exceeded, and a

violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” for any endpoint. The MMEL for acute toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in “Fail.” If the first and second tests fail, the toxicity is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged, and no need to conduct a third test.

The acute toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach (“Pass” or “Fail”, “Percent Effect”). All compliance monitoring for the acute toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using only100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST, using the *Pimephales promelas* (Fathead Minnow). The TST hypothesis (Ho) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the discharge effluent and a negative control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). However, if the U.S. EPA approves the Alternative Test Procedure, the Discharger may use a two-concentration test design. The Los Angeles Water Board’s review of reported toxicity test results will include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at IV.C.5). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the U.S. EPA dated December 24, 2013, the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) criteria only apply to compliance reporting for the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the sublethal statistical endpoints of the NOEC, and therefore are not used to interpret TST results. Standard Operating Procedures used by the toxicity testing laboratory to identify and report valid, invalid, anomalous, or inconclusive effluent (and receiving water) toxicity test measurement results from the TST statistical approach, including those that incorporate consideration of concentration-response patterns, must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board (40 CFR section 122.41(h)). The Los Angeles Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid and may consult with the U.S. EPA, the State Water Board’s Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board’s Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as needed. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

## APPENDIX A - SWRCB MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µG/L)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, pesticides and PCBs. The analytical method that are used should be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

### Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

| VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[1] | GC | GCMS |
|---|---|---|
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1,1 Dichloroethene | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,2 Dichloropropane | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| Acrolein | 2.0 | 5 |
| Acrylonitrile | 2.0 | 2 |
| Benzene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Bromoform | 0.5 | 2 |
| Bromomethane | 1.0 | 2 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chlorobenzene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chlorodibromo-methane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chloroform | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chloromethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Dichlorobromo-methane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Dichloromethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Tetrachloroethene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Toluene | 0.5 | 2 |
| trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene | 0.5 | 1 |
| Trichloroethene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 0.5 | 2 |

[1] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

**Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES**

| SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[2] | GC | GCMS | LC | COLOR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2 Benzanthracene | 10 | 5 | | |
| 1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semi volatile) | 2 | 2 | | |
| 1,2 Diphenyl hydrazine | | 1 | | |
| 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene | 1 | 5 | | |
| 1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semi volatile) | 2 | 1 | | |
| 1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semi volatile) | 2 | 1 | | |
| 2 Chlorophenol | 2 | 5 | | |
| 2,4 Dichlorophenol | 1 | 5 | | |
| 2,4 Dimethylphenol | 1 | 2 | | |
| 2,4 Dinitrophenol | 5 | 5 | | |
| 2,4 Dinitro toluene | 10 | 5 | | |
| 2,4,6 Trichlorophenol | 10 | 10 | | |
| 2,6 Dinitro toluene | | 5 | | |
| 2- Nitrophenol | | 10 | | |
| 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether | 1 | 1 | | |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene | | 10 | | |
| 3,3’ Dichlorobenzidine | | 5 | | |
| 3,4 Benzo fluoranthene | | 10 | 10 | |
| 4 Chloro-3-methylphenol | 5 | 1 | | |
| 4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol | 10 | 5 | | |
| 4- Nitrophenol | 5 | 10 | | |
| 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether | 10 | 5 | | |
| 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether | | 5 | | |
| Acenaphthene | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | |
| Acenaphthylene | | 10 | 0.2 | |
| Anthracene | | 10 | 2 | |
| Benzidine | | 5 | | |
| Benzo(a) pyrene(3,4 Benzopyrene) | | 10 | 2 | |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | | 5 | 0.1 | |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | | 10 | 2 | |
| bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane | | 5 | | |
| bis(2-chloroethyl) ether | 10 | 1 | | |
| bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether | 10 | 2 | | |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate | 10 | 5 | | |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chrysene | | 10 | 5 | |
| di-n-Butyl phthalate | | 10 | | |
| di-n-Octyl phthalate | | 10 | | |
| Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene | | 10 | 0.1 | |
| Diethyl phthalate | 10 | 2 | | |

[2] With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

| SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[2] | GC | GCMS | LC | COLOR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimethyl phthalate | 10 | 2 | | |
| Fluoranthene | 10 | 1 | 0.05 | |
| Fluorene | | 10 | 0.1 | |
| Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene | 5 | 5 | | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 5 | 1 | | |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 5 | 1 | | |
| Hexachloroethane | 5 | 1 | | |
| Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene | | 10 | 0.05 | |
| Isophorone | 10 | 1 | | |
| N-Nitroso diphenyl amine | 10 | 1 | | |
| N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine | 10 | 5 | | |
| N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine | 10 | 5 | | |
| Naphthalene | 10 | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Nitrobenzene | 10 | 1 | | |
| Pentachlorophenol | 1 | 5 | | |
| Phenanthrene | | 5 | 0.05 | |
| Phenol[3] | 1 | 1 | | 50 |
| Pyrene | | 10 | 0.05 | |

**Table 2c –INORGANICS**

| INORGANICS[4] | FAA | GFAA | ICP | ICPMS | SPGFAA | HYDRIDE | CVAA | COLOR | DCP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 10 | 5 | 50 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.5 | | | 1,000 |
| Arsenic | | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 20 | 1,000 |
| Beryllium | 20 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | | | | 1,000 |
| Cadmium | 10 | 0.5 | 10 | 0.25 | 0.5 | | | | 1,000 |
| Chromium (total) | 50 | 2 | 10 | 0.5 | 1 | | | | 1,000 |
| Chromium VI | 5 | | | | | | | 10 | |
| Copper | 25 | 5 | 10 | 0.5 | 2 | | | | 1,000 |
| Cyanide | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Lead | 20 | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | 2 | | | | 10,000 |
| Mercury | | | | 0.5 | | | 0.2 | | |
| Nickel | 50 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 5 | | | | 1,000 |
| Selenium | | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | 1,000 |
| Silver | 10 | 1 | 10 | 0.25 | 2 | | | | 1,000 |
| Thallium | 10 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5 | | | | 1,000 |
| Zinc | 20 | | 20 | 1 | 10 | | | | 1,000 |

[3] Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.
[4] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

**Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs**

| PESTICIDES – PCBs[5] | GC |
|---|---|
| 4,4'-DDD | 0.05 |
| 4,4'-DDE | 0.05 |
| 4,4'-DDT | 0.01 |
| a-Endosulfan | 0.02 |
| a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane | 0.01 |
| Aldrin | 0.005 |
| b-Endosulfan | 0.01 |
| b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane | 0.005 |
| Chlordane | 0.1 |
| d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane | 0.005 |
| Dieldrin | 0.01 |
| Endosulfan Sulfate | 0.05 |
| Endrin | 0.01 |
| Endrin Aldehyde | 0.01 |
| Heptachlor | 0.01 |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.01 |
| Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane) | 0.02 |
| PCB 1016 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1221 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1232 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1242 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1248 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1254 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1260 | 0.5 |
| Toxaphene | 0.5 |

**Techniques:**

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)

LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography

FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption

GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption

HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption

CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma

[5] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry

SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)

DCP - Direct Current Plasma

COLOR – Colorimetric

## ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

**Arithmetic Mean (μ),** also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: $\Sigma x$ is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

**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):** the 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.

**Bioaccumulative** pollutants are those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

**Carcinogenic** pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

**Coefficient of Variation (*CV*)** is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

**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.

**Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)** are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

**Dilution Credit** is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

**Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)** is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

**Enclosed Bays** means 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 the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

**Estimated Chemical Concentration** is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

**Estuaries** means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters include~~d~~, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

**Inland Surface Waters** are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

**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).

**Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)** means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

**Median** is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements ($n$) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If $n$ is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

**Method Detection Limit (MDL)** is 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 title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

**Minimum Level (ML)** is 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.

**Mixing Zone** is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

**Not Detected (ND)** are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

**Ocean Waters** are 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.

**Persistent** pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

**Pollutant Minimization Program (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 a priority pollutant(s) 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 bio accumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Los Angeles 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.

**Pollution Prevention** means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Los Angeles Water Board.

**Reporting Level (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. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Los Angeles Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. 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 RL.

**Satellite Collection System** is 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.

**Source of Drinking Water** is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan.

**Standard Deviation ($\sigma$)** is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

- $x$ is the observed value;
- $\mu$ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
- $n$ is the number of samples.

**Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule)** U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant

parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

c. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the USEPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

**Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)** is a study conducted in a stepwise 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.)

## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AMEL | Average Monthly Effluent Limitation |
| B | Background Concentration |
| BAT | Best Available Technology Economically Achievable |
| Basin Plan | Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties |
| BCT | Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology |
| BMP | Best Management Practices |
| BMPP | Best Management Practices Plan |
| BPJ | Best Professional Judgment |
| BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| BPT | Best practicable treatment control technology |
| C | Water Quality Objective |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CTR | California Toxics Rule |
| CV | Coefficient of Variation |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| CWC | California Water Code |
| DMR | Discharge Monitoring Report |
| DNQ | Detected But Not Quantified |
| ECA | Effluent Concentration Allowance |
| ELAP | Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program |
| ELG | Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards |
| gpd | gallons per day |
| IC | Inhibition Coefficient |
| $IC_{15}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited |
| $IC_{25}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited |
| $IC_{40}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited |
| $IC_{50}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited |
| LA | Load Allocations |
| LOEC | Lowest Observed Effect Concentration |
| LTA | Long-Term Average |
| MDEL | Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation |
| MDL | Method Detection Limit |
| MEC | Maximum Effluent Concentration |
| MGD | Million Gallons Per Day |
| mg/L | Milligrams per Liter |
| ML | Minimum Level |

| | |
|---|---|
| MRP | Monitoring and Reporting Program |
| ND | Not Detected |
| NOEC | No Observable Effect Concentration |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| NSPS | New Source Performance Standards |
| NTR | National Toxics Rule |
| OAL | Office of Administrative Law |
| POTW | Publicly Owned Treatment Works |
| PMP | Pollutant Minimization Plan |
| QA | Quality Assurance |
| QA/QC | Quality Assurance/Quality Control |
| RPA | Reasonable Potential Analysis |
| RWQCB | Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| SCP | Spill Contingency Plan |
| SIP | State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California) |
| SMR | Self-Monitoring Reports |
| SWPPP | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan |
| SWRCB | State Water Resources Control Board |
| TAC | Test Acceptability Criteria |
| TDS | Total Dissolved Solids |
| TIE | Toxicity Identification Evaluation |
| TMDL | Total Maximum Daily Load |
| TOC | Total Organic Carbon |
| TRE | Toxicity Reduction Evaluation |
| TSD | Technical Support Document |
| TSS | Total Suspended Solid |
| TU | Toxicity Unit |
| USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| WDR | Waste Discharge Requirements |
| WET | Whole Effluent Toxicity |
| WLA | Waste Load Allocations |
| WQBEL | Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation |
| µg/L | Micrograms per Lite |

## ATTACHMENT B –EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

This Order establishes the following daily maximum effluent limits (unless otherwise specified in a footnote) for TDS, sulfate, chloride, boron and nitrogen for the listed watersheds/stream reaches:

| WATERSHED/STREAM REACH | TDS (mg/L) | Sulfate (mg/L) | Chloride (mg/L) | Boron[1] (mg/L) | Nitrogen[2] (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Streams | NWSL[3] | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| 2. Ventura River Watershed: | | | | | |
| a. Above Camino Cielo Road | 700 | 300 | 50 | 1.0 | 5 |
| b. Between Camino Cielo Road and Casitas Vista Road | 800 | 300 | 60 | 1.0 | 5 |
| c. Between Casitas Vista Road and confluence with Weldon Canyon | 1000 | 300 | 60 | 1.0 | 5 |
| d. Between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street | 1500 | 500 | 300 | 1.5 | 10 |
| e. Between Main St. and Ventura River Estuary | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| 3. Santa Clara River Watershed: | | | | | |
| a. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| b. Between Freeman Diversion and Highway 101 Bridge | 1200 | 600 | 150 | 1.5 | NWSL |
| c. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion | 1300 | 650 | 80 | 1.5 | [4] |
| d. Between confluence of Piru Creek and A Street, Fillmore | 1300 | 600 | 100 | 1.5 | 5 |
| e. Between Blue Cut gauging station and confluence of Piru Creek | 1300 | 600 | [5] | 1.5 | 5 |

[1] Where naturally occurring boron results in concentrations higher than the stated limit, a site-specific limit may be determined on a case-by-case basis.
[2] Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO3-N + NO2-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.
[3] NWSL: No Waterbody Specific Limits
[4] Based on the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 8.1 mg/L.
[5] Based on the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation for the reach is 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 117 mg/L.

| WATERSHED/STREAM REACH | TDS (mg/L) | Sulfate (mg/L) | Chloride (mg/L) | Boron[1] (mg/L) | Nitrogen[2] (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| f. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station | 1000 | 400 | [6] | 1.5 | 6.8 |
| g. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99 | 1000 | 300 | [7] | 1.5 | 10 |
| h. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge | 800 | 150 | 100 | 1.0 | [8] |
| i. Above Lang gaging station | 500 | 100 | 50 | 0.5 | 5 |
| j. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam | 600 | 250 | 45 | 1.0 | 5 |
| k. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek | 800 | 320 | 60 | 1.5 | 5 |
| l. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam | 800 | 400 | 60 | 1.0 | 5 |
| 4. Calleguas Creek Watershed: | | | | | |
| a. Above Potrero Road | 850 | 250 | 150 | 1.0 | 10 |
| b. Below Potrero Road | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| 5. Miscellaneous Los Angeles County Coastal Streams | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| a. Malibu Creek Watershed: | 2000 | 500 | 500 | 2.0 | 10 |
| b. Ballona Creek Watershed | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| 6. Dominguez Channel Watershed | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| 7. Los Angeles River Watershed: | | | | | |
| a. Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin | 950 | 300 | 150 | NWSL | 8 |
| b. Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street. Includes Burbank Western Channel only. | 950 | 300 | 190 | NWSL | 8 |

[6] Based on the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.
[7] Based on the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.
[8] Based on the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 6.8 mg/L.

| WATERSHED/STREAM REACH | TDS (mg/L) | Sulfate (mg/L) | Chloride (mg/L) | Boron[1] (mg/L) | Nitrogen[2] (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street | 950 | 300 | 150 | NWSL | 8 |
| d. Los Angeles River - between Figueroa Street and L. A. River Estuary (Willow Street). Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway | 1500 | 350 | 190 | NWSL | 8 |
| e. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River – between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds. | 1550 | 350 | 150 | NWSL | 8 |
| f. Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway | 750 | 300 | 180 | NWSL | 8 |
| g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin | 750 | 300 | 150 | NWSL | 8 |
| h. Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds | 250 | 30 | 10 | NWSL | 8 |
| i. Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam | 250 | 30 | 10 | NWSL | 8 |
| j. Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds | 300 | 40 | 15 | NWSL | 8 |
| k. Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam | 350 | 50 | 20 | NWSL | 8 |
| l. Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds | 250 | 30 | 10 | NWSL | 8 |
| 8. San Gabriel River Watershed: | | | | | |
| a. San Gabriel River above Morris Dam | 250 | 30 | 10 | 0.6 | 2 |
| b. San Gabriel River between Morris Dam and Ramona Blvd. | 450 | 100 | 100 | 0.5 | 8 |
| c. San Gabriel River and tributaries – between Ramona Blvd. and Valley Blvd. | 750 | 300 | 150 | 1.0 | 8 |
| d. San Gabriel River – between Valley Blvd. and Firestone Blvd. Includes Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and San Jose Creek - downstream of 71 Freeway only. | 750 | 300 | 180 | 1.0 | 8 |
| e. San Jose Creek and tributaries - upstream of 71 Freeway | 750 | 300 | 150 | 1.0 | 8 |
| f. San Gabriel River - between Firestone Blvd. and San Gabriel River Estuary (downstream from Willow Street). Includes Coyote Creek | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |

| WATERSHED/STREAM REACH | TDS (mg/L) | Sulfate (mg/L) | Chloride (mg/L) | Boron[1] (mg/L) | Nitrogen[2] (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| g. All other minor San Gabriel Mountain streams tributary to San Gabriel Valley | 300 | 40 | 15 | NWSL | NWSL |
| 9. Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| 10. Santa Ana River Watershed | | | | | |
| a. San Antonio Creek[9] | 225 | 25 | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| b. Chino Creek[9] | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| 11. Island Watercourses: | | | | | |
| a. Anacapa Island b. San Nicolas Island | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| b. Santa Barbara island | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| c. Santa Catalina Island | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |
| d. San Clemente Island | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL | NWSL |

[9] These watercourses are primarily located in the Santa Ana Region. The water quality objectives for these streams have been e stablished by the Santa Ana Regional Water Board. Dashed lines indicate that numerical objectives have not been established, however, narrative objectives shall apply. Refer to the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for more details.

**ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF INTENT FORM**

This Notice of Intent form shall be completed and submitted to apply for Authorization to Discharge under General NPDES Permit to waters of the United States.

## SECTION 1. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.

A. New Discharge ☐ B. Material Change ☐ C. Existing Discharge ☐ CI #:

## SECTION 2. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. **OWNER**

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

B. **OPERATOR** (*If different from owner)*

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

C. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

Name of Facility: _____

Owner Type (check one)

1. ☐City 2.☐ County 3.☐ State 4. ☐Fed 5. ☐Private

Facility Address _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

D. **STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (SIC**) (4-digit code in order of priority)

1.) _____ (specify) _____

2.) _____ (specify) _____

Nature of Business (provide a brief description):

| |
|---|
| |

**SECTION 3. APPLICABLE GENERAL NPDES PERMIT FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)**

- ☐ Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2024-0145), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2024-0181), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2023-0429), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2020-0055), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (ORDER NO. R4-2025-XXXX), Include Water Supply Water Quality Data
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2020-0085)

**SECTION 4. EXISTING REQUIREMENTS/PERMITS (Skip if not applicable)**

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Los Angeles Water Board for the facility.

A. Order No.:_____ _____ _____

B. Permit No.: _____ _____ _____

**SECTION 5. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION**

Outfall Number: 001

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

| |
|---|
| |

Outfall Number: 002

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number: 003

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

**SECTION 6. PROJECT INFORMATION (attach additional sheets, if necessary)**

1). Description of project and discharge

2). Description of treatment process (Attach diagram showing the treatment process, if applicable)

3). Summary of feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of wastewater. For discharges within the City of Los Angeles, provide information from the City on impracticability to discharge all wastewater to the Sanitary sewer. Where full or partial reuse is not possible, provide reasons why reuse cannot be achieved.

