CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER R4-2026-XXXX
NPDES NUMBER CA0056294

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT FOR THE CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS HILL CANYON TREATMENT PLANT

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger:	City of Thousand Oaks (Discharger or Permittee)
Name of Facility:	Hill Canyon Treatment Plant (Hill Canyon TP or Facility) including its associated wastewater collection system and outfalls
Facility Address:	9600 Santa Rosa Road Camarillo, CA 93012 Ventura County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
005	Tertiary Treated Wastewater	34. 213201°N	118. 9211516°W	North Fork Arroyo Conejo

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**May 28, 2026**
This Order shall become effective on:	**August 1, 2026**
This Order shall expire on:	**July 30, 2031**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for the Order reissuance of a NPDES permit no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as follows:	**Major**

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.

Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Hill Canyon Treatment Plant (Hill Canyon TP or Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

2. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board), finds:

2.1. Legal Authorities. This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code) (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the US EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

2.2. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Los Angeles Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, and monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through I are also incorporated into this Order.

2.3. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions and requirements implementing state law are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

2.4. Notification of Interested Persons. The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

2.5. 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 Number R4-2019-0137 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 Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

3.1. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location different from that described in this Order is prohibited.

3.2. The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except when meeting the criteria for exceptions in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) § 122.41(m), as discussed in Standard Provision 1.7 of Attachment D, Standard Provisions.

3.3. The monthly average effluent dry-weather discharge flow rate from the Facility shall not exceed 14 million gallons per day (MGD) design capacity.

3.4. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radiological waste is prohibited.

3.5. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State is prohibited.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 005

4.1.1. Final Effluent Limitations – Point 005

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations in Table 4 at Discharge Point 005 into the North Fork Arroyo Conejo, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-005, as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 005

Parameters	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Notes
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($BOD_5$20°C)	mg/L	20	30	45	---
$BOD_5$20°C	lbs/day	2,300	3,500	5,200	a
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	15	40	45	---
TSS	lbs/day	1,750	4,600	5,200	a
Removal Efficiency for BOD	%	≥85	---	---	---
Removal Efficiency for TSS	%	≥85	---	---	---
Temperature	°F	---	---	80	---
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	pCi/L	5	---	---	b
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15	---	---	b

Parameters	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Notes
Uranium	pCi/L	20	---	---	b
Gross Beta/photon emitters	millirem/ year	4	---	---	b
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	---	---	b
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	---	---	b
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100 mL	23	2.2	240	c
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	15	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	1,200	---	1,750	a
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	---	0.3	---
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	---	---	0.1	---
Total Residual Chlorine	lbs/day	---	---	10	a
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (wet-weather)	mg/L	850	---	---	d
TDS (dry-weather)	lbs/day	(850 x Q) - AF	---	---	d, e, f
Sulfate (wet-weather)	mg/L	250	---	---	d
Sulfate (dry-weather)	lbs/day	(250 x Q) - AF	---	---	d, e, f
Chloride (wet-weather)	mg/L	150	---	---	d
Chloride (dry-weather)	lbs/day	(150 x Q) - AF	---	---	d, e, f
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	---	---	---
MBAS	lbs/day	60	---	---	a
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	3.1	---	5.6	---
Ammonia Nitrogen	lbs/day	---	---	5.1 x Q	e
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	9	---	---	---
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	9	---	---	---
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.9	---	---	---
Chronic Toxicity, *Pimephales promelas*	Pass or Fail,	Pass	---	Pass or	g

Parameters	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Notes
Survival and Growth endpoints	% Effect (Test of Significant Toxicity, (TST))			% Effect <50 (survival endpoint)	
Copper	µg/L	6.0	---	9.0	---
Copper	lbs/day	---	---	0.7	---
Nickel	µg/L	153	---	231	---
Nickel	lbs/day	---	---	0.3	---
Mercury	lbs/month	0.022	---	---	---
Selenium	µg/L	3	---	5	---
Selenium	lbs/day	0.4	---	0.6	a
Cyanide	µg/L	4.2	---	8.5	---
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.49	---	0.99	a
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	4	--	--	--
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	lbs/day	0.46	--	--	--
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014	---	0.025	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.1	---	0.1	---
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00059	---	0.0012	---
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.00084	---	0.0017	---
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.00059	---	0.0012	---
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00059	---	0.0012	---
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00014	---	0.00028	---
PCBs	µg/L	0.00017	---	0.00034	---
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00016	---	0.00033	---

Footnotes for Table 4

a. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 14 MGD at Discharge Point 005 and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

b. The radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, chapter 15, article 5, sections 64442 and 64443 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), or subsequent revisions.

c. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if: (1) the median number of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a 7-day median of 2.2 Most Probable Number (MPN) or Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which an analysis has been completed, (2) the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period, and (3) no sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU of total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

d. Chapter 7-22 of the Basin Plan (*Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*) includes Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for the Hill Canyon TP that apply during dry weather. Section 7.14 of the Order defines dry weather as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are below the 86th percentile flow (<27 cubic feet per second) and there has been no measurable precipitation (<0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours. Wet weather is defined in Section 7.14 of the Order as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are above the 86th percentile flow (≥27 cubic feet per second) or there has been measurable precipitation (≥0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours.

e. *Q* represents the POTW average daily flow on the day the water quality sample is collected and a conversion factor to lbs/day based on the units of measure for flow.

f. AF represents the adjustment factor for the wasteload allocations in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*, which may increase, decrease, or have no effect on the dry-weather effluent limitation. See section 7.14 of the Order.

g. The effluent limitations for chronic toxicity are expressed as a Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation and as a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (not an Average Monthly Effluent Limitation).

End of Footnotes for Table 4

b. The effluent pH shall be maintained between 6.5 and 8.5 standard units at all times.

c. The turbidity of the treated wastewater shall not exceed any of the following: (a) an average of 2 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) within a 24-hour period, (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) within a 24-hour period, and (c) 10 NTU at any time.

4.1.2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

4.2. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.3. Recycling Specifications

To promote and track the use of recycled water, the Discharger shall do the following:

4.3.1. Recycled Water Feasibility Investigation

The Discharger shall continue to investigate the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods for wastewater, and/or capture and treatment of

dry-weather urban runoff and stormwater on a permissive basis for beneficial reuse. The Discharger shall submit a detailed feasibility investigation as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next permit renewal.

4.3.2 Volumetric Reporting

The Discharger shall monitor and report recycled water usage from the Hill Canyon TP in accordance with section 9.3. of the MRP.

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water Limitations - Not Applicable

5.2. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

6.1.1. The Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.

6.1.2. **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 more stringent provision shall apply:

a. Improper operation of facilities and/or spills, bypass, or overflow of sewage or sludge shall not cause odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage or sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system.

b. All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, or disposal of wastes shall be adequately protected against damage resulting from overflow, washout, or inundation from a storm or flood having a 1-percent chance of occurring in a 24-hour period in a given year.

c. Collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes or impedes public contact with wastewater.

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

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

f. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by section 311 of the CWA, related to oil and hazardous substances liability.

g. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of

stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed to comply with the NPDES permit(s) issued by the Los Angeles Water Board to local agencies.

h. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the federal CWA and amendments thereto.

i. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility; and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

j. The Discharger shall make diligent, proactive efforts to reduce Facility infrastructure vulnerability to current and future impacts resulting from climate change, including but not limited to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise when the facility is located near the ocean or discharges to the ocean.

k. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other polluting materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

l. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall always be maintained and available to operating personnel at the discharge Facility.

m. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this Facility and if the Facility is not always manned, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

n. The Discharger shall file with the Los Angeles Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

o. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Los Angeles Water Board, 30 days prior to taking effect.

p. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Order.

q. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other

than the products previously reported to the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

i. Name and general composition of the chemical,

ii. Frequency of use,

iii. Quantities to be used,

iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and

v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

r. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this Facility, 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.

s. Water Code section 13385(h)(i) requires the Los Angeles Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a “serious violation” is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable waste discharge requirements for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to 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 waste discharge requirements that contain effluent limitations.”

t. 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 non-serious violation whenever a person violates a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation four or more times 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 non-serious violations within that time period.

u. The CWC provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the CWC is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $25 per gallon per day of violation, or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations. Violation of any of the provisions of the applicable statutes and regulations or any provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combinations thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

v. Pursuant to 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.

w. Water Code section 13387(e) provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this order shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for 16, 20, or 24 months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. For a subsequent conviction, such a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per day of violation, by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for two, three, or four years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

x. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, or effluent limitation limitations of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory Section at the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone at (213) 576-6616 or by email at Jeong-Hee.Lim@waterboards.ca.gov 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 CI-4917 to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E.

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:

i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order.

ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or

iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

b. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity testing, monitoring of internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

c. This Order may be modified in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 and 124 to include requirements for the implementation of a watershed protection management approach.

d. The Los Angeles Water Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order have or will have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

e. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation and issuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

f. This Order may be modified in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 to 124, to include new minimum levels (MLs).

g. If an applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board may institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the Orders to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

h. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments, thereto, the Los Angeles Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

i. 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.

j. This Order may be reopened and modified to the extent necessary, to be consistent with new or revised policies, new or revised state-wide plans, new laws, or new regulations.

k. This Order may be reopened for modification to revise the aquatic toxicity provisions if the Supreme Court determines that the test of significant toxicity cannot be used in NPDES permits and the State Water Board suspends or revises the aquatic toxicity water quality standards.

6.3.2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

The Discharger shall update and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program section 5.6.

b. Treatment Plant Capacity

The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days after the "30-day (monthly) average" daily dry-weather flow equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The Discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter, which transmits that report and certifies that the Discharger's policy-making body is adequately informed of the report's contents. The report shall include the following:

i. The average daily flow for the month, the date on which the peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day.

ii. The best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of the facilities.

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

This requirement is applicable when the Facility has not reached 75 percent of capacity as of the effective date of this Order. If the Facility has reached 75 percent of its capacity by that date but has not previously submitted such a report, such a report shall be filed within 90 days of the issuance of this Order.

c. New Wastewater Treatment Unit or Plant Expansion

If the Discharger plans to install new treatment units or expand the wastewater treatment plant, the Discharger shall submit an antidegradation analysis and engineering report along with an installation schedule to the Los Angeles Water Board. The Discharger must demonstrate that it has implemented adequate controls (e.g., adequate treatment capacity) to ensure that high quality waters will be maintained. If the Discharger increases plant capacity, the Discharger shall demonstrate that treatment systems are effective in preventing violations of effluent limitations.

d. Temperature Fluctuation Study.

The Discharger shall submit a Temperature Fluctuation Study Work Plan to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board within 120 days after the effective date of the Order to determine whether a potential revision of the temperature effluent limitation or additional discharge requirements are necessary to ensure that the discharge does not cause the natural temperature of the receiving water to be altered by more than 5°F. At a minimum, the work plan shall include collection of continuous temperature and flow data in the effluent and receiving water upstream and downstream of the Facility, collected as concurrently as possible. The monitoring frequency and duration shall be adequate to assess seasonal and diurnal effects of effluent on temperature in the receiving water for at least one year.

e. pH Fluctuation Study.

The Discharger shall submit a pH Fluctuation Study Work Plan to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board within 120 days after the effective date of the Order to determine whether a potential revision of the pH effluent limitations or additional discharge requirements are necessary to ensure the discharge does not cause the natural pH of the receiving water to be altered by more than 0.5 units. At a minimum, the work plan shall include collection of continuous pH and flow data in the effluent and receiving water upstream and downstream of the Facility, collected as concurrently as possible. The monitoring frequency and duration shall be adequate to assess seasonal and diurnal effects of effluent on pH in the receiving water for at least one year.

6.3.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – (Not Applicable)

b. Spill Clean-up Contingency Plan (SCCP)

Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger is required to update and submit an SCCP, which describes the activities and protocols to address cleanup of spills, overflows, and bypasses of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection system or treatment facilities. At a minimum, the plan shall include sections on spill clean-up and containment measures, nuisance and odor control measures, public communication and notification, monitoring, and how monitoring results are reported to the public

and to regulatory agencies. The Discharger shall review and amend the plan as appropriate after each spill from the Facility or in the service area of the Facility. The Discharger shall include a discussion in the annual summary report of any modifications to the Plan and the application of the Plan to all spills during the year.

c. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

Reporting protocols in MRP section 10.3.4 describe sample results that are to be reported as Detected but Not Quantified (DNQ) or Not Detected (ND). Definitions for a reported Minimum Level (ML) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) are provided in Attachment A. These reporting protocols and definitions are used in determining the need to conduct a PMP as follows:

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

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

ii. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in the MRP section 10.3.4.

The Discharger may consult with the Los Angeles Water Board prior to initiating a PMP to ensure a PMP is necessary and following the consultation, the Discharger shall initiate a PMP if directed by the Los Angeles Water Board. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP), if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- All PMP monitoring results for the previous year.
- A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s).
- A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy.
- A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

6.3.4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. Certified Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator: Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this Order shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 23, division 3, chapter 26 (Water Code sections 13625 – 13633). All treatment plant operators shall also be trained in emergency response.

b. Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan: The Discharger shall consider the impacts of climate change as they affect the operation of the Facility due to flooding, wildfires, or other climate-related changes. The Discharger shall update their Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change-related effects that may impact the Facility's operation, water supplies, its collection system, and water quality, including any projected changes to the influent water temperature and pollutant concentrations, and beneficial uses. The permittee shall also identify new or increased threats to the sewer system resulting from climate change that may impact desired levels of service in the next 50 years. The permittee shall project upgrades to existing assets or new infrastructure projects, and associated costs, necessary to meet desired levels of service. Climate change research also indicates the overarching driver of climate change is increased atmospheric carbon dioxide from human activity. The increased carbon dioxide emissions trigger changes to climatic patterns, which increase the intensity of sea level rise and coastal storm surges, lead to more erratic rainfall and local weather patterns, trigger a gradual warming of freshwater and ocean temperatures, and trigger changes to ocean water chemistry. As such, the Climate Change Plan shall also identify steps being taken or planned to address greenhouse gas emissions attributable to wastewater treatment plants, solids handling, and effluent discharge processes. The updated Climate Change Plan is due 12 months after the effective date of this Order.

c. Alternate Power Source: The Discharger shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and

disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located and secured to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, wildfires, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to allow inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the discharger shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur. If the existing alternate power source is insufficient to prevent the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage, the Permittee shall develop a plan to provide additional back-up power to the Facility.

d. Routine Maintenance and Operational Testing for Emergency Infrastructure/Equipment: The Permittee shall perform monthly maintenance and operational testing for all emergency infrastructure and equipment at the Facility, including but not limited to any bypass gate/weir in the headworks, alarm systems, backup pumps, standby power generators, and other critical emergency pump station components. The Permittee shall update the Operation and Maintenance Plan to include monthly maintenance and operational testing of emergency infrastructure and equipment, and shall keep the records of all operational testing for emergency systems, repairs, and modifications.

6.3.5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Biosolids Disposal Requirements – Refer to Attachment H

i. All sewage sludge (including biosolids) generated at the Hill Canyon TP must be disposed of, treated, or applied to land in accordance with federal regulations contained in 40 CFR part 503. These requirements are enforceable by USEPA Region 9.

ii. The Discharger is separately required to comply with the requirements in State Water Board Order No. 2004-0012-DWQ, *General WDRs for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural and Land Reclamation Activities* for those sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids which a regional water board has placed under this general order, and with the requirements in individual WDRs issued by a regional water board for sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids.

iii. The Permittee shall separately comply, if applicable, with WDRs issued by other regional water boards to which jurisdiction the biosolids are transported and applied.

iv. The Permittee shall ensure that haulers transporting biosolids within the Permittee’s jurisdiction for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained. The Permittee shall maintain and have haulers adhere to a spill clean-up plan. Any spills shall be reported to USEPA Region 9 and the Los Angeles Water Board or the state agency with jurisdiction over the location in which the spill occurred. All trucks

hauling biosolids shall be thoroughly washed after unloading at the field or at the receiving facility.

b. Pretreatment Requirements – Refer to Attachment I

i. The Permittee has developed and implemented an approved Pretreatment Program that was submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board. This Order requires implementation of the approved Pretreatment Program. Any violation of the Pretreatment Program will be considered a violation of this Order.

ii. Any proposed change to the pretreatment program shall be reported to the Los Angeles Water Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR section 403.18.

iii. Applications for renewal or modification of this Order must contain information about industrial discharges to the POTW pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.21(j)(6). Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.42(b) and provision 7.1 of Attachment D, Standard Provisions, of this Order, the Permittee shall provide adequate notice of any new introduction of pollutants or substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants from industrial discharges which were not included in the permit application. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(j)(1), the Permittee shall annually identify and report, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any Significant Industrial Users discharging to the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR part 403.

iv. The Discharger shall evaluate whether its pretreatment local limits are adequate to meet the requirements of this Order and shall submit a written technical report as required under section 2.1 of Attachment H. The Discharger shall also submit to the Los Angeles Water Board revised local limits, as necessary, for Los Angeles Water Board approval. In addition, the Discharger shall consider collection system overflow protection from such constituents as large debris, oil and grease, etc.

v. The Permittee shall comply with Attachment I – Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.

c. Collection System Requirements

The Discharger's collection system is subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR section 122.41(e)). The Discharger must report any non-compliance (40 CFR section 122.41(*l*)(6) and (7)) and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order (40 CFR section 122.41(d)).

d. Filter Bypass

Conditions pertaining to bypass are contained in Attachment D, Section 1.7 Bypass. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State is prohibited, except as allowed under conditions stated in 40 CFR section 122.41(m) and (n). During periods of elevated, wet weather flows, a

portion of the secondary treated wastewater is diverted around the tertiary filters as a necessary means to avoid loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. There are no feasible alternatives to this diversion. These anticipated discharges are approved under the bypass conditions when all storage has been utilized and the resulting combined discharge of fully treated (tertiary) and partially treated (secondary) wastewater complies with the effluent limitations in this Order. The ROWD constitutes notice of these anticipated bypasses.

6.3.6. Spill Reporting Requirements

a. Initial Notification

Although State and Los Angeles Water Board staff do not have duties as first responders, this requirement is an appropriate mechanism to ensure that the agencies that do have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner to protect public health and beneficial uses. For certain spills, overflows and bypasses, the Discharger shall make notifications as required below:

i. In accordance with the requirements of California Health and Safety Code section 5411.5, the Discharger shall provide notification to the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body of any unauthorized release of sewage or other waste that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state or odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system as soon as possible, but no later than two hours after becoming aware of the release.

ii. In accordance with the requirements of California Water Code section 13271, the Discharger shall provide notification to the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) of the release of reportable amounts of hazardous substances or sewage that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the release. The CCR, Title 23, section 2250, defines a reportable amount of sewage as being 1,000 gallons. The phone number for reporting these releases to Cal OES is (800) 852-7550. In addition, the Discharger shall notify other interested persons who have requested notification of any such sewage spill. The Discharger shall also include public outreach in their emergency communications protocols, which may include media updates, social media postings, and community notices. The Permittee shall submit an emergency communications protocol to the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of the effective date of the Order including specific outreach elements, such as mass emails and telephone calls to residents in the communities surrounding the plant.

iii. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board of any unauthorized release of sewage from its POTW that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to a water of the state or odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the release. This initial notification does not need to

be made if the Discharger has notified Cal OES and the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected waterbody. The phone number for reporting these releases of sewage to the Los Angeles Water Board is (213) 576-6657. The phone numbers for after hours and weekend reporting of releases of sewage to the Los Angeles Water Board are (213) 305-2284 and (213) 305-2253. At a minimum, the following information shall be provided to the Los Angeles Water Board:

- The location, date, and time of the release.
- The route of the spill, including the water body that received or will receive the discharge.
- An estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached surface water at the time of notification.
- If ongoing, the estimated flow rate of the release at the time of the notification.
- The name, organization, phone number and email address of the reporting representative.

b. Monitoring

For spills, overflows and bypasses reported under section 6.3.6.a, the Discharger shall monitor as required below:

To define the geographical extent of the spill's impact, the Discharger shall obtain grab samples (if feasible, accessible, and safe) for all spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that reach any waters of the state (including surface, groundwaters, etc.). If a grab sample cannot be obtained due to accessibility or safety concerns that cannot be addressed with the appropriate personal protective equipment or following proper sampling procedures, the sample shall be obtained as soon as it becomes safe to do so. The Discharger shall analyze the samples for total coliform, *E. coli, Enterococcus* (if spill reaches the marine waters, where the salinity is greater than 1 part per thousand more than 5 percent of time), and relevant pollutants of concern that are typically present in the Hill Canyon TP's influent, upstream and downstream of the point of entry of the spill (if feasible, accessible, and safe). Rapid fecal monitoring is preferred in these situations, as long as a State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP)-certified lab is available to conduct the analyses. Daily monitoring shall be conducted from the time the spill is known until the results of two consecutive sets of bacteriological monitoring indicate the return to the background level or the County Department of Public Health authorizes cessation of monitoring.

c. Reporting

The initial notification required under section 6.3.6.a shall include the following:

i. As soon as possible, but not later than twenty-four hours after becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or other waste from its

wastewater treatment plant to a water of the state, or a spill, bypass or upset that results in odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage or sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system, the Discharger shall submit a statement to the Los Angeles Water Board by email at Jeong-Hee.Lim@waterboards.ca.gov. If the discharge is 1,000 gallons or more, this statement shall certify that Cal OES has been notified of the discharge in accordance with Water Code section 13271. The statement shall also certify that the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies has been notified of the discharge in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 5411.5. The statement shall also include at a minimum the following information:

- Agency, NPDES Number, Order Number, and MRP CI Number, if applicable.
- The location, date, and time of the discharge.
- The water body that received the discharge.
- A description of the level of treatment of the sewage or other waste discharged.
- An initial estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached a surface water.
- The Cal OES control number and the date and time that notification of the incident was provided to Cal OES.
- The name of the local health officer or director of environmental health representative notified (if contacted directly); the date and time of notification; and the method of notification (e.g., phone, fax, email).