4). Description of additive's composition

5). Proposed Maximum Discharge Flow

6). Proposed discharge startup date

7). Estimated discharge duration

**SECTION 7. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION**

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze representative influent wastewater sample for the pollutants listed on **Attachment E**.

*For Discharges from Hydrostatic Test:*
Have you included a water supply water quality data? (Applies only to potable water related discharges.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

*For Discharges from all other sources:*
Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form**? (Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data)
☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**, explain:

## SECTION 8. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

**Map:** Provide a 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000) showing the project location and identifying surface water to which you propose to discharge.

**Fees:** Included appropriate filing fee with this submittal. (Applicable to new enrollees only)
Make checks payable to the State Water Resources Control Board and sent to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angels, 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees/stakeholder/docs/2023/fy2324-wq-feeschedule.pdf

## SECTION 9. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

**(see appendix on who is authorized to sign)**

"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.

_____ _____ PRINTED
NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Date

_____
Signature

_____
Title

## SECTION 10. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
**Attention: General Permitting Unit**

Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Los Angeles Water Board.

Augustine Anijielo, P.E.,
General Permitting Unit Supervisor
augustine.anijielo@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone (213) 576-6657

## INSTRUCTIONS

## FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL NPDES PERMITS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS TO SURFACE WATERS

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for general NPDES permits. Please type or print clearly when completing the NOI form and the vicinity map(s).

One NOI should be submitted by each owner/operator to cover all proposed discharges within the boundaries of this Los Angeles Water Board.

### ***Section 1. Discharge Status***

Please check appropriate box indicating whether this application is for new discharge, material change, or existing discharge. If it is an existing discharge, indicate four-digit CI #.

### ***Section 2. Facility/Discharge Information***

**Section 2.A. Owner**

**Name/Agency** – The name (first and last) of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

**Contact Person** – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

**Mailing Address** – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

**E-mail Address –** Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

**City, County, State, Zip Code** – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

**Title of Contact Person** – The official company title of the contact person.

**Phone** – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

**Section 2.B. Operator (if different from owner)**

**Name/Agency** – The name (first and last) of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

**Contact Person** – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

**Mailing Address** – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

**E-mail Address –** Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner or operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

**City, County, State, Zip Code** – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

**Title of Contact Person** – The official company title of the contact person.

**Phone** – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

**Section 2.C. Facility**

**Name** – The name (first and last) of the person responsible for this facility.

**Address** – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.
**E-mail Address** – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
**City, County, State, Zip Code** – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the facility address.
**Phone** – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.
**Section 2.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)** (4-digit code in order of priority)
List, in descending order of significance, the 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classification may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.
SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility, please contact the General Permitting Unit of the Los Angeles Water Board.

***Section 3. Type of Discharge***
Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

***Section 4. Existing Requirements/Permits***
If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

***Section 5. Outfall and Receiving Water Information***
If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

***Section 6. Project Information***
Provide summary description of the project. Also describe the general characteristic of the discharge. If required, indicate the treatment process that would be needed to bring the discharge into compliance. Demonstrate that options of discharging to the sanitary sewer, conservation, reuse, and infiltration have been considered and found infeasible or that potential reuse is feasible. If additives are used in the project and/or treatment, briefly describe their compositions and provide corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Form. Provide estimate of maximum discharge flow rate, proposed discharge startup date, and estimated discharge duration.

***Section 7. Discharge Quality***
This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze for the pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or*, Attachment E – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water (applies to potable water related discharges only)*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not

included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

***Section 8. Other Required Information***

Attach to this application a topographic map (7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map, Scale 1:24,000) of the area. The map must show the outline of the facility.

***Section 9. Certification and Signature***

**Printed Name of Person Signing** – Please type or print legibly. This section should be filled out by the responsible person as defined by Section 122.22.

**Signature and Date** – Signature of the name printed above, and the date signed.

**Title** – The professional title of the person signing the NOI.

Required signatories per Section 122.22

**I.** For a corporation

By responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (I) A president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental laws and regulations; the manager can assure that the necessary systems are established or action taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

**II.** For a partnership or sole proprietorship

By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

**III.** For a municipality, State, Federal or public agency

By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, 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 operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

# 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 CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR § 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 been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(e)*].

### E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.5(c)*].

## F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), U.S. EPA,, 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 [33 U.S.C. 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)];CWC, §§ 13267 and 13383(c)]:

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 [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B)(i); 40 CFR § 122.41(i); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383];
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383].

## G. Bypass

1. Definitions
    a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(m)(2)].
3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:
    a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(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 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Los Angeles Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Los Angeles Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 [*40 CFR § 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 enrolled 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 CFR § 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 paragraph H.2 of this section 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)*]:
   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i)*];
   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i)*];
   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(b)*].

### C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Los Angeles Water Board. The Los Angeles 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 CWC [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(3)*] [*40 CFR § 122.61*].

## III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1)].

B. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N or O. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. For situations in which none of the EPA-approved methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess reasonable potential or to monitor compliance with a permit limit, the method that has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved

under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, shall be used.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR. Part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. *(40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3),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 CFR 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 Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time [*40 CFR §* 122.41(j)(2)].

**B. Records of monitoring information shall include:**

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i)*];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and
6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

**C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [40 CFR § 122.7(b)]:**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)*]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2)*].

## V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

### A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA 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 Los Angeles Water Board,

State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(h); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*].

**B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

**1.** All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA 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 CFR § 122.41(k)].*

**2.** All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1)*];

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2)*]; or

c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: 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 U.S. EPA) [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3)*].

**3.** All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, 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 paragraph (2.) of this provision *[40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1)];*

b. The authorization specified 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 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)];* and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA *[40 CFR § 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 Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board or U.S. EPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative *[40 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.22(d)*].

## C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order *[40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)].*
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices *[40 CFR § 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 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 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 Los Angeles Water Board [40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i)].*
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:
   a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].
   b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].
   c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].
3. The Los Angeles 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

## F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Los Angeles 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 CFR § 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 40 CFR § 122.29(b) *[40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)];* or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) *[40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].*
3. 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(iii)].*

**G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Los Angeles 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(2)].*

**H. Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above *[40 CFR § 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 Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8)*].

## VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

**A.** The Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318

or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions *[40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2)] [CWC §§ 13385 and 13387].*

**B.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Los Angeles Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 *[40 CFR § 122.41(a)(3)].*

## VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

### A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)]:*
   a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L*) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i)];*
   b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2 methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(ii)];*
   c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)];* or
   d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f*) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iv)].*
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels" *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)]:*

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(i)];*

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(ii)];*

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)];* or

d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) *[40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].*

**B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)- Not Applicable**

## ATTACHMENT E - SCREENING LEVELS[1] FOR POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN IN POTABLE WATER USED FOR HYDROSTATIC TEST

| CTR # | Constituent | FW+MUN[2] (µg/L) | FW-MUN[3] (µg/L) | Saltwater (µg/L) | Minimum Level (µg/L)[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Antimony | 6 | 4300 | 4300 | 5 |
| 2 | Arsenic | 10 | 340 | 36 | 10 |
| 3 | Beryllium | 4 | N/A | N/A | 0.5 |
| 4 | Cadmium | 2.2 | 2.2 | 9.3 | 0.5 |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | 50 | 180 | N/A | 10 |
| 5b | Chromium (VI) | 11 | 11 | 1100 | 5 |
| 6 | Copper | 9.0 | 9.0 | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| 7 | Lead | 2.5 | 2.5 | 8.1 | 0.5 |
| 8 | Mercury | 0.05 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.2 |
| 9 | Nickel | 52 | 52 | 8.2 | 1 |
| 10 | Selenium | 5.0 | 5.0 | 290 | 2 |
| 11 | Silver | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.25 |
| 12 | Thallium | 1.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 1 |
| 13 | Zinc | 120 | 120 | 81 | 1 |
| 14 | Cyanide | 5.2 | 22 | 1 | 5 |
| 17 | Acrolein | 320 | 780 | 780 | 5 |
| 18 | Acrylonitrile | 0.059 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 2.0 |
| 19 | Benzene | 1 | 71 | 71 | 0.5 |
| 20 | Bromoform | 4.3 | 360 | 360 | 0.5 |
| 21 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.25 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.5 |
| 22 | Chlorobenzene | 70 | 21000 | 21000 | 2 |
| 23 | Chlordibromomethane | 0.41 | 34 | 34 | 0.5 |
| 26 | Chloroform | 80 | N/A | N/A | 2 |
| 27 | Dichlorobromomethane | 0.56 | 46 | 46 | 0.5 |
| 28 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | 5 | N/A | N/A | 0.5 |
| 29 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.38 | 99 | 99 | 0.5 |
| 30 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.057 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.5 |
| 31 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.52 | 39 | 39 | 0.5 |
| 32 | 1,3-Dichloropropene | 0.5 | 1700 | 1700 | 0.5 |
| 33 | Ethylbenzene | 700 | 29000 | 29000 | 2 |
| 34 | Methyl Bromide | 48 | 4000 | 4000 | 2.0 |
| 36 | Methylene Chloride | 4.7 | 1600 | 1600 | 0.5 |
| 37 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.17 | 11 | 11 | 0.5 |
| 38 | Tetrachloroethylene | 0.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 0.5 |

[1]If toxic priority pollutant scan monitoring data from a discharge event show constituent levels above the screening levels or above the MCLs which ever one is higher, accelerated monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the monitoring and reporting program to the Order.

[2]. FW+MUN – Applies to Freshwater with existing MUN beneficial use.

[3] FW-MUN – Applies to freshwater without a MUN beneficial use.

[4] See Appendix A to the Order for definition of SWRCB Minimum Levels.

| CTR # | Constituent | FW+MUN[2] (µg/L) | FW-MUN[3] (µg/L) | Saltwater (µg/L) | Minimum Level (µg/L)[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | Toluene | 150 | 200000 | 200000 | 2 |
| 40 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 10 | 140000 | 140000 | 1 |
| 41 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 | N/A | N/A | 2 |
| 42 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.6 | 42 | 42 | 0.5 |
| 43 | Trichloroethylene | 2.7 | 81 | 81 | 0.5 |
| 44 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.5 | 530 | 530 | 0.5 |
| 45 | 2-Chlorophenol | 120 | 400 | 400 | 5 |
| 46 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 93 | 790 | 790 | 5 |
| 47 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 540 | 2300 | 2300 | 2 |
| 48 | 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol | 13 | 770 | 770 | 5 |
| 49 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 70 | 14000 | 14000 | 5 |
| 53 | Pentachlorophenol | 0.28 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 1 |
| 54 | Phenol | 21000 | 4600000 | 4600000 | 50 |
| 55 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 2.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 10 |
| 56 | Acenaphthene | 1200 | 2700 | 2700 | 1 |
| 58 | Anthracene | 9600 | 110000 | 110000 | 5 |
| 59 | Benzidine | 0.00012 | 0.00054 | 0.00054 | 5 |
| 60 | Benzo(a)Anthracene | 0.0044 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 5 |
| 61 | Benzo(a)Pyrene | 0.0044 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 2 |
| 62 | Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | 0.0044 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 10 |
| 64 | Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 0.0044 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 2 |
| 66 | Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether | 0.031 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1 |
| 67 | Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether | 1400 | 170000 | 170000 | 10 |
| 68 | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 1.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5 |
| 70 | Butylbenzyl Phthalate | 3000 | 5200 | 5200 | 10 |
| 71 | 2-Chloronaphthalene | 1700 | 4300 | 4300 | 10 |
| 73 | Chrysene | 0.0044 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 5 |
| 74 | Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene | 0.0044 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.1 |
| 75 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 600 | 17000 | 17000 | 0.5 |
| 76 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 400 | 2600 | 2600 | 2 |
| 77 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 5 | 2600 | 2600 | 0.5 |
| 78 | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 0.04 | 0.077 | 0.077 | 5 |
| 79 | Diethyl Phthalate | 23000 | 120000 | 120000 | 10 |
| 80 | Dimethyl Phthalate | 310000 | 2900000 | 2900000 | 10 |
| 81 | Di-n-Butyl Phthalate | 2700 | 12000 | 12000 | 10 |
| 82 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 0.11 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 5 |
| 85 | 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine | 0.04 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 1 |
| 86 | Fluoranthene | 300 | 370 | 370 | 10 |
| 87 | Fluorene | 1300 | 14000 | 14000 | 10 |
| 88 | Hexachlorobenzene | 0.00075 | 0.00077 | 0.00077 | 1 |
| 89 | Hexachlorobutadiene | 0.44 | 50 | 50 | 1 |
| 90 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 50 | 17000 | 17000 | 5 |
| 91 | Hexachloroethane | 1.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 1 |

| CTR # | Constituent | FW+MUN[2] (µg/L) | FW-MUN[3] (µg/L) | Saltwater (µg/L) | Minimum Level (µg/L)[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene | 0.0044 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.05 |
| 93 | Isophorone | 8.4 | 600 | 600 | 1 |
| 95 | Nitrobenzene | 17 | 1900 | 1900 | 10 |
| 96 | N-Nitrosodimethylamine | 0.00069 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 5 |
| 97 | N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine | 0.005 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 5 |
| 98 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | 5 | 16 | 16 | 1 |
| 100 | Pyrene | 960 | 11000 | 11000 | 10 |
| 101 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 5 | N/A | N/A | 5 |

# ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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# ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

As described in section III. B. of this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. The 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the U.S. EPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at section 122 &123, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations,[1] were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28 of 40 CFR provides for issuance of General NPDES Permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; b) discharge the same type of waste; c) require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions; d) require similar monitoring; and e) are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than an individual permit. This general permit will enable the Los Angeles Water Board to efficiently regulate similar types of discharges by applying the requirements developed in this Order. The application process for dischargers is simplified, the limited staff resources are better utilized, and the expense and time involved in preparing multiple public notices and holding several permit adoption hearings for similar discharges is avoided.

On May 9, 2019, this Los Angeles Water Board adopted the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Hydrostatic Test Water to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (NPDES No. CAG674001, Order No. R4-2019-0052). The General NPDES Permit applies to discharges of wastewater resulting from the hydrostatic testing or structural integrity testing of pipelines, tanks, or any storage vessels using potable water. Seventeen(17) dischargers are currently enrolled under this General NPDES Permit. Order No. R4-2019-0052 expired on July 9, 2024. The terms and conditions of Order No. R4-2019-0052 have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new General NPDES Permit is adopted pursuant to this Order (40 CFR §122.6(d) and CCR, title 23, section 2235.4).

[1] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

## II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

### A. Description of Wastewater

Hydrostatic testing typically consists of filling segments of new or existing hydrostatic testing vessels (hereafter, “Testing Vessels”) such as pipelines and tanks with water, pressurizing the vessels, and checking for leaks to confirm the integrity of the vessels. Once the hydrostatic test is completed, the water is emptied from the Testing Vessels. Hydrostatic test water is discharged to surface waters at various locations throughout this Region. The rate and volume of hydrostatic test water released at project sites varies from hundreds of gallons of water per day to millions of gallons of water per day, depending on the capacity of the vessel being tested. The release of hydrostatic test water mostly results in one-time or intermittent discharges to surface water and/or land. Additionally, the discharge duration is usually short term. Even so, discharges of hydrostatic test water can cause, or threaten to cause, impairment of beneficial uses of the receiving water.

This General NPDES Permit covers discharges from hydrostatic testing projects using potable water. To ensure its high quality, potable water in California is regulated by the California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program housed within the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water and is required to comply with Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Treatment Techniques (TTs) for human health, and Secondary MCLs for aesthetic considerations. DWSAP assures that only the best quality sources of water reasonably available to a water utility should be used for drinking. California Primary MCLs and TTs constitute drinking water standards.

Dischargers of hydrostatic test water enrolling in this General NPDES Permit are required to implement BMPs and treatment, if necessary, to minimize adverse environmental impacts and to prevent detrimental effects on the receiving water. BMPs, such as cleaning the inside of the Testing Vessels, need to be implemented first prior to filling with testing water, conducting hydrostatic testing, and water releasing/discharge phases. Hydrostatic test water may be beneficially used for dust suppression, compaction, or irrigation water supply. This General NPDES Permit does not regulate discharge of the wastewater generated from implementing BMPs, such as discharges from vessel cleaning prior to filling up with potable water and conducting the hydrostatic test.

Because of the high quality of source water, the requirement for the Testing Vessels to be clean before testing, and the short-term and the short-duration nature of the discharge, the Los Angeles Water Board finds that hydrostatic testing discharges regulated under this Order have a low threat to water quality when appropriately managed. If, however, information becomes available that shows reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives, the discharge shall be terminated. The discharge shall not be resumed until authorized by the Executive Officer, an individual waste discharge requirements (WDRs) are issued, or coverage is provided under another appropriate general NPDES permit.

### B. Description of Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

### C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The General Order may authorize multiple discharge points. Information regarding the discharge points and applicable receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the NOA Fact Sheet and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

### D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

### E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

## III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

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

### A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges of wastewaters generated from hydrostatic testing to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

States may request authority to issue General Permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.28. The State Water Board has been authorized by the U.S. EPA to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Los Angeles Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 122 and 123 were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

### B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is not subject to the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code, section 21000 and following).

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

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Los Angeles Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

   The Basin Plan lists the designated beneficial uses of specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses of receiving waters to which Dischargers covered by this Order discharge include the following:

   a. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland

saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.

b. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

c. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning.

2. **California Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Costal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for estuaries, enclosed bays and coastal waters.

3. **Sediment Quality.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality on September 16, 2008, and it became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement sediment quality objectives of this Plan.

4. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA promulgated the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later revised it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty water quality criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA promulgated the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was revised on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

5. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control.

6. **Anti-Degradation Policy.** 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation

policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that the existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in more detail later in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements**. Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 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. Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allow for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a TMDL with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. Also, under 40 CFR 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(2) less stringent limitations are allowable when correcting technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law. As explained herein, all effluent limitations in the tentative Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2019-0052.

8. **Bacteria Provisions**. This Order also implements the State Water Resources Control Board's "Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Inland Surface, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California-Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy and an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California- Bacterial Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy" (Bacteria Provisions) setting statewide bacteria water quality objectives to protect recreational users from the effects of pathogens. The Bacteria Provisions were approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on February 4, 2019, and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on March 22, 2019. The Bacteria Provisions establish Enterococci as the sole indicator of pathogens in all waterbodies where the salinity is greater than 1 ppth more than 5 percent of the time, such as estuaries. These Enterococci water quality objectives supersede any numeric water quality objectives for bacteria for the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use in Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plans prior to the effective date of the Bacteria Provisions, except in certain circumstances, such as where there are site-specific numeric water quality objectives for bacteria. TMDLs established before March 22, 2019, to implement numeric water quality objectives for bacteria are in effect for numerous waterbodies throughout the state. Such TMDLs remain in effect where a bacteria water quality objective supersedes a water quality objective for bacteria for which the TMDL was established.