ii. A written preliminary report five business days after disclosure of the incident is required. Submission to the Los Angeles Water Board the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) event number shall satisfy this requirement. Within 30 days after submitting the preliminary report, the Discharger shall submit the final written report to the Los Angeles Water Board. (A copy of the final written report for a given incident, already submitted pursuant to the *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (SSS WDRs), may be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board to satisfy this requirement.) The written report shall document the information required in paragraph 6.3.6.d below, monitoring results and any other information required in provisions of the Standard Provisions document including corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences. The Executive Officer for just cause can grant an extension for submittal of the final written report.

iii. The Discharger shall include a certification in the annual summary report (due according to the schedule in the MRP) that states that the sewer system emergency equipment, including alarm systems, backup pumps, standby

power generators, and other critical emergency pump station components were maintained and tested in accordance with the Discharger's preventive maintenance plan. Any deviations from, or modifications to the plan shall be discussed.

d. Records

The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills, overflows or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant. This record shall be made available to the Los Angeles Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report. The records shall contain:

i. The date and time of each spill, overflow, or bypass.

ii. The location of each spill, overflow, or bypass.

iii. The estimated volume of each spill, overflow, and bypass including gross volume, amount recovered and amount not recovered, monitoring results as required by section 6.3.6.b.

iv. The cause of each spill, overflow, or bypass.

v. Whether each spill, overflow, or bypass entered a receiving water and, if so, the name of the water body and whether it entered via storm drains or other man-made conveyances.

vi. Any mitigation measures implemented.

vii. Any corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences.

viii. The mandatory information included in SSO online reporting for finalizing and certifying the SSO report for each spill, overflow, or bypass under the SSS WDRs.

e. Activities Coordination

Although not required by this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board expects the POTW's owners/operators will coordinate their compliance activities for consistency and efficiency with other entities that have responsibilities to implement: (i) this NPDES permit, including the Pretreatment Program, (ii) a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) NPDES permit that may contain spill prevention, sewer maintenance, reporting requirements and (iii) SSS WDRs or subsequent updates. The Los Angeles Water Board also expects the POTW's owners/operators to consider coordination with other agencies regarding the potential for the permissive integration of the MS4 with the wastewater collection system.

f. Consistency with SSS WDRs

The Permittee must separately comply with the SSS WDRs (State Water Board Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems)*.

Because there may be overlap between sections 6.3.3.b. (SCCP), 6.3.4. (Construction, Operations, and Maintenance Specifications), and 6.3.6. (Spill Reporting Requirements) of this Order and the SSS WDRs requirements related to the collection systems, the Los Angeles Water Board will accept documentation prepared by the Discharger under the SSS WDRs satisfying the requirements in sections 6.3.3.b, 6.3.4, and 6.3.6 of this Order provided the submission addresses the more stringent provisions contained in the Order and is submitted with the routine NPDES monitoring report. Pursuant to SSS WDRs, section D, provision 2(iii) and (iv), the provisions of this Order supersede the SSS WDRs, for all purposes, including enforcement, to the extent the requirements may be deemed duplicative.

6.3.7. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

6.3.8. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section 4 of this Order will be determined as specified below:

7.1. General

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be 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) or minimum level (ML).

7.2. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

7.2.1. 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.

7.2.2. 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 points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7.3. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by Section 7.2 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 for the purpose of calculating mandatory minimum penalties, though the Discharger may 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) in cases where discretionary administrative civil liabilities are appropriate. If only a single sample is collected during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger may 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 collected, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month with respect to the AMEL.

If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will have demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for each day of that month for that parameter.

If the analytical result of any single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any parameter, the Discharger may collect up to four additional samples within the same calendar month. All analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month. The concentration of pollutant (an arithmetic mean or a median) in these samples estimated from the “Multiple Sample Data Reduction” section above, will be used for compliance determination.

In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.

7.4. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is collected during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is collected, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week with respect to the AWEL.

A calendar week will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Partial calendar weeks at the end of calendar month will be carried forward to the next month to calculate and report a consecutive seven-day average value on Saturday.

7.5. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

If a 24-hour composite or grab sample exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, a potential violation will be flagged, and the Permittee will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that one day only within the reporting period. If no sample (daily discharge) is collected over a calendar day, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to reporting violation determination.

Grab Samples for Total Residual Chlorine. If the initial chlorine residual grab sample exceeds the MDEL in a day, then the Discharger may initiate accelerated testing, consisting of a minimum of two additional chlorine residual grab samples during the remainder of the calendar day. The average (or median when any data is not detected (ND) or detected but not quantified (DNQ), see section 7.2 of the WDRs) of all grab samples collected in one calendar day shall be used to determine compliance with the MDEL. When the median is used to determine compliance with the concentration-based MDEL, compliance with the mass-based MDEL shall be determined as the product of these three values: the maximum concentration detected (expressed in mg/L), the peak flow on that calendar day (expressed in MGD), and the 8.34 conversion factor.

If a daily discharge on a calendar day exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged, and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that day for that parameter. If no sample (daily discharge) is collected over a calendar day, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to reporting violation determination.

7.6. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a potential violation will be flagged, and 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).

7.7. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a potential violation will be flagged, and 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).

7.8. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)

If the median of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the MMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and 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). However, an alleged violation of the MMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing State mandatory minimum penalties. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violation determination.

7.9. Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to 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*. Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing as described in Section III.B.2 of the Toxicity Provisions and rejecting the null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach described in Section III.B.3. of the Toxicity Provisions. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean ambient water 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.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response) × 100. This is a 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., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration 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.

The MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed at the IWC for the growth endpoint using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent Effect” of the survival endpoint is ≥50%.

The MMEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests, initiated in a calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach result in “Fail” for any endpoint.

If a chronic aquatic toxicity routine monitoring test results in a “Fail” at the IWC, the Permittee may 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 chronic 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 chronic toxicity MMEL.

The chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set at the IWC for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach (“Pass” or “Fail”, “Percent Effect”). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST, using the *Pimephales promelas*, which was determined to be the most sensitive species for the Hill Canyon TP discharge. The TST hypothesis (Ho) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the IWC 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* (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). However, if the USEPA 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 not include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at 4.3.6). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the USEPA 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 results using the TST statistical approach. 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 must be consistent with *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). The Los Angeles Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid, and may consult with the Permittee, the USEPA, the State Water Board’s Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board’s Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as needed. The Board may consider the results of any Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

7.10. Percent Removal

The average monthly percent removal is the removal efficiency expressed in percentage across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of pollutant concentrations (C in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected at about the same time using the following equation:

$$\text{Percent Removal (\%)} = [1-(C_{Effluent}/C_{Influent})] \times 100\%$$

When preferred, the Permittee may substitute mass loadings and mass emissions for the concentrations.

7.11. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

7.12. Compliance with Single Constituent Effluent Limitations

Permittees may be considered out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant (see Section 6.2 “Multiple Sample Data Reduction” above) in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the RL.

7.13. Compliance with Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

Permittees are out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCB’s) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as ND or DNQ.

7.14. Compliance with *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* WLAs

Compliance with the dry-weather wasteload allocations (WLAs) can be determined by either meeting the dry-weather mass-based effluent limitations or by achieving a salt balance within the Calleguas Creek watershed, as defined by the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*, in conjunction with meeting water quality standards in the stream at the point of compliance for the subwatershed to which the POTW discharges. Since a salt balance has not been achieved in the Calleguas Creek watershed, the Discharger shall comply with the dry-weather mass-based effluent limitations for salts in this Order.

Salt Export Requirements. Compliance with the minimum salt export requirements for Hill Canyon TP shall be determined by comparing the actual mass of salts exported from the Conejo subwatershed (ex. discharge to the ocean) to the minimum salt export requirement. To obtain the actual salt export in pounds per day in a reporting period, the Discharger shall divide the total mass of each salt exported out of the subwatershed (ex. Discharged to the brine line) in a given reporting period by the number of days that a salt export occurred in that reporting period. If the actual mass of salts exported from the subwatershed is equal to or greater than the minimum salts exports required, the Discharger is in compliance with the minimum salt export requirement. Salts transported for irrigation purposes within the subwatershed are not included in the calculation of the actual mass of salts exported from the subwatershed.

The minimum salt exports (see page 7-272 of the Basin Plan) required for the Hill Canyon TP are as follows:

Chloride = 1,060 lbs/day
TDS = 7,920 lbs/day

Sulfate = 4,610 lbs/day

Boron = 0 lbs/day

Calculation of Dry-Weather AMELs. Consistent with the WLAs, Hill Canyon TP's dry-weather mass-based AMELs for TDS, chloride and sulfate are calculated as the POTW average daily effluent flow rate on the day of sampling multiplied by the water quality objective. A mass-based adjustment factor (AF) is subtracted from the product of the flow rate and the water quality objective, when applicable. The formulas used to calculate the AMELs are as follows:

Chloride, lbs/day = (150 x Q) - AF

TDS, lbs/day = (850 x Q) - AF

Sulfate, lbs/day = (250 x Q) - AF

where;

Q = the Facility's average daily flow on the day the water quality sample is collected and a conversion factor to lbs/day based on the units of measurement for the flow.

AF = (minimum salt export requirement – actual mass of salts exported from the subwatershed)

Consistent with the WLAs, the adjustment factor may either reduce, increase, or have no effect on the average monthly effluent limitation, depending on several factors described below.

The adjustment factor has no effect on the POTW dry-weather AMELs for TDS, chloride, and sulfate when the actual mass exported from the watershed equals the minimum salt export requirement, for each of those pollutants.

The adjustment factor shall reduce the POTW dry-weather AMELs for TDS, chloride, and sulfate if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The calculated annual dry-weather salt exports at the base of the subwatershed to which the POTW discharges (at receiving water station RSW-004D) are below the minimum required exports for the previous year, and
2. The annual average dry-weather receiving water concentration at RSW-004D, located at the base of the subwatershed to which the POTW discharges, exceeds the water quality objectives for the previous year.

The dry-weather AMELs for TDS, chloride, and sulfate shall not be reduced using the adjustment factor if the dry-weather water quality objectives are being met in the receiving water at the base of the subwatershed.

Beginning in 2027, the Discharger shall consult with the Los Angeles Water Board by February 15th of every year to discuss the current status of the Facility and whether the two conditions above were met in the previous year to decrease the dry-weather AMELs for TDS, chloride, and sulfate. After the consultation, the Discharger shall apply the adjustment factor to decrease the dry-weather AMELs for TDS, chloride, and

sulfate in the subsequent calendar year, if directed by the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer.

In contrast, the adjustment factor may increase the dry-weather AMELs for TDS, chloride, and sulfate only if all the following conditions are met:

(1) The annual average dry-weather receiving water concentrations at the base of the subwatershed for receiving water station RSW-004D are meeting the water quality objectives;

(2) The running annual average imported chloride water supply concentrations exceed 80 mg/L; and

(3) Discharge from the POTW exceeds the dry-weather AMELs at least once in the previous 12 months.