9. **Mercury Provisions**. On May 2, 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 2017-0027, which approved "Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California—Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions." Resolution 2017-0027 provides a consistent regulatory approach throughout the state by setting mercury limits to protect the beneficial uses associated with the consumption of fish by both people and wildlife. Additionally, the State Water Board established three new beneficial use definitions for Tribal Traditional Culture (CUL), Tribal Subsistence Fishing (T-SUB), and

Subsistence Fishing (SUB) beneficial uses to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, or estuaries in the state. The State Water Board approved one new narrative and four new numeric mercury objectives to apply to those inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of the state that have any of the following beneficial use definitions: COMM, CUL, T-SUB, WILD, MAR, RARE, WARM, COLD, EST, or SAL, with the exception of waterbodies or waterbody segments with site-specific mercury objectives.

10. **Endangered Species Act.** 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 sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 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. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

11. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, U.S. EPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (Section 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to U.S. EPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by U.S. EPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to U.S. EPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by U.S. EPA.

12. **Domestic Water Quality.** It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code § 106.3). This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

13. **Monitoring and Reporting.** 40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code section 13383 authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. An MRP is tailored to each discharger's individual situation and is provided with the NOA.

13. **Toxicity Provisions.**

Aquatic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions.

The toxicity test is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only

two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the effluent differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”)). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leqslant 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.”

A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

Chronic Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.

Consistent with the Toxicity Provisions, chronic toxicity effluent limitations in this Order are expressed as “Pass” for the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) and “Pass” and “<50 % Effect” for each maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) individual result. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the statewide Water Quality Objective for aquatic chronic toxicity.

Chronic toxicity testing is only required for those discharges to receiving water with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations. Due to the intermittent nature of most discharges from hydrostatic testing covered by this Order, the discharges are not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore, for this category of discharge, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and this General Order. However, chronic toxicity TMDL requirements for Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon are incorporated into this Order, see Table 24 in the Order.

**14. Trash Amendments.**

The State Water Board adopted the “Amendment to the Ocean Plan and Part I Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California” (Trash Amendments) through Resolution No. 2015-0019, which was approved by OAL on December 2, 2015, and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on January 12, 2016. The Trash Amendments established a narrative water quality objective and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, to be implemented through permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402(p), waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board where trash or debris TMDLs were in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. The Trash Amendments identify plastic trash, in particular, as a priority, and targeted reductions in marine debris, due to the facts that plastics do not readily biodegrade,

constitute the larger percentage of floating trash, and can serve as a transport medium for pollutants and sorb persistent organic pollutants in the marine environment. Ingestion of plastics by birds and marine mammals has been identified as "detrimental," posing a "significant threat," and causing fatalities. The Trash Amendments also acknowledge the threat of micro-plastics, which occur as the result of breakdown of plastic trash in the environment. The Trash Amendments authorize NPDES permitting authorities, such as the Los Angeles Water Board, to require dischargers to implement any appropriate trash controls in areas or facilities that may generate trash. This Order incorporates the requirements of the Trash Amendments through discharge prohibitions.

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

The State Water Board prepared the California 2020, and 2022 Integrated Report based on a compilation of the Los Angeles Water Boards' Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 305(b) water quality assessment and section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In developing the Integrated Reports, the Water Boards solicit data, information, and comments from the public and other interested persons.

On January 19, 2022, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List portion of the State's 2020-2022 Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution Number 2022- 0006). On May 11, 2022, the U.S. EPA approved California's 2020-2022 Integrated Report. The CWA section 303(d) List can be found at the following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2020_2022_integrated_report.html

The Los Angeles Water Board has adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce the discharges of pollutants that are identified on the CWA section 303(d) list.

### E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

1. **Environmental Justice and Advancing Racial Equity**. When issuing or reissuing regional or statewide waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements, the state board or a regional board shall make a concise, programmatic finding on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations related to the issuance. The finding shall be based on readily available information identified by staff or raised during the public review process and include the information specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b). (Water Code § 13149.2). Water Code section 189.7 requires the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct outreach in affected disadvantaged and/or tribal communities. The Los Angeles Water Board is also committed to developing and implementing policies and programs to advance racial equity and environmental justice so that race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes, and outcomes for all groups are improved.

   This General Order regulates pollutant discharges associated with the discharge of low threat hydrostatic test to surface waters. The General Order aims to provide consistent guidance, regulation, and accountability to wastewater discharges to receiving waters in the region. Based on available data, certain areas in Los Angeles

County and Ventura County have disadvantaged communities as defined in Water Code section 189.7(d)(1) as well as multiple tribes. All areas within the Los Water Board's jurisdiction are equally affected under this General Order. Therefore, no areas are specifically targeted or disadvantaged by discharges covered under this General Order.

The Los Angeles Water Board conducted outreach consistent with Water Code section 189.7 by reaching out to surrounding communities and tribes about this Order. Additionally, the Los Angeles Water Board considered any environmental justice concerns within the Board's authority and raised by interested persons with regard to those impacts. In accordance with the Water Boards' efforts to advance racial equity, the Order requires enrolled dischargers to meet water quality standards to protect public health and the environment, thereby benefitting all persons and communities within the Region. Therefore, the Los Angeles Water Board anticipates that the issuance of this Order will not result in water quality impacts to disadvantaged communities or tribes or raise environmental justice concerns.

2. **Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).** The Los Angeles Water Board implements a Watershed Management Approach (WMA) to address water quality issues in the region. Information about watersheds in the region can be obtained at the Los Angeles Water Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/watershed/index.shtml . Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Los Angeles Water Board integrates its many diverse programs, particularly NPDES permitting, with TMDLs to better assess and control cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources.

   There are currently 55 U.S. EPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California's CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of algae, bacteria, chloride, debris, metals, nutrients, salts, toxicity, toxics, and trash. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations and permit conditions. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region. Although this Order implements TMDLs for other watersheds, only TMDLs for the Los Angeles River Watershed are described below.

   a. **Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries.**

      On June 2, 2005, the Los Angeles Water Board established a Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals for the Los Angeles River and its Tributaries (LA River Metals TMDL, Basin Plan Chapter 7-13). The TMDL was revised on September 6, 2007, May 6, 2010, and April 9, 2015. The effective date of the latest version of the TMDL is December 12, 2016. The Los Angeles River Metals TMDL contains WLAs for copper, lead, cadmium, and zinc. The Los Angeles River

Metals TMDL includes WLAs for other NPDES permits including general non-stormwater NPDES permits..

**b. Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries**.

On July 10, 2003, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River (Nitrogen Compounds for Los Angeles River, Chapter 7-8). The TMDL was revised on December 4, 2003, and December 6, 2021. The effective date of the latest version of the TMDL is August 7, 2014. This TMDL provides thirty-day average WLAs for nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen for minor discharges. The TMDL also assigns ammonia WLAs to minor discharges. However, ammonia is not found in the discharges from hydrostatic test sites, thus, effluent limitations for ammonia are not included in the permit.

## 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: Section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 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

This Order authorizes discharges of wastewater generated from hydrostatic testing of vessels using potable water. Discharges of any waste described in section IV of the Order and/or discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in section II.A of this Order are prohibited.

### B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

#### 1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 CFR 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 and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

The CWA requires U.S. EPA to develop Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards (ELGs) representing application of Best Practicable Control Technology (BPT), Best Available Technology (BAT), Best Conventional Technology (BCT), and New Source Performance Standard (NSPS). Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case by-case

basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

**a.** Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.

**b.** Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

**c.** Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test in accordance with the methodology developed by U.S. EPA, as published in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974). The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.

**d.** New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

### 2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

U.S. EPA has not established ELGs for discharges from hydrostatic testing vessels. This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations for TSS, Turbidity, $BOD_5$ 20°C, Oil and Grease and Settleable Solids based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. These limitations were established in Order No. R4-2019-0052 and are retained in this Order. In setting these limitations, the Los Angeles Water Board considered the factors listed in 40 CFR section 125.3(d).,

Discharges authorized under this General NPDES Permit are a typically of a short duration. Thus, it conforms to the category of “non-continuous discharge” as defined in 40 CFR section 122.2. Section 122.45(e) requires that non-continuous discharges

shall be particularly described and limited, and the following factors should be considered, as appropriate, in drafting the permit: discharge frequency, total mass of pollutants, maximum rate of discharge of pollutants, and prohibition or limitation of specified pollutants by mass, concentration, or other appropriate measure. These non-continuous discharges are described in Section II.A above and are limited by the requirements of the General Order, including the eligibility and ineligibility provisions in Sections II.A and II.B, the discharge prohibitions in Section IV, the effluent and receiving water limitations in Sections V and VI, and the requirement to conduct annual priority pollutant scans in Section VI. Table 2, among other requirements.

The concentrations of the controlled pollutants by the Order are normally at very low levels in potable water, if present. Hydrostatic testing water discharge authorized by the General Order includes, but is not limited to, structural integrity testing of new and existing hydrostatic testing vessels (Testing Vessels) such as pipelines and tanks using potable water supplied by municipalities or potable water purveyors. BMPs are required to be implemented to prevent introduction of pollutants into the test water during the hydrostatic testing processes. Therefore, the hydrostatic test water discharges authorized by this Order are considered relatively pollutant-free.

This Order requires the discharger to implement pollution prevention plan and BMPs under section 122.44(k) due to the absence of applicable federal ELGs. A summary of the technology-based effluent limitations is shown in Table F-1.