If the three conditions above are met and the Discharger wants to increase the dry-weather AMELs using the adjustment factor, the POTW shall submit a request to the Los Angeles Water Board with the following documentation for approval: (1) imported water supply chloride concentrations, (2) receiving water concentrations for TDS, chloride, and sulfate, (3) the effluent concentration and mass of TDS, chloride, and sulfate, and (4) evidence that TDS, chloride, and sulfate exports are greater than the minimum salt exports. The Discharger may only apply the adjustment factor to increase the dry-weather AMELs for TDS, chloride, and sulfate if approved by the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer. If the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer approves use of the adjustment factor to increase the dry-weather AMEL, the adjustment factor shall be in effect for no more than three months. To extend the use of the adjustment factor for an additional 3 months, the Discharger shall submit the documentation described above to the Los Angeles Water Board for approval to confirm the conditions continue to be met.

When the conditions for use of the adjustment factor are met, the formulas for the dry-weather average monthly effluent limitations can be expanded as follows:

Chloride, lbs/day= (150 x Q) - (1,060 lbs/day – actual salt export in lbs/day)

TDS, lbs/day = (850 x Q) - (7,920 lbs/day – actual salt export in lbs/day)

Sulfate, lbs/day = (250 x Q) - (4,610 lbs/day – actual salt export in lbs/day)

Dry weather definition. Consistent with the WLAs, the mass-based AMELs for TDS, chloride, and sulfate apply to Hill Canyon TP during dry weather. Dry weather is defined as when the average daily flows in the receiving water at the base of the watershed are below the 86th percentile flow of 27 cfs (based on receiving water flow data collected between November 4, 2004, through November 30, 2024) and there is no measurable precipitation (<0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours.

The Discharger shall report the receiving water flow at the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) Station 805 Calleguas Creek at Cal State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) (former USGS station #11106550) to determine if flow is less than 27 cfs. The Discharger shall use the rain gauge located at VCWPD Station 505 CSUCI to determine rainfall precipitation. If rainfall precipitation data is less than

0.5 inches, then a rain event is deemed as “no measurable precipitation.” Although the stream flow and rainfall gauging stations are operated and maintained by the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, the Discharger is responsible for obtaining the required stream flow and rainfall precipitation data in a timely manner. The required stream flow and rainfall data are available online at http://www.vcwatershed.net/hydrodata/.

Compliance with the Dry-Weather Average Monthly Effluent Limitation. If the analytical result of a single sample collected during dry weather exceeds the dry-weather AMEL for TDS, chloride, or sulfate, the Discharger may collect up to four additional dry-weather samples within the same calendar month. For each dry-weather sample collected in a month, a separate dry-weather AMEL and a separate pound per day result shall be calculated based on the average daily effluent flow on the day of sample measurement. All analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month. The arithmetic mean of the dry-weather analytical results in pounds per day (lbs/day) for these samples, will be used for compliance determination with the dry-weather AMEL. The discharge shall be in compliance with the dry-weather AMEL in a given calendar month if the arithmetic mean of all analytical results collected during dry-weather conditions is less than the mean of the calculated dry-weather AMEL for the month.

Wet Weather Definition. Wet weather is defined as when the average daily flows in the receiving water at the base of the watershed are above the 86th percentile flow (≥27 cfs) (based on receiving water flow data collected between November 4, 2004, through November 30, 2024) or there is measurable precipitation (≥0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours.

Compliance with the Wet-Weather Average Monthly Effluent limitation. If the analytical result of a single sample collected during wet weather exceeds the wet-weather AMEL for TDS, chloride, or sulfate, the Discharger may collect up to four additional wet-weather samples within the same calendar month. All analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month. The arithmetic mean of the analytical results for these wet-weather samples, expressed in units of mg/L, will be used for compliance determination with the wet-weather AMEL. The discharge shall be in compliance with the wet-weather AMEL in a given calendar month if the arithmetic mean of all analytical results collected during wet-weather conditions is less than the wet-weather AMEL for the month.

7.15. Compliance with 2,3,7,8-TCDD and its Equivalents

Compliance with the 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) effluent limitation shall be determined based on 2,3,7,8-TCDD alone. However, TCDD equivalents shall be monitored and calculated using the following formula, where the MLs and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as provided in the table below. The Permittee shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Permittee shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$Dioxin\ Concentration = \sum_{1}^{17}(TEQi) = \sum_{1}^{17}(Ci)(TEFi)$$

where:

Ci = individual concentration of a dioxin or furan congener

TEFi = individual TEF for a congener

MLs and TEFs

Congeners	MLs (pg/L)	TEFs
2,3,7,8-TetraCDD	10	1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	50	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDD	50	0.01
OctaCDD	100	0.0003
2,3,7,8-TetraCDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	50	0.03
2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	50	0.3
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	50	0.01
OctaCDF	100	0.0003

7.16. Compliance with Gross Beta/photon Emitters

The monthly average effluent limitation for gross beta/photon is equal to 4 millirem/year with a screening level of 50 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). Due to naturally occurring Potassium-40, the results of the Potassium-40 may be subtracted from the total gross beta activity to determine if the screening level is exceeded. The Potassium-40 beta particle activity must be calculated by multiplying elemental potassium concentration (in mg/L) by a factor of 0.82 to determine activity from Potassium-40. Until the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) offers a test method to analyze a water sample for Potassium-40, the Discharger may analyze the water sample for elemental potassium using an available drinking water method (ex. EPA method 6010 (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectroscopy), EPA method 200.7 (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission

Spectrometry), etc.), from the same or equivalent sample used for the gross beta analysis, then multiply the results by 0.82 to determine activity from Potassium-40.

If the gross beta particle activity minus the naturally occurring Potassium-40 is less than or equal to 50 pCi/L, the Facility is in compliance and the value shall be reported as <4 millirem/year. If the gross beta particle activity minus the naturally occurring Potassium-40 beta particle activity exceeds 50 pCi/L, the Discharger must have the samples further analyzed for the *individual* nuclides. The Discharger is required to monitor those radiochemicals with test methods that can be performed by a commercially available lab. The calculation for the sum of the fractions is presented below.

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for gross beta/photon emitters is equal to 4 millirem per year. A millirem is a dose of energy to the body or any internal organ. USEPA regulates 179 man-made nuclides, and each of them has a concentration of radiation measured in pCi/L, which produces the 4 millirem dose. These concentrations are listed on table, *Derived Concentrations of (pCi/L) of Beta and Photon Emitters in Drinking Water,* which shall be used to determine compliance.

Derived Concentrations (pCi/l) of Beta and Photon Emitters in Drinking Water

Yielding a Dose of 4 mrem/yr to the Total Body or to any Critical Organ as defined in NBS Handbook 69

Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l
H-3	20,000	Ni-65	300	Nb-95	300	Sb-124	60	Nd-147	200	Os-191	600
Be-7	6,000	Cu-64	900	Nb-97	3,000	Sb-125	300	Nd-149	900	Os-191m	9,000
C-14	2,000	Zn-65	300	Mo-99	600	Te-125m	600	Pm-147	600	Os-193	200
F-18	2,000	Zn-69	6,000	Tc-96	300	Te-127	900	Pm-149	100	Ir-190	600
Na-22	400	Zn-69m	200	Tc-96m	30,000	Te-127m	200	Sm-151	1,000	Ir-192	100
Na-24	600	Ga-72	100	Tc-97	6,000	Te-129	2,000	Sm-153	200	Ir-194	90
Si-31	3,000	Ge-71	6,000	Tc-97m	1,000	Te-129m	90	Eu-152	200	Pt-191	300
P-32	30	As-73	1,000	Tc-99	900	Te-131m	200	Eu-154	60	Pt-193	3,000
S-35 inorg	500	As-74	100	Tc-99m	20,000	Te-132	90	Eu-155	600	Pt-193m	3,000
Cl-36	700	As-76	60	Ru-97	1,000	I-126	3	Gd-153	600	Pt-197	300
Cl-38	1,000	As-77	200	Ru-103	200	I-129	1	Gd-159	200	Pt-197m	3,000
K-42	900	Se-75	900	Ru-105	200	I-131	3	Tb-160	100	Au-196	600
Ca-45	10	Br-82	100	Ru-106	30	I-132	90	Dy-165	1,000	Au-198	100
Ca-47	80	Rb-86	600	Rh-103m	30,000	I-133	10	Dy-166	100	Au-199	600
Sc-46	100	Rb-87	300	Rh-105	300	I-134	100	Ho-166	90	Hg-197	900
Sc-47	300	Sr-85 m	20,000	Pd-103	900	I-135	30	Er-169	300	Hg-197m	600
Sc-48	80	Sr-85	900	Pd-109	300	Cs-131	20,000	Er-171	300	Hg-203	60
V-48	90	Sr-89	20	Ag-105	300	Cs-134	80	Tm-170	100	Tl-200	1,000
Cr-51	6,000	Sr-90	8	Ag-110m	90	Cs-134m	20,000	Tm-171	1,000	Tl-201	900
Mn-52	90	Sr-91	200	Ag-111	100	Cs-135	900	Yb-175	300	Tl-202	300
Mn-54	300	Sr-92	200	Cd-109	600	Cs-136	800	Lu-177	300	Tl-204	300
Mn-56	300	Y-90	60	Cd-115	90	Cs-137	200	Hf-181	200	Pb-203	1,000
Fe-55	2,000	Y-91	90	Cd-115m	90	Ba-131	600	Ta-182	100	Bi-206	100
Fe-59	200	Y-91m	9,000	In-113m	3,000	Ba-140	90	W-181	1,000	Bi-207	200
Co-57	1,000	Y-92	200	In-114m	60	La-140	60	W-185	300	Pa-230	600
Co-58	300	Y-93	90	In-115	300	Ce-141	300	W-187	200	Pa-233	300
Co-58m	9000	Zr-93	2,000	In-115m	1,000	Ce-143	100	Re-186	300	Np-239	300
Co-60	100	Zr-95	200	Sn-113	300	Ce-144	30	Re-187	9,000	Pu-241	300
Ni-59	300	Zr-97	60	Sn-125	60	Pr-142	90	Re-188	200	Bk-249	2,000
Ni-63	50	Nb-93m	1,000	Sb-122	90	Pr-143	100	Os-185	200		

The sum of the fraction method is used because each photon emitter targets a different organ of the body, which results in a different magnitude of risk. The sum of the beta and photon emitters shall not exceed 4 millirem/year (40 CFR section 141.66(d)(2)).

Each nuclide has a different concentration that produces the 4 millirem dose because different radionuclides have different energy levels. Some nuclides need to be in a higher concentration to give the same 4 millirem dose.

The laboratory shall measure the nuclide concentration in the water and compare this result to the concentration allowed for that particular nuclide (see table below). The comparison results in a fraction. This is shown in calculation below:

$$\text{Fraction of the maximum 4 millirem/year exposure limit} = \frac{pCi/L\ found\ in\ sample\ (from\ laboratory\ results)}{pCi/L\ equivalent\ from\ 4\ millirem\ of\ exposure\ (from\ conversion\ table)}$$

Each fraction must then be converted to a dose equivalent of 4 millirem/year by multiplying the fraction by 4. The results for each emitter must be summed to determine compliance.

A sample calculation is presented in the table below:

---	X	Y	X/Y	4(X/Y)
Emitter	Lab Analysis (pCi/L)	Conversion from table (pCi/4millirem)	Calculate Fraction	Calculate Total (millirem)
Cs-134m	5,023	20,000	0.25115	1.0
Cs-137	30	200	0.150	0.6
Sr-90	4	8	0.5	2.0
I-131	2	3	0.7	2.8
Sum of the Fractions	---	---	1.60115	6.4

In the example above, the system would be considered in violation of the gross beta/photon effluent limitation because the “sum-of-the-fractions” is 6.4 millirem, which means that the sum of the annual dose equivalent to the total body, or to any internal organ, exceeds 4 millirem/year.

7.17. Mass Emission Rate

The mass emission rate shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.34}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.79}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of samples analyzed on any calendar day. 'Q_i' and 'C_i' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' grab samples, which may be collected during any calendar day. If a composite sample is collected, 'C_i' is the concentration measured in

the composite sample and 'Q_i' is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

The daily concentration of all constituents shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituents in the combined waste streams as follows:

$$\text{Daily concentration} = \frac{1}{Q_t}\sum_{i-1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of component waste streams. 'Q_i' and 'C_i' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' waste streams. 'Q_t' is the total flow rate of the combined waste streams.

7.18. Bacterial Standards and Analysis

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

$$GM = \sqrt[n]{(x_1)(x_2)(x_3)\cdots(x_n)}$$

where X is the bacteria concentration (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) for each sample and n is the number of samples collected.

7.19.2. For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method in SM 9221, 1.8 to 16,000 per 100 mL). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

7.20.3. Detection methods used for total coliforms shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.

7.19.4. Detection methods used for *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or in the USEPA 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 USEPA to be appropriate.

7.19. Single Operational Upset (SOU)

An SOU that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation and limits the Permittee’s liability in accordance with the following conditions:

7.19.1. An SOU is broadly defined as a single unusual event that temporarily disrupts the usually satisfactory operation of a system in such a way that it results in violation of multiple pollutant parameters.

7.19.2. A Permittee may assert SOU to limit liability only for those violations which the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Provision 5.5.2(b) of Attachment D – Standard Provisions.

7.19.3. For violations other than violations of Water Code section 13385 subdivisions (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Permittees to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with USEPA Memorandum “Issuance of Guidance Interpreting Single Operational Upset” (September 27, 1989).

7.19.4. For purpose of Water Code section 13385 (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Permittees to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with Water Code section 13385 (f)(2).

ATTACHMENT A. DEFINITIONS

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:

$$Arithmetic\ mean = \mu = (\sum x)/n$$

where: $\sum x$ 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
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.

Biosolids
Sewage sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially and legally used pursuant to federal and state regulations as a soil amendment for agricultural, silvicultural, horticultural, and land reclamation activities as specified under 40 CFR part 503.

Carcinogenic
Substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

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

Composite Sample, 24-hour
For flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

Composite sample, for other than flow rate measurements:

a. No fewer than eight individual sample portions collected at equal time intervals for 24 hours. The volume of each individual sample portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling; or,

b. No fewer than eight individual sample portions collected of equal volume collected over a 24-hour period. The time interval between each individual sample portion shall vary such that the volume of the discharge between each individual sample portion remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

Daily Discharge
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 Order), 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 collected 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 collected 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)
Those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit
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)
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 USEPA guidance (*Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control*, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays
Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between 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
The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries
Waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones 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 an open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of freshwater and seawater. Estuarine waters include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by section 12220 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, San Diego, and Otay Rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Grab Sample
An individual sample collected during a period not to exceed 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not occur during hydraulic peaks.

Indirect Discharge
The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the CWA.

Inland Surface Waters
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).

In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC)
The concentration of a toxicant or the parameter of toxicity in the receiving water after mixing.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)
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.

Maximum Daily Flow
The maximum instantaneous flow of the day.

Median
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).

Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)
For the purposes of chronic aquatic toxicity, MMEL is an effluent limitation based on a maximum of three independent toxicity tests, analyzed using the TST.

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

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

Mixing Zone
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)
Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

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

PCBs as Congeners
The sum of the following 41 individually quantified PCB congeners or mixtures of isomers of single congeners in a co-elution: PCB-18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 201, and 206.

Persistent Pollutants
Substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)
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

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 bioaccumulative 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
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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Los Angeles Water Board.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works
A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the CWA, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the CWA). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. The term also means the municipality which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such treatment works. (40 CFR § 403.3(q).)

Reporting Level (RL)
The ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Permittee for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the 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.

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

Standard Deviation (σ)
Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\mu)^2}{n-1}}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Statistical Threshold Value (STV)
The STV for the bacteria water quality objectives is a set value that approximates the 90th percentile of the water quality distribution of a bacterial population.

Test of Significant Toxicity (TST)
A statistical approach used to analyze toxicity test data. The TST incorporates a restated null hypothesis, Welch's t-test, and the biological effect thresholds for chronic and acute toxicity.

Total Nitrogen
The sum of nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and total organic nitrogen.

Total phosphorus
The sum of orthophosphate, condensed phosphate, and organic phosphate.

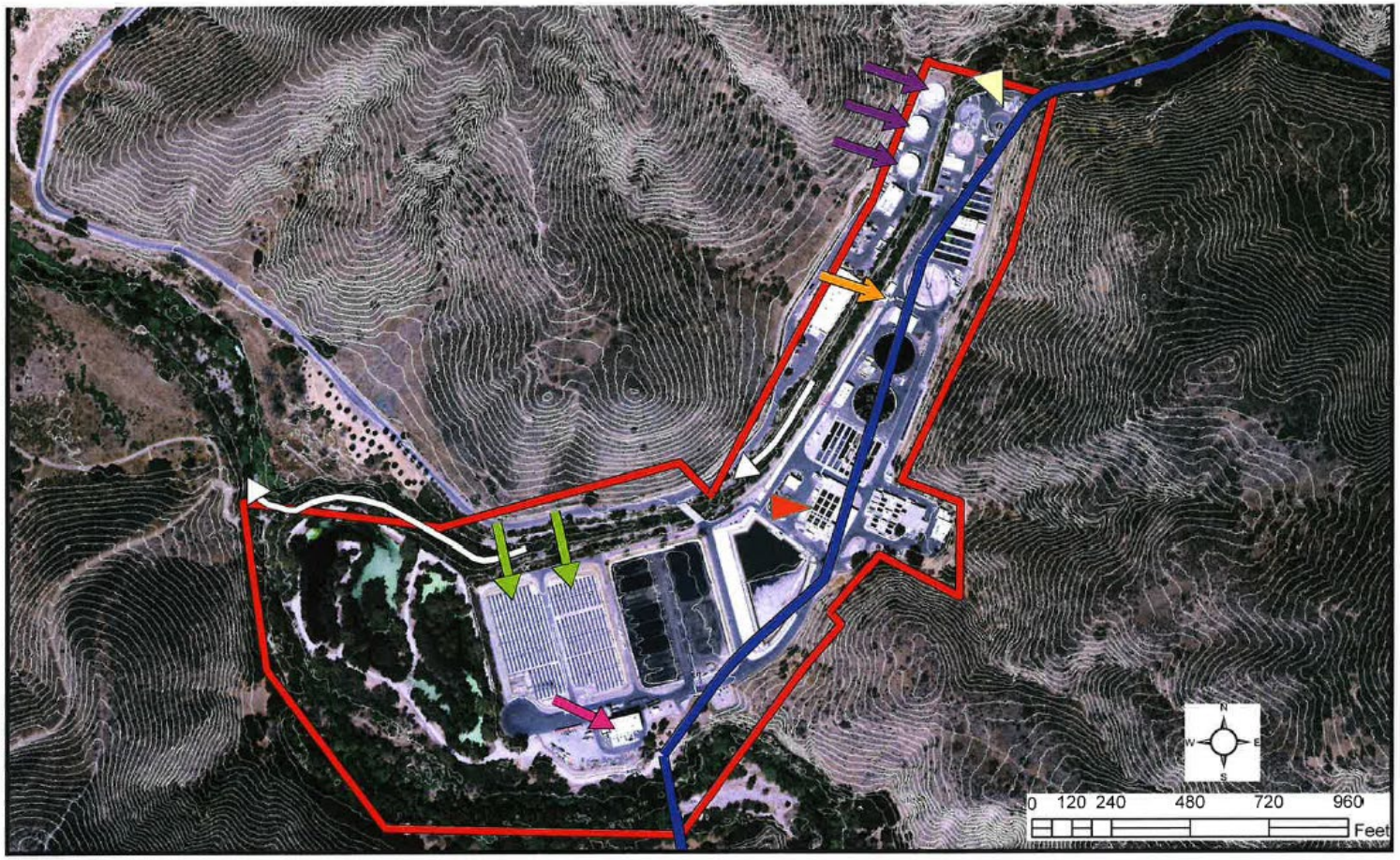
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)
The sum of concentrations of the trihalomethane compounds: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)
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.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)
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.

Recycled Water
Water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefore considered a valuable resource. (CWC 13050(n))