**a. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established an average monthly effluent limitation of 20 mg/l and a maximum daily effluent limitation of 30 mg/l for $BOD_5$ . The 5-day BOD test indirectly measures the amount of readily degradable organic material in water by measuring the residual dissolved oxygen after a period of incubation (usually 5 days at 20 °C). This Order carries over the existing effluent limits for $BOD_5$.

**b. Turbidity**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established an average monthly effluent limitation of 50 NTU and a maximum daily effluent limitation of 70 NTU for turbidity, and this Order retains these turbidity limits.

**c. Settleable Solids**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established an average monthly effluent limitation of 0.1 mL/L and a maximum daily effluent limitation of 0.3 mL/L for settleable solids, and this Order retains these effluent limitations for settleable solids.

**d. Oil and Grease**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established an average monthly effluent limitation of 10 mg/L and a daily maximum effluent limitation of 15 mg/L for oil and grease. The existing effluent limits for oil and grease are carried over into this Order.

**e. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established a daily maximum effluent limitation of 100 ug/l for TPH. The term "total petroleum hydrocarbons" (TPHs) is used for any mixture of several hundred hydrocarbons found in crude oil, and they represent the sum of volatile petroleum hydrocarbons and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons. The petrol-range organics include hydrocarbons from C6 to C10, while diesel-range organics are C10-C28 hydrocarbons. This Order carries over the existing TPH effluent limitations.

**f. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established an average monthly effluent limitation of 50 mg/L and a daily maximum effluent limitation of 75 mg/L for TSS, and these limits are carried over into this Order.

**Table F-1. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

| Parameters | Unit | MDEL | AMEL |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOD5 20°C | mg/L | 30 | 20 |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 75 | 50 |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 15 | 10 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 75 | 50 |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[2] | ug/L | 100 | NA |

## C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

### 1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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.

Sections 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (iii) of 40 CFR require 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) U.S. EPA 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 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

[2] Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C4 – C12), TPH diesel (C13 – C22), and TPH oil (C23+).

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 CTR.

**2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan.

The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water. Hydrostatic test discharges are intermittent short-duration discharges. To ensure that beneficial uses under all discharge conditions are protected, Dischargers who discharge or propose to discharge hydrostatic test water are required to demonstrate that the potable water used for hydrostatic test complies with California Drinking Water Standards, that the vessels on which such testing is conducted are cleaned before testing commences, and if necessary that the discharge is treated to achieve the applicable effluent and receiving water limitations.

**a. pH**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established effluent limitations for pH. The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the permit.

**b. Temperature**

The previous Order contained an effluent limitation for temperature of 86°F based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Los Angeles Water Board staff entitled Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region. That effluent limitation is only applicable to discharges to enclosed bays and estuaries. This Order establishes effluent limitations for temperature, which are dependent on the type of receiving water, based on the Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) established in the Basin Plan, California Ocean Plan, and Thermal Plan. The specific objective(s) applicable to each enrollee based on the type of receiving water will be identified in the individual fact sheet for the discharge in the NOA.

**c. Residual Chlorine**

Order No. R4-2019-0052 established a maximum daily effluent limit of 0.1 mg/L, and it is based on the Basin Plan (page 3-30) narrative WQO, “Chlorine residual shall not be present in surface water discharges at concentrations that exceed 0.1 mg/L and shall not persist in receiving waters at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses.” It is impracticable to use a 7-day average or a 30-day average effluent limitation, because it is not as protective of beneficial uses as a daily

maximum effluent limitation. Chlorine is very toxic to aquatic life and short-term exposures of chlorine may cause fish kills.

### d. TDS, Chloride, Sulfate, and Boron

It is appropriate to implement the water quality objectives for TDS, chloride, and sulfate as monthly averages effluent limitations since they are not expected to cause acute effects on beneficial uses. The effluent limitations for these constituents are listed in the Attachment B.

### e. Nitrate and Nitrite as Nitrogen

High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause health problems in humans. Infants are particularly sensitive and can develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome). Nitrogen is also considered a nutrient and excessive amount of nutrient can lead to other water quality impairments such as algal growth. Excessive growth of algae and/or other aquatic plants can degrade water quality. Algal blooms sometimes occur naturally, but they are often the result of excess nutrients (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus) from waste discharges or nonpoint sources. These algal blooms can lead to problems with tastes, odors, color, and increased turbidity and can depress the dissolved oxygen content of the water, leading to fish kills. Floating algal scum and algal mats are also an aesthetically unpleasant nuisance.

Under 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B), the effluent limitations in this General NPDES Permit must be “consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available waste load allocation for the discharge.” The Los Angeles Water Board has adopted the Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL (Basin Plan, Chapter 7-8), Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan, Chapter 7-9), and Ventura River and Tributaries Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients TMDL (Basin Plan, Chapter 7-35), which establish waste load allocations for nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, and nitrate + nitrite nitrogen applicable to dischargers of hydrostatic testing wastewater. The nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, and nitrate + nitrite nitrogen discharges into those waterbodies will be based on the assigned waste load allocation. Discharges into all other waterbodies are based on the Basin Plan water quality objectives for nitrogen to protect surface waters. The effluent limitations for these constituents are shown in Attachment B.

### f. Toxic Pollutants

The effluent limitations for toxic pollutants are established based on TMDLs for Los Angeles Region; . It is intended that all the General Orders issued by this Los Angeles Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern. Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this General NPDES Permit are established to implement the water quality objectives for the most protective surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

### 3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Discharges from hydrostatic test operations are short-duration, intermittent, and pose a low threat to water quality. Thus, discharges authorized under this General NPDES Permit are not expected to cause or contribute to an instream excursion above a water quality criterion or objective. Hydrostatic testing under this Order shall only be conducted using potable water. The NPDES regulations at 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B) require that NPDES permits include effluent limitations developed consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any WLA that has been assigned to the discharge as part of an approved TMDL. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that a separate reasonable potential analysis at the permitting stage is not necessary if a TMDL has been developed. Thus, effluent limitations have been established for any pollutant for which a WLA has been established in the Basin Plan through a TMDL. Further screening of pollutants of concerned are conducted using the Screening Levels for Potential Priority Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water used for hydrostatic test, which are provided in Attachment E.

### 4. Determination of WQBELs

This General NPDES Permit establishes water quality-based effluent limitations for certain pollutants. Factors that are considered in establishing water quality based effluent limitations include beneficial uses of receiving waters, aquatic life and human health water quality objectives, including MCLs, waterbody specific effluent limitations required by the Basin Plan, etc., discharge frequency, discharge duration, and effluent water quality variation.

The effluent limitations prescribed under this General NPDES Permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges regulated under this Order do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges regulated under this General NPDES Permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. If a discharger receives approval of a mixing zone study from the Los Angeles Water Board and demonstrates compliance with the applicable water quality standards for the receiving water as prescribed in the Basin Plan, then the dilution credit may be considered. If a discharger requests that a mixing zone be considered, an individual permit will be required.

### 5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the 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.

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity, which are collectively known as the Toxicity Provisions. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution confirming that the Toxicity Provisions were adopted as a State Policy for Water Quality Control, for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons of the state, regardless of their status as waters of the United States. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL for purposes of state law on April 25, 2022, and were approved by U.S. EPA for purposes of federal law on May 1, 2023.

Consistent with the Toxicity Provisions, chronic toxicity effluent limitations in this Order are expressed as “Pass” for the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) and “Pass” and “<50 % Effect” for each maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) individual result. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the statewide Water Quality Objective for aquatic chronic toxicity.

Chronic toxicity testing is only required for those discharges to receiving water with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations. Due to the intermittent nature of most discharges from hydrostatic testing covered by this Order, the discharges are not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore, for this category of discharge, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and this General Order. However, chronic toxicity TMDL requirements for Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon are incorporated into this Order, see Table 23 in the Order.

## D. Final Effluent Limitations

### 1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order. Therefore, there is no backsliding.

### 2. Anti-Degradation Policies

The State Water Board established California’s Anti-Degradation Policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal Anti-Degradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing high quality of waters is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board’s Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. This Order holds the Dischargers

to stringent water quality standards that are equal to or more stringent than existing limitations in previous permit for pollutants that are likely to be in the effluent, because the water used for the hydrostatic test is potable and because the discharges are neither continuous nor lengthy in nature. Compliance with those standards will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation. Therefore, the permitted discharge under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the federal Anti-Degradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants**

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

**4. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)**

**5. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)**

**6. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)**

**7. Summaries of Limitations and Rationales**

Summaries of the final effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations and their rationales are shown in the following table.

**Table F-2.** Effluent Limitations for All Discharges

| Parameters | Unit | MDEL | AMEL | Basis for Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOD5 20°C | mg/L | 30 | 20 | BPJ (R4-2019-0052) |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 75 | 50 | BPJ (R4-2019-0052) |
| pH | pH unit | 6.5 to 8.5 | | Basin Plan |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 15 | 10 | BPJ (R4-2019-0052) |

| Parameters | Unit | MDEL | AMEL | Basis for Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity | NTU | 75 | 50 | BPJ (R4-2019-0052) |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | 0.3 | 0.1 | BPJ (R4-2019-0052) |
| Total Residual Chlorine | mg/L | 0.1 | NA | Basin Plan |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[3] | ug/L | 100 | NA | BPJ (R4-2019-0052) |
| Acute Toxicity[4,5,6] (survival endpoint) | Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect[7] | Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50 | Pass | Toxicity Provision |

## V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

### A. Surface Water

Receiving water limitations are based on WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and applicable statewide water quality control plans and are a required part of this Order.