ATTACHMENT B. 1. HILL CANYON TP SITE MAP

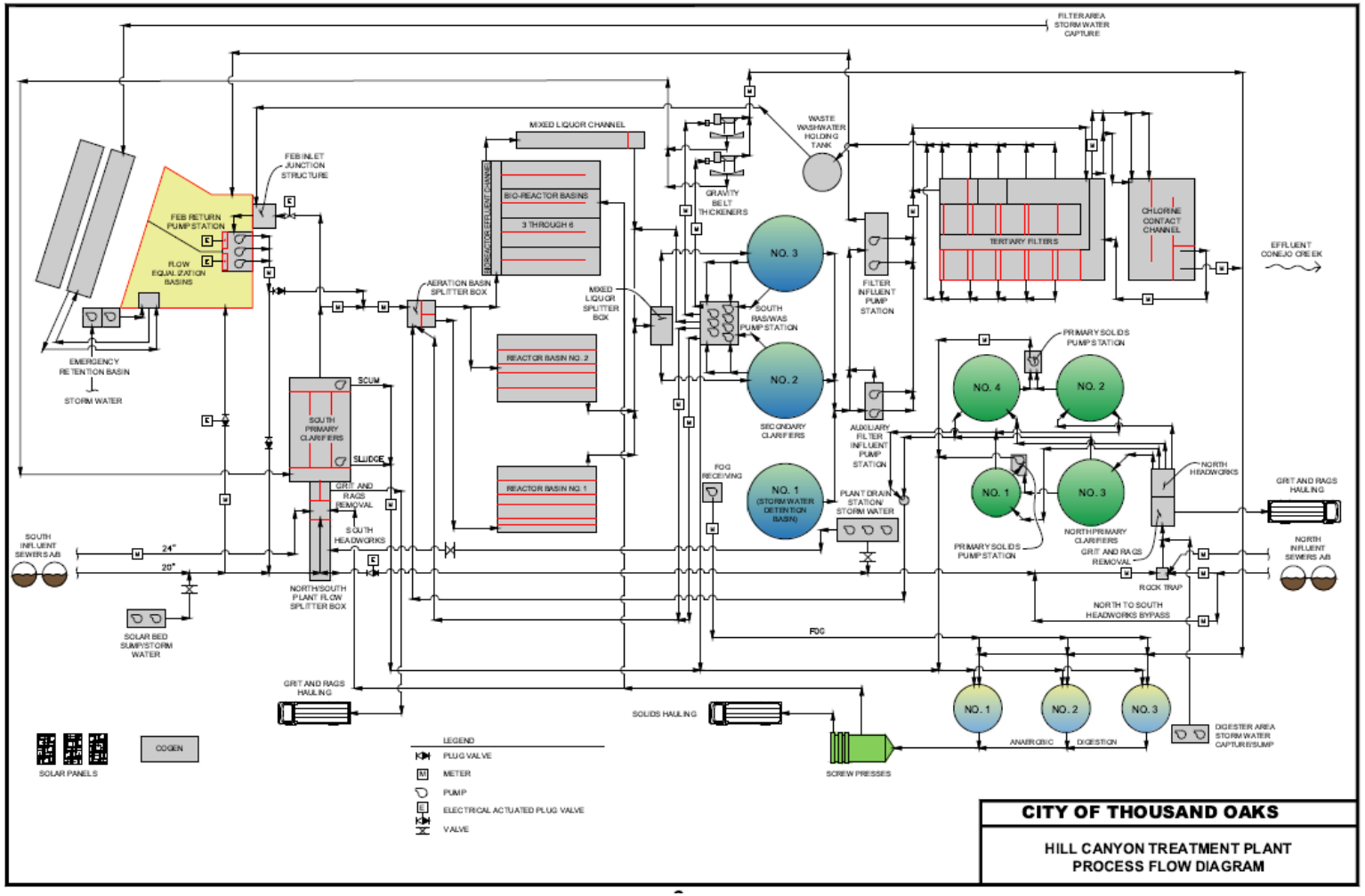


Legend:

- 10Ft. Elevation Contours
- Sewer Mains
- Parcel Boundary
- Effluent / Creek Flow Direction
- Anaerobic Digester
- Screw Press / Emergency Generators
- Biosolid Dry Beds
- Effluent Pipe Area (Lat 34.21321 / Long -118.92148)
- South Headworks Influent
- North Headworks Influent

N / A Wells, Springs, other Surfaces water bodies, and drinking water wells within 1/4 mile of property boundaries.

ATTACHMENT C. HILL CANYON TP PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



ATTACHMENT D. STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

1.1.1. The Permittee must comply with all the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA), its regulations, and the California Water Code (Water Code) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.41(a); California Water Code (Water Code) sections 13261, 13263, 13264, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, and 13385).

1.1.2. The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Part 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR section 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Permittee 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 section 122.41(c).)

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 CFR section 122.41(d).)

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee 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 Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also include 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 Permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(e).)

1.5. Property Rights

1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 CFR section 122.41(g).)

1.5.2. 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 section 122.5(c).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee shall allow the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR section 122.41(i); Water Code section 13267 and 13383):

1.6.1. Enter upon the Permittee'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. section 1318(a)(B)(i); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(1); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383);

1.6.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(2); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383);

1.6.3. 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. section 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(3); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383); and

1.6.4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(4); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383)

1.7. Bypass

1.7.1. Definitions

a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR section 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 section 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

1.7.2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Permittee 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 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(2).)

1.7.3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Water Board may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

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

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

c. The Permittee submitted notice to the Los Angeles Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

1.7.4. 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 1.7.3 above. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

1.7.5. Notice

a. **Anticipated bypass.** If the Permittee 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. As of December 21, 2025, all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the Los Angeles Water Board or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR § 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 122.22 and part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Discharger may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular Order or if required to do so by State law. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. **Unanticipated bypass.** The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2025, all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the Los Angeles Water Board or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR § 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 122.22 and part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Discharger may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular Order or if required to do so by State law. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

1.8. 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 Permittee. 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 section 122.41(n)(1).)

1.8.1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.8.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(2).)

1.8.2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)):

a. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(i));

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

c. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

1.8.3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(4).)

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

2.1. General

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

2.2. Duty to Reapply

If the Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 CFR section 122.41(b).)

2.3. 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 Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 CFR sections 122.41(l)(3); and 122.61.)

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

3.1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(1).)

3.2. 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 chapter 1, subchapter N. 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. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

3.2.1. 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

3.2.2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 when approved by the Los Angeles Water Board and the State Water Board, or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. 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, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

4.1. The Permittee 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 section 122.41(j)(2).)

4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:

4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(i));

4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

4.3. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 CFR section 122.7(b)):

4.3.1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Permittee (40 CFR section 122.7(b)(1)); and

4.3.2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 CFR section 122.7(b)(2).)

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee shall furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(h); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383.)

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(k).)

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

5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(1));

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A

duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(3).)

5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 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 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR section 122.22(c).)

5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 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 section 122.22(d).)

5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 CFR section 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4).)

5.3.2. 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. All reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

5.3.3. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation

and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. (40 CFR section 122.41(*l*)(4)(ii).)

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

5.4. 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 section 122.41(l)(5).)

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

5.5.1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment to the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory Section of the Los Angeles Water Board at (213) 576-6616 and jeong-hee.lim@waterboards.ca.gov. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report 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.

For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

As of December 21, 2025, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10. The reports shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

5.5.2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. 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 section 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

5.6. Planned Changes

The Permittee 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 section 122.41(l)(1)):

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

5.6.2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

5.6.3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee'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 section 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Los Angeles Water Board of any planned changes to the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order’s requirements. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(2).)

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. As of December 21, 2025, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the Los Angeles Water Board/USEPA Region 9 or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR section 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR § 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to 3), 122.22, and 40 CFR § 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. Other Information

When the Permittee 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 USEPA, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(8).)

5.10. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 CFR section 127.2(b). USEPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR section 127.2(c)]. USEPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(9).)

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

6.2. 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 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 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates 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 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 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 section 122.41(a)(2); Water Code sections 13385 and 13387).

6.3. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator of USEPA, the Los Angeles Water Board, or State Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. 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 section 122.41(a)(3))

6.4. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(5)).

6.5. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. (40 CFR section 122.41(k)(2)).

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Los Angeles Water Board of the following (40 CFR section 122.42(b)):

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT E. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP), (CI-4917)

Section 308(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) requires that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (Water Code) section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and California laws and/or regulations.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1.1. All samples shall be representative of the waste discharge under conditions of peak load. Results of monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual analyses shall be reported by the due date specified in Table E-9 of the MRP. The Discharger shall make every effort to schedule monitoring so that the different seasons are represented in the quarterly and semiannual monitoring throughout the year.

1.2. Pollutants, except those analyzed in the field, shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

1.3. **Laboratory Certification.** Laboratories analyzing samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code 13176, or approved by the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer, and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided in the Annual Report due to the Los Angeles Water Board each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

1.4. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC analyses must be run on the same dates that samples are analyzed. The Permittee shall retain the QA/QC documentation in its files and make available for inspection and/or submit them when requested by the Los Angeles Water Board. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the monthly report.

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

1.6. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines, or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

1.7. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that “with the exception of field tests, all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses under the ELAP

through the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW); or, were approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program."

1.8. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Reporting Level (RL) [the applicable minimum level (ML) or reported Minimum Level (RML)] for each pollutant. The MLs are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, (State Implementation Policy or SIP), February 9, 2005, Appendix 4. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. When all specific analytical steps are followed and after appropriate application of method specific factors, the ML also represents the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. When there is deviation from the method analytical procedures, such as dilution or concentration of samples, other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the sample preparation. The resulting value is the reported ML.

1.9. The Discharger shall select the analytical method that provides an ML lower than the Order limit established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable, in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 136, and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer, as provided for in section 1.11 below. If the effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs in Appendix 4 of the SIP, the Discharger must select the method with the lowest ML for compliance purposes. The Discharger shall include in the Annual Summary Report a list of the analytical methods employed for each test.

1.10. The Discharger shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML (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. In accordance with section 1.11, below, the Discharger's laboratory may employ a calibration standard lower than the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP.

1.11. In accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP, the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer, in consultation with the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Manager, may establish an ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP to be included in the Discharger's Order in any of the following situations:

1.11.1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4 of the SIP;

1.11.2. When the Discharger and the Los Angeles Water Board agree to include in the Order a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR part 136;

1.11.3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than those listed in Appendix 4 of the SIP;

1.11.4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP and proposes an appropriate ML for the matrix; or,

1.11.5. When the Discharger uses a method for which quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of the ML. Examples of such methods are USEPA-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.

If there is any conflict between foregoing provisions and the SIP, the provisions stated in the SIP (section 2.4) shall prevail.

1.12. If the Discharger samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with limitations set forth in this Order.

1.13. The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant according to the requirements in the WDR section of this Order. This record shall be made available to the Los Angeles Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report.

1.14. For all bacteriological analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method in SM9221, 1.8 to 16,000 per 100 mL). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

1.14.1. Detection methods used for total coliforms shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by the USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136.

1.14.2. Detection methods used for *E. coli* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or in the USEPA 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 Los Angeles Water Board to be appropriate.

1.15. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board;
Quality Assurance Program Officer;

Office of Information Management and Analysis;
1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 958141.15.

2. 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. The North latitude and West longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	**INF-001**	The influent monitoring station shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. South headworks: Latitude: 34.211238°N; Longitude: -118.921948°W North headworks: Latitude: 34.21479°N; Longitude: -118.92005°W
005	**EFF-005**	The effluent monitoring station for all constituents shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows and downstream of the disinfection process, where representative samples can be obtained. Latitude: 34. 213201°N; Longitude: -118. 921516°W
---	**RSW-001U (formerly R-1)**	Receiving Water Monitoring Station: (Upstream of Discharge Point 005). North Fork Arroyo Conejo, approximately 235 feet upstream of Discharge Point 005, approximate coordinates: Latitude: 34.213997° Longitude: -118.921038°.
---	**RSW-002D (formerly R-2)**	Receiving Water Monitoring Station: (Downstream of Discharge Point 005). North Fork Arroyo Conejo, approximately 300 feet downstream of Discharge Point 005, approximate coordinates: Latitude: 34.212362° Longitude: -118.922157°.

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	**RSW-003D**	Dry-Weather and Wet-Weather Flow Monitoring Station: The stream flow monitoring station at Calleguas Creek near California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI), at Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) station 805. For the purposes of this permit, this station is also known as RSW-003D or USGS 11106550. Latitude: 34.17903°N Longitude: -119.03953°W
---	**RSW-004D**	Receiving Water Monitoring Station, Conejo Creek at Baron Brothers Nursery (referred to as "9B_BARON" station) for the Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Monitoring Plan (CCWTMP) - Conejo Sub-watershed Salts Monitoring Latitude 34.2365°N Longitude: -118.9643°W

Figure E-1. Receiving Water Monitoring Station Locations RSW-001U & RSW-002D

Figure E-2. Receiving Water Monitoring Station Location RSW-003D

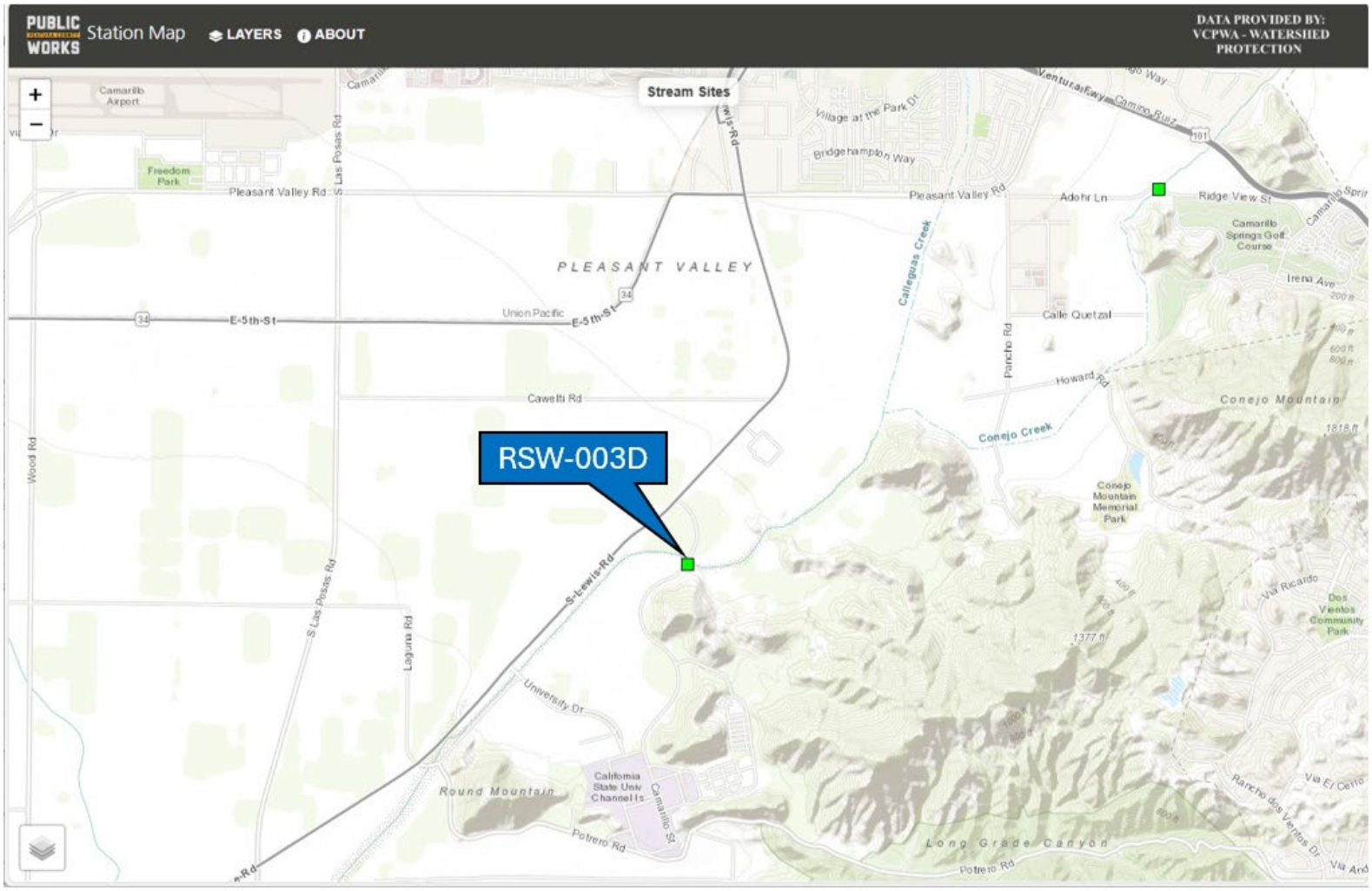
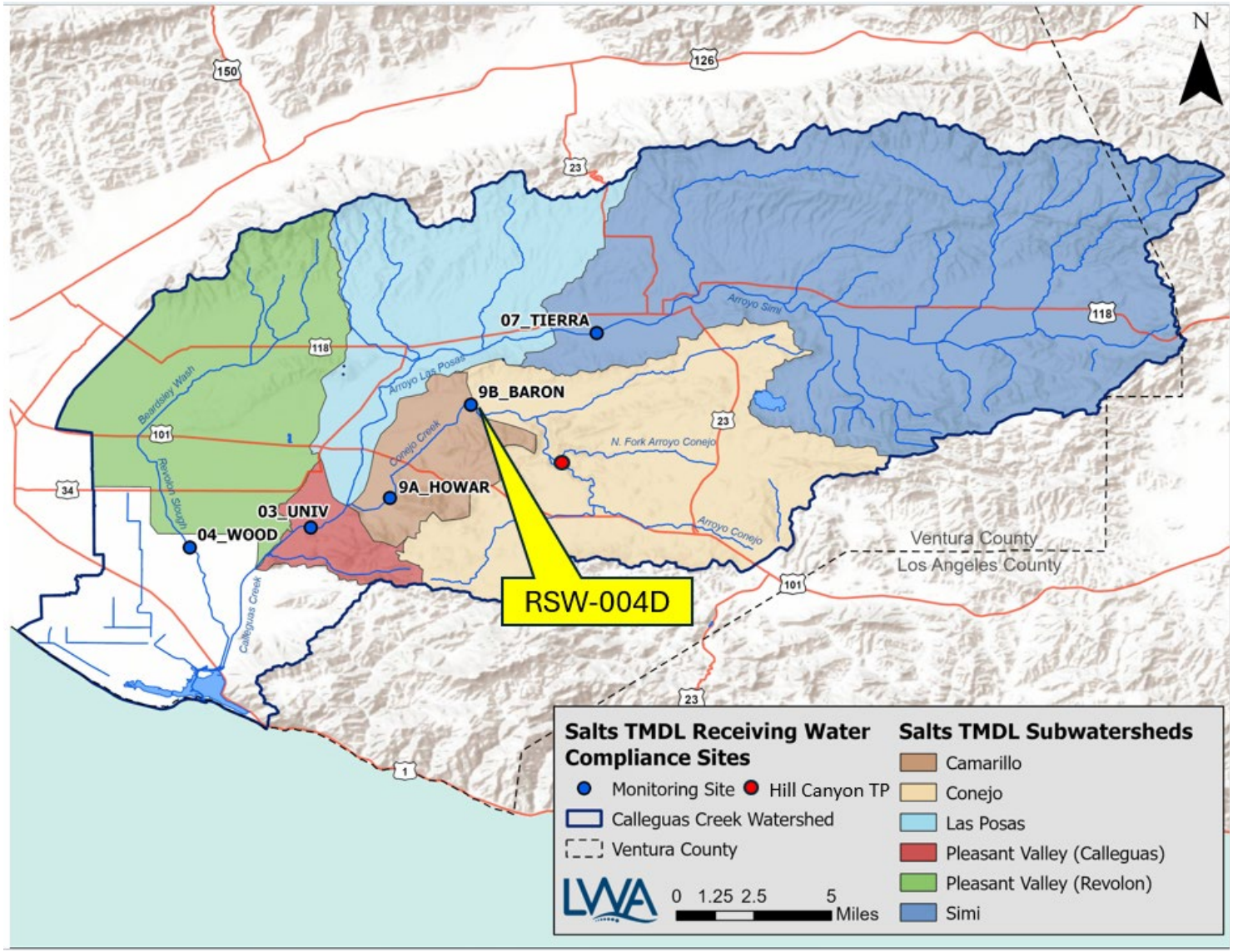


Figure E-3. CCWTMP Conejo Subwatershed Monitoring Sampling Site



3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Influent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions.
- Assess treatment plant performance.
- Assess effectiveness of the Pretreatment Program.

3.1. Monitoring Location INF-001

The Permittee shall monitor influent to the Facility at INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Flow	MGD	recorder	continuous	a
pH	pH units	grab	weekly	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	---
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	---
Nitrite nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Nitrate nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Nitrate + nitrite (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Total organic nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	semiannually	---
Total nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	semiannually	---
Total phosphorus	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Orthophosphate-P	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	b
Total chromium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	24-hour composite or grab	semiannually	f
Hardness	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	--
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly	--

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
PCBs as aroclors	µg/L	24-hour composite	annually	c
PCBs as congeners	pg/L	24-hour composite	annually	c
TCDD Equivalents	pg/L	24-hour composite or grab	semiannually	d, f
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite; grab for VOCs, chromium VI, and cyanide	Semiannually	e

Footnotes for Table E-2

a. Total daily flow, monthly average flow, and instantaneous peak daily flow (24-hr basis) shall be reported. The actual monitored flow shall also be reported (not the maximum flow, i.e., design capacity).

b. USEPA method 1631E, with a quantification level of 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury, unless another 40 CFR 136 method is sufficiently sensitive (e.g., influent concentrations exceed the quantification level in the approved method).

c. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using USEPA method 608.3. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using USEPA method 1668c, or an equivalent method in 40 CFR 136 and an ELAP-certified lab is available to conduct the analysis of the alternative method. USEPA recommends that until a USEPA method for PCBs as congeners is incorporated into 40 CFR 136, permittees should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) USEPA method 608 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for assessing compliance with WQBELs (if applicable) and (2) USEPA method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 41 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes.

d. USEPA Method 1613 shall be used to analyze TCDD equivalents.

e. The list of priority pollutants is provided at 40 CFR part 131.36.

f. The 40 CFR Part 136 method for phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents, requires samples to be collected in glass sample containers to avoid interference, which can lead to artifacts and/or elevated baselines in gas chromatograms. Sample collection must be performed using glass sample containers for all phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents, unless analytical methods for these pollutants in 40 CFR Part 136 specify that other means of sample collection are approved. Grab samples are recommended, but an automatic sampler (composite sample) can be used to collect samples for all phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents, as long as the sample bottles are glass.

End of Footnotes for Table E-2

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards.
- Assess plant performance, identify operational problems and improve plant performance.
- Provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.
- Determine reasonable potential analysis for toxic pollutants.
- Determine TMDL effectiveness in waste load allocation compliance.

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-005

The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of tertiary-treated effluent at EFF-005 as shown in Table E-3. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select a sufficiently sensitive method as defined in 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Total flow	MGD	recorder	continuous	a
Turbidity	NTU	recorder	continuous	a
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous	b
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	daily	c
Total coliform	MPN/100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	daily	d
E. coli	MPN/100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	daily	d
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly	---
pH	pH units	grab	weekly	---
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab	weekly	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	---
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	e
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Dissolved sulfide	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Nitrite nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Nitrate nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	monthly	---
Total nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	monthly	---
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Total phosphorus	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Orthophosphate-P	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Chronic toxicity *Pimephales promelas* Survival and Growth Endpoints	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	24-hour composite	monthly	f
Total chromium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Manganese	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	g
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly	---
TCDD Equivalents	pg/L	24-hour composite or grab	semiannually	h, i
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	Grab or 24-hour composite	monthly	i
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Diazinon	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Chlordane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Radioactivity (Including gross alpha, gross beta, combined radium-226 and radium-228, tritium, strontium-90 and uranium)	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	j
PCBs as aroclors	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	k
PCBs as congeners	pg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	k
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	calculated	quarterly	---
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Methoxychlor	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
2,4-D	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	---
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	l
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	l
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	annually	l
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	annually	l
PFAS	ng/L	24-hr composite	quarterly	m
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants, excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite; grab for VOCs and chromium VI	semiannually	n
Bifenthrin	µg/L	grab	semiannually	o
Cyfluthrin	µg/L	grab	semiannually	o
Permethrin	µg/L	grab	semiannually	o

Footnotes for Table E-3

a. When continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total flow – Total daily and peak daily flow (24-hour basis)

Turbidity – Maximum daily value, total amount of time each day the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU, flow proportioned average daily value. A grab sample can be used to determine compliance with the 10 NTU limit. A flow-weighted 24-hour composite sample may be used in place of the recorder to determine the flow-proportioned average daily value.

b. Total residual chlorine shall be recorded continuously in the effluent and the following shall be recorded: the maximum daily peak, minimum daily peak, and average daily values. The continuous monitoring data are not intended to be used for compliance determination purposes.

c. Daily grab samples shall be collected at monitoring location EFF-005, Monday through Friday only, except for holidays. Analytical results of daily grab samples will be used to determine compliance with total residual chlorine effluent limitation. Furthermore, additional monitoring requirements specified in section 4.2.1 of this MRP shall be followed.

d. Daily grab samples for total coliform and *E.coli* shall be collected Monday through Friday only, except for holidays.

e. If the result of the weekly BOD analysis yields a value greater than the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result for at least 30 days and until compliance with the 7-day and 30-day average BOD limits is demonstrated; after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.

f. The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring using *Pimephales promelas* as the test species, as outlined in section 5. For *Pimephales promelas*, the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) summary result shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and the maximum daily single result shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% effect.”

g. USEPA Method 1631E, with a quantification level of 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury, unless another 40 CFR 136 method is sufficiently sensitive (ex. the quantification limit is less than or equal to the most stringent water quality objective).

h. USEPA Method 1613 shall be used to analyze TCDD equivalents.

i. The 40 CFR Part 136 method for phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and for TCDD equivalents, requires samples to be collected in glass sample containers to avoid interference, which can lead to artifacts and/or elevated baselines in gas chromatograms. Sample collection must be performed using glass sample containers for all phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents, unless analytical methods for these pollutants in 40 CFR Part 136 specify that other means of sample collection are approved. Grab samples are recommended, but an automatic sampler (composite sample) can be used to collect samples for all phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents, as long as the sample bottles are glass.

j. Analyze these radiochemicals by the following USEPA methods: method 900.0 or 7110 (if TDS sample concentration exceeds 500 mg/L) for gross alpha and gross beta, method 903.0 or 903.1 for radium-226, method 904.0 for radium-228, method 906.0 for tritium, method 905.0 for strontium-90, and method 908.0 for uranium. Analysis for combined radium-226 & 228 shall be conducted only if gross alpha results for the same sample exceed 15 pCi/L. If radium-226 & 228 exceeds 5 pCi/L, then analyze for tritium, strontium-90, and uranium. Although there is currently no ELAP accreditation available for some of

the radiochemical methods described above using wastewater, the Discharger shall use an ELAP-accredited laboratory once ELAP accreditation becomes available for the method. The Discharger is required to monitor those radiochemicals with test methods that can be performed by a commercially available laboratory. The lab report shall state whether naturally occurring potassium-40 was excluded from the reported gross beta results.

k. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using USEPA method 608.3. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using method 1668c, or an equivalent method in 40 CFR 136 and an ELAP-certified lab is available to conduct the analysis of the alternative method. USEPA recommends that until a USEPA method for PCBs as congeners is incorporated into 40 CFR part 136, Permittees should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) USEPA method 608 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for assessing compliance with WQBELs established using the WLAs, and (2) USEPA method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 41 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes.
l. Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (USEPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the Permittee received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).
m. PFAS shall be analyzed using USEPA Method 1633. An alternative ELAP-accredited method for PFAS in wastewater may be used if the Permittee submits a request to use an alternative method to the Los Angeles Water Board and the request is approved.
n. The list of priority pollutants is provided at 40 CFR part 131.36.
o. In lieu of duplicative sampling, the Discharger may submit the sample data from the Calleguas Creek TMDL watershed monitoring program station 10D_HILL that was collected using approved test methods in 40 CFR part 136.

End of Footnotes for Table E-3

4.2. Total Residual Chlorine Additional Monitoring

4.2.1. Continuous monitoring of total residual chlorine at the current location shall serve as an internal trigger for the increased grab sampling at EFF-005 if either of the following occurs, except as noted in item 4.2.2:

a. Total residual chlorine concentration excursions of up to 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 15 minutes; or
b. Total residual chlorine concentration peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 1 minute.

4.2.2. Additional grab samples need not be collected as required in section 4.2.1. of this MRP if it can be demonstrated that a stoichiometrically appropriate amount of dechlorination chemical has been added to effectively dechlorinate the effluent to 0.1 mg/L or less for peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting more than 1 minute, but not for more than five minutes.

4.3. Salts Dry- and Wet-Weather Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall determine the applicable wet- or dry-weather flow condition at RSW-003D by reporting flow at the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) flow gauging Station 805 Calleguas Creek at Cal State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) and reporting the amount of measurable rainfall that occurred in the previous 24-hours prior to effluent sampling at the VCWPD rain gauge Station 505 at CSUCI. The Discharger shall tabulate the date of effluent sampling, average flow at RSW-003D, amount of rainfall, wet- or dry weather, applicable effluent limitation (wet- or dry-weather), the actual effluent concentration and the actual effluent mass, as presented in Table E-4.

Table E-4. Salts Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

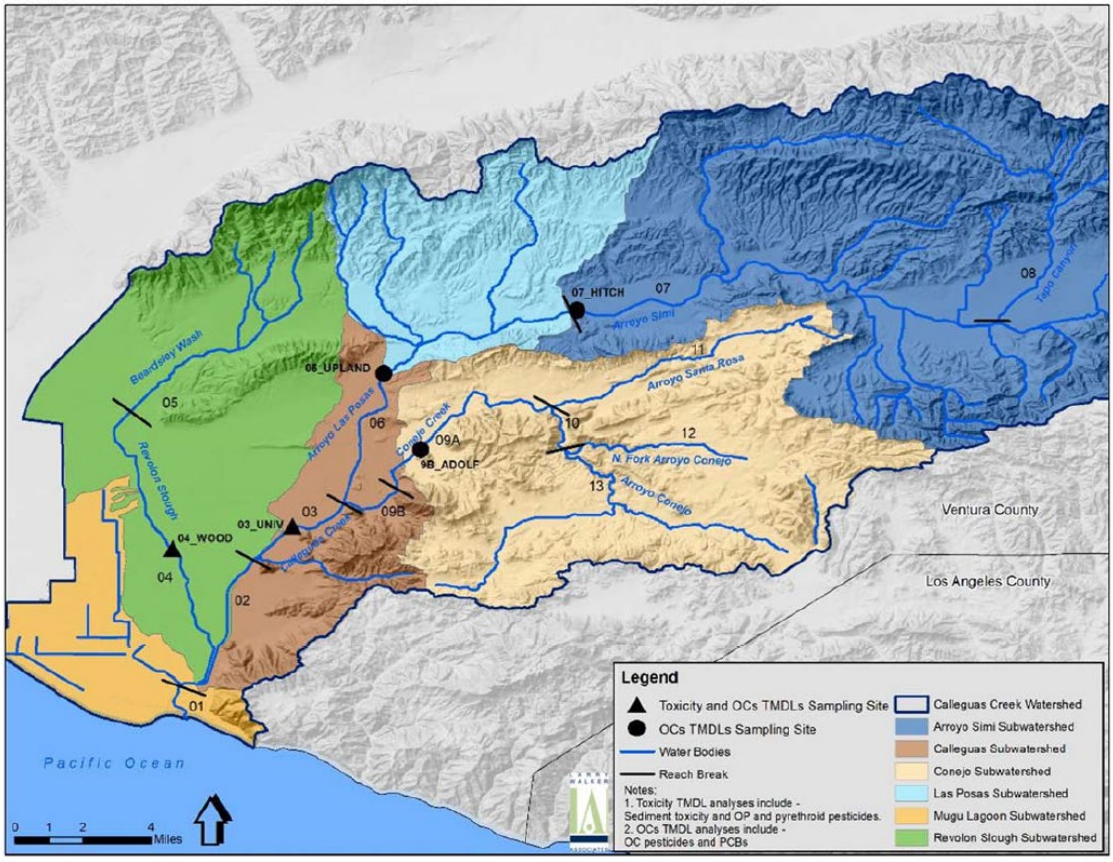
Parameter	Date of Effluent Sampling	Receiving Water Flow at RSW-003D (cubic feet per second (cfs))	Rainfall Amount 24 hours prior to effluent sampling (inches)	Wet or Dry Weather	Actual Effluent Concentration (mg/L)	POTW Effluent Flow *Q (MGD)	Applicable Effluent Limitation	Actual Effluent Mass (lbs/day)
TDS								
Sulfate								
Chloride								

*Q = POTW average daily effluent flow on the day water quality sample is collected.

4.4. Sediment Monitoring

The Permittee is not required to monitor sediment in the effluent because the Hill Canyon TP does not discharge sediment from EFF-005 and because the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL* assumes the total load in water is equivalent to the suspended sediment load. Instead, the Permittee shall implement the sediment monitoring according to the Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Monitoring Plan (CCWTMP), which is designed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of multiple TMDLs within the Calleguas Creek watershed. All sediment samples shall be tested in accordance with USEPA or ASTM methodologies where such methods exist. Where no USEPA or ASTM methods exist for sediment samples, the State Water Board or Los Angeles Water Board (collectively Water Boards) may approve the use of other methods. Analytical tests shall be conducted by laboratories certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code Section 13176.

Figure E-4. CCWTMP Receiving Water Freshwater Sediment Sampling Sites



5. CHRONIC WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The aquatic chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.

5.2. 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. 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**.**

5.3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Permittee shall conduct the chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

5.3.1. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).

5.3.2. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0).

5.3.3. A static toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

5.4. Species Sensitivity Screening

The Permittee shall begin a species sensitivity screening for chronic aquatic toxicity prior to Order reissuance, but no later than 18 months prior to the expiration date of this Order. For continuous dischargers, a species sensitivity screening includes four sets of valid tests completed in the span of one year, with one set collected in each of the four quarters. In each of the four sets, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample to initiate and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required on a monthly frequency for the discharge during that given month. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*. For non-continuous dischargers, a set of testing shall be conducted in each quarter in which there is expected to be at least 15 days of discharge. For non-continuous dischargers that discharge in only one quarter of the year in which there is expected to be at least 15 days of discharge, two sets of testing shall be conducted within the same quarter.

If the results of all 12 valid tests conducted during the species sensitivity screening are “Pass,” then the species that exhibited the highest percent effect in any single test shall be considered the most sensitive species. Likewise, if the results of all 12 valid tests

conducted during the species sensitivity screening is “Fail,” then the species that exhibited the highest percent effect in any single test shall be considered the most sensitive species. If the result of only one of the 12 valid tests conducted during the species sensitivity screening is “Fail,” then the species used in that test shall be considered