### B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

## VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

### A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

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

[3] Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C4 – C12), TPH diesel (C13 – C22), and TPH oil (C23+).

[4] Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response ≤0.80 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." Refer to section VIII. of this Order for Compliance Determination; Aquatic Toxicity Testing; Acute Toxicity.

[5] The average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) is the Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) and shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail." The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect." If an acute toxicity routine monitoring test results in a "Fail" for the instream waste concentration (IWC), which is 100 percent effluent, the discharger shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the "Fail" at the IWC. If the first MMEL compliance test results in a "Fail" at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is not necessary because the "Fail" results from the first two tests would constitute a violation of the acute toxicity MMEL.

[6] As discharges enrolled under this General NPDES Permit are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don't reach to receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for analysis. Therefore, acute toxicity testing is required to be conducted on the 100% effluent samples.

[7] Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 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

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order (R4-2019-0052). The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

Pursuant to sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future additions or amendments to a statewide water quality control plan or the Los Angeles Region's Basin Plan or the adoption or revision of a TMDL. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit, this General NPDES Permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat.

#### 2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

#### 3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers are required to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

#### 4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)

#### 5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

#### 6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable))

#### 7. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

## VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Section13383 of the CWC authorize the water boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP of this Order establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

**A. Influent Monitoring (Not Applicable)**

**B. Effluent Monitoring**

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge is required as established in the tentative MRP (Attachment G). To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, the Order carries over the existing monitoring requirements for all parameters. Monitoring will be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with final effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is also carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

**C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

On May 1, 2023, EPA approved Water Quality Standards (WQS) found in California's State Policy for Water Quality Control, Toxicity Provisions, pursuant to CWA Section 303(c)(3) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and 40 C.F.R. Part 131. The approved toxicity provision establishes statewide aquatic toxicity objectives that define the thresholds for determining aquatic toxicity and these provisions are applicable to all Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California. The toxicity provisions supersede any Basin Plan narrative toxicity objectives.

Toxicity is not an absolute quantity but rather an effect that is determined relative to a control or reference sample, statistical analysis of toxicity test data is always necessary to determine whether a sample is toxic. EPA's promulgated Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test methods list certain recommended statistical approaches including statistical t-test (formally Student's t-test). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e. if the effluent differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

1. **Acute Aquatic Toxicity Objective:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean effluent discharge response $\leqslant 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."
2. **Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Objective:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) response $\leqslant 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. This General permit prescribes acute toxicity testing requirements with a sampling frequency on a yearly basis. Chronic toxicity testing is required for Calleguas Creek discharges. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. Acute and chronic toxicity in the discharge effluent is evaluated using U.S. EPA's 2010 Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach and is expressed as "Pass" or

"Fail" for the median monthly summary results and "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" for each individual chronic toxicity result.

As discharges enrolled under this General NPDES Permit are infrequent temporary discharges and, for the most part of the discharge duration, the discharge doesn't reach receiving waters, therefore, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving waters are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for toxicity analysis. Therefore, this General NPDES Permit requires acute toxicity testing be conducted on discharge effluent samples collected before discharged into the storm drain system or receiving water.

### D. Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Monitoring

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of more than 12,000 humanmade substances that are not naturally occurring and are resistant to heat, water, and oil. These chemicals have been used and produced extensively in the United States for both commercial and industrial purposes, as well as for emergency fire response. Due to their unique chemistry, PFAS have been widely used as surface coatings and protectant formulations in consumer goods such as carpet and home textiles; clothing; food packaging; and non-stick cookware. PFAS have also used as a surfactant in chrome plating, firefighting foam, and other industrial applications. In typical conditions, PFAS are resistant to degradation and do not break down in the environment. In the environment, PFAS has been detected in air, water, wastewater, and soil worldwide. PFAS are especially present in and around manufacturing facilities. Some PFAS are volatile and can be carried long distances through the air and can lead to contamination of soils and groundwater far from the emission source. These substances can accumulate within the human body and are toxic at relatively low concentrations.

Consistent with the U.S. EPA's PFAS Action Plan (dated June 15, 2022), PFAS Strategic Roadmap (October 2021) that describes the EPA's goals of reducing PFAS discharges to waterways, this General Order contains a requirement for annual monitoring of PFAS in their effluent. After three years of PFAS monitoring, the Discharger may request the Los Angeles Water Board to reduce or discontinue the monitoring of PFAS.

### E. Receiving Water Monitoring (Not Applicable)

### F. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

## VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Los Angeles Water Board encourages public participation in the WDRs adoption. process.

### A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles Water Board has notified existing dischargers 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

**B. Written Comments**

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested people are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Los Angeles Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order or submitted by email to augustine.anijielo@waterboards.ca.gov. Comments should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Augustine Anijielo, Unit Chief, General Permitting.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, written comments should be received at the Los Angeles Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on January 08, 2025.

**C. Public Hearing**

The Los Angeles 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: | February 27, 2025 |
| Time: | 9 AM |
| Location: | Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board<br>Carmel Room<br>320 W 4th Street<br>Los Angeles, CA 90013 |

Interested persons are invited to attend. A virtual platform also will be available for those who want to join online, and directions were provided in the agenda to register or to view the Board meeting. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/ where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

**D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions**

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Los Angeles Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml>

**E. Information and Copying**

The Tentative Permit and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Water Board by calling (213) 576-6651.

**F. Register of Interested Persons**

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the General NPDES Permit was invited to contact the Los Angeles Water Board, reference this General NPDES Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

**G. Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Noman Chowdhury at 213-576-6704.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**
**LOS ANGELES REGION**

# MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX FOR DISCHARGES FROM LOW THREAT HYDROSTATIC TEST WATER TO THE SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG674001, SERIES NO.XXX)

| | |
|---|---|
| This Order was adopted: | **February 27, 2025** |
| Enrollment to this Order shall become effective on: | **[Enrollment Date], 2025** |
| This Order shall expire on: | **April 30, 2030** |
| The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as follows: | **Minor** |

I, Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on the date indicated above.

Ordered by: _____
Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

Date: XXXX, 2025

# ATTACHMENT G - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

## Table of Contents



### Tables

## MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13383 of the California Water Code (CWC) also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, record keeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

## I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point(s) M-xxx and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

B. This Los Angeles Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 8, 2018), or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

1. The State Water Resources Control Board Minimum Level (ML) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in Appendix 4 of the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, February 2005, (the

Policy), which adopted amendments to the State Implementation Policy, March 2000 (SIP) remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Policy. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Appendix 4 of the Policy and Appendix A of the General NPDES permit, but it is published with a method quantitation limit (also called reporting limit or minimum level) of 0.2 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method.

D. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the U.S. EPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Board, DDW or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program".

G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the State Board Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

    1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
    2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or
    3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.
    4. Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

    Current MLs, which are listed in Appendix A, are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the Policy.

H. The MLs employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitations shall be lower than the effluent limitations established in this Order for a given parameter as per the sufficiently sensitive regulations at section 122.44(i)(1)(iv). If the ML value is not below the effluent limitations, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a

year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures**.**

The MLs employed for effluent analyses not associated with determining compliance with effluent limitations in this Order shall be lower than the lowest applicable water quality objective, for a given parameter. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in the Basin Plan Chapter 3 and California Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.38). If the ML value is not below the water quality objective, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test, the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures, reporting levels (RL's), and MDL.

The Los Angeles Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Appendix A to be included in the discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix A;
2. When the discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);
3. When the discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;
4. When the discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
5. When the discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the U.S. EPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the discharger, the Los Angeles Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Los Angeles Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments to ensure accuracy of measurements or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

L. The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.3. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

M. When requested by the Los Angeles Water Board or U.S. EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

N. For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified, and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals until compliance with the monthly average limitation has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.

O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

    1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
    2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
    3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

    If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

Q. All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).

R. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective action taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

S. Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Notice of Applicability Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of ORDER NO. R4-2025-XXXX.

T. In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.

U. If toxic priority pollutant(s) are detected above the screening levels and/or above the maximum contaminant levels in Attachment "E" whichever one is higher, accelerated weekly monitoring will be required for the constituent(s). If the results of two consecutive monitoring samples collected pursuant to the accelerated monitoring program exceed the screening level(s) in Attachment "E", the Order requires the Discharger to cease discharging and to notify the Los Angeles Water Board to determine a further course of action and or propose a work plan within two weeks to implement measures to come into compliance. However, if two consecutive sampling events show detection below the screening levesl and MC., the accelerated monitoring should stop, and priority pollutant scan should be conducted annually or at the beginning of a new project discharge.

V. If a monitoring result indicates an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2024-xxxx, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.

W. In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:

1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,
2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring,
3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly, and
4. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

If three consecutive accelerated monitoring events demonstrate full compliance with effluent limits, the discharger may return to the regular monitoring frequency, with the approval of the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

## 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 G-1. Monitoring Locations Information

| Discharge Point Name | Monitoring Location Name | Monitoring Location Description |
|---|---|---|
| Discharge Point 1 | M-001 | Treated effluent, after treatment and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste. |
| Discharge Point 2 | M-002 | If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General NPDES Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste. |

## III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

If a treatment system is utilized, the discharger shall monitor the influent to the treatment system once annually for the parameters listed in effluent monitoring table, except for toxicity.

## IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-001 as specified from the following table and as appropriate and prescribed in the Factsheet of the permit enrollment issued to the Discharger. Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

**Table G-2 Monitoring Requirements**

| Pollutant | Unit | Sample Type | Minimum Frequency of Analysis | Required Analytical Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flow | gal/day | totalizer | continuously[1] | N/A |
| Total yearly discharge volume[2] | million gallons | grab | yearly report | N/A |

[1] Record the monthly total flow and report the calculated daily average flow and monthly flow in the quarterly and annual reports, as appropriate.

[2] The total yearly discharge volume including the amount recycled at the facility shall be reported each year or at the end of the project and submitted in the annual monitoring report.

| Pollutant | Unit | Sample Type | Minimum Frequency of Analysis | Required Analytical Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pH | pH units | grab | once per discharge event[3] | [4] |
| Temperature | °F | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| $BOD_5$20°C | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Turbidity | NTU | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Total Residual Chlorine | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Total Dissolved Solids | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Sulfate | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Chloride | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Boron | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Nitrogen[5] | mg/L | grab | once per discharge event | [4] |
| Priority Pollutant Scan[6] | µg/L | grab | See footnote 6, below | [4] |
| Acute Toxicity | Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect[7,-8] | grab | annually | [4] |
| PFAS[9] | ng/L[10] | grab | annually[11] | [4] |

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent. The final effluent limitations will be implemented

[3] If the discharge event for a hydrostatic test is continuous or intermittent for more than 30 days, the minimum frequency of analysis shall be monthly.

[4] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Appendix A of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board

[5] Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen

[6] Priority Pollutant Scan shall be conducted once at the beginning of discharge and annually thereafter if no discharge above the screening is observed.

[7] Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

[8] The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring using the fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas as the test species, as outlined in section V of this MRP. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect, and the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) result shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail".

[9] U.S. EPA Method 1633 for analyzing PFAS in wastewaters shall be used to meet the required reporting limit of 50 ng/L.

[10] Nanogram per liter (ng/L)

11 After three years of PFAS monitoring, the Discharger may request to the Los Angeles Water Board to reduce or discontinue the monitoring of PFAS.

using the methods for estimating acute toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to freshwater organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-02-012), current U.S. EPA guidance in national pollutant discharge elimination system test of significant toxicity implementation document (EPA 833-R-10-003, June/2010) and the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions(Toxicity Provisions), adopted by the State Water Board on October 5, 2021, and approved by OAL and U.S. EPA on April 25, 2022, and May 1, 2023, respectively.

## A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

### 1. Acute Toxicity in Discharge Effluent

The Acute toxicity in-stream waste concentration is 100 percent effluent. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

### 2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test and TRE/TIE studies, if needed. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

### 3. Acute Toxicity Test Method

The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent samples (e.g., grab samples) by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites U.S. EPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-02-012).

### 4. Acute Toxicity Test Species

The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into freshwater and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into coastal water. If the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger have the option of using the inland silverside, Menidia beryllina, instead of the topsmelt. The method for *Pimephales promelas* is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0 and method for Menidia beryllina is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006.0, or a more recent edition.

### 5. Additional Monitoring for TRE Determination and Compliance

When there is one violation of the MDEL or MMEL, the Discharger shall conduct additional acute toxicity testing, that shall be initiated within two weeks after the calendar month in which the MMEL or MEDL violation occurred. If the results of the additional toxicity test fails, then, the discharger shall initiate a TRE/TIE as described in section 8 below. However, if the additional tests result in a "Pass" then the discharge is in compliance.

### 6. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

a. The discharge is subject to the determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from an acute toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in in the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge effluent response ≤0.80 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 80 percent of the test organism’s response in the control water sample. ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100. This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the discharge effluent differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”)). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

b. If the initial toxicity test, conducted in a given month, results in “Fail” at the IWC, then the Discharger shall initiate up to two additional acute toxicity tests in the remainder of the month to determine compliance with the MMEL. If the first additional test conducted in the month is also a “Fail,” then that constitutes a violation of the MMEL. However, if the first and second additional tests result in a “Pass” then the discharge is in compliance with the MMEL.

c. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) and all required test conditions specified in the referenced WET methods manual (Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-012) (See Table G-3 for TAC below)), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days. Deviations from recommended test conditions, specified in the referenced test method for Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-012), must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the validity of test results. The Discharger shall consider the degree of the deviation and the potential or observed impact of the deviation on the test results in consultation with Los Angeles Water Board staff before rejecting or accepting a test result as valid and shall report the results of the validity determination with supporting evidence for that decision in their monthly report.

**Table G-3 U.S. EPA Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria**

| Species & U.S. EPA Test Method Number | Test Acceptability Criteria |
|---|---|
| Fathead Minnow, Pimephales promelas, Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 2000.0. (Table 14 of Test Method, referenced above) | 90% or greater survival in controls |

d. Dilution and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

e. When preparing samples for toxicity testing, in addition to the required monitoring for conductivity, etc., it is recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the undiluted effluent, receiving water, dilution water, and culture water (following the WET methods manual), as well as the major geochemical ions (see Mount et al., 2018).

f. A reference toxicant test must be performed concurrently with each effluent toxicity test. All reference toxicant test results shall be reviewed and reported.

**7. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan**

The Discharger shall prepare and submit an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 180 days of the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary, so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and

c. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

**8. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) Process**

When any combination of two or more MDEL or MMEL violations within a single calendar month or within two successive calendar months, the Discharger shall initiate the TRE. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity and discuss appropriate BMPs to eliminate the causes of toxicity. No later than 30 days after the source of toxicity and appropriate BMPs and/or treatment are identified, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for approval. At minimum, the plan shall include:

i. The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

ii. Recommended BMPs and/or treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

iii. Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.

iv. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

v. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

vi. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

vii. The discharger may conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) as part of the TRE, if needed. The TIE should be conducted using the following EPA manuals: Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996).

viii. The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.

ix. The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds that there is no toxicity.

**9. Reporting Toxicity Test Results**

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

**a.** The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” for the toxicity in effluent for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR.

The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge effluent response ≤0.80 × Mean control response for acute toxicity test. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 80 percent of the test organism's response in the control water sample.

The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

**b.** Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).

**c.** TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

## B. Ammonia Removal

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and no other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
    a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
    b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
    c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
    d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.
2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Los Angeles Water Board and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

## C. Chlorine Removal

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, chlorine shall not be removed from bioassay sample.

## D. Reporting

The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any additional testing conducted during the month as required by this General NPDES Permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the self-monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.

1. If an initial TRE investigation indicates that the source of toxicity is undetermined, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

   a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
   b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity effluent limit.

2. Test results for toxicity tests shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

   a) Sample date(s);
   b) Test initiation date;
   c) Test species;
   d) End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
   e) Any applicable charts; and
   f) Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

3. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

4. The Discharger shall notify this Los Angeles Water Board by calling XXXX XXXX at (213) XXX-XXXX and by email to XXXX.XXX@waterboards.ca.gov of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and a plan that the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

## VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

## VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

## VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER (NOT APPLICABLE)

## IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

## 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
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-Compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
4. The discharger shall inform the Los Angeles Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements

### B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Los Angeles Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. 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. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

**Table G-4 Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

| Sampling Frequency | Monitoring Period Begins On | Monitoring Period | SMR Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Continuous | December 10, 2024 | All | Submit with quarterly SMR |
| Monthly | First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month | 1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month | Submit with quarterly SMR |
| Quarterly | Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following April 5, 2018 | January 1 through March 31.<br>April 1 through June 30.<br>July 1 through September 30.<br>October 1 through December 31 | 45 days from the end of the monitoring period |
| Semiannually | Closest of January 1 or July 1 following April 5, 2009 | January 1 through June 30<br>July 1 through December 31 | 45 days from the end of the monitoring period |
| Annually | January 1 following (or on) April 5, 2018 | January 1 through December 31 | 45 days from the end of the monitoring period |

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

   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 RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

   b. Sample results less than the RL, 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 as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). 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. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
   a. Data Summary Tables: 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 entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. 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. Cover letter and Summary of Non-Compliance: 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. Paperless Submittal of SMRs: SMRs must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, signed, and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D) of Order No. R4-2024-XXX. The Los Angeles Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data, and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below.

**CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region**
**320 West 4th Street, Suite 200**
**Los Angeles, CA 90013**
**Attn: Enforcement Unit I**

If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents, please visit and navigate the Paperless Office pages in the Los Angeles Water Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/Paperless/.

## C. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRS) (NOT APPLICABLE)

## D. OTHER REPORTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

## E. NOTIFICATION

1. The discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

   a. Name and general composition of the chemical,
   b. Frequency of use,
   c. Quantities to be used,

d. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
e. EPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to obtaining the Executive Officer's approval.

2. The discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board by calling XXXX XXXX at (213) XXX-XXXX and/or email to XXXX @waterboards.ca.gov via telephone and/or fax within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in ORDER NO. R4-2025-XXXX. The discharger shall provide to the Los Angeles Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

3. Pre-Discharge Notification

Three (3) days prior to initiation of a discharge, the Discharger shall notify the MS4 operator as applicable (Los Angeles County Flood Control District: DischargeNotify@dwp.lacounty.gov, Ventura County Watershed Protection District: discharge.alert@ventura.org) and provide the following information about the discharge:

a. The reasons for discharge,
b. The start date of discharge,
c. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water, and
d. The estimated flow rate of discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous.

## XI. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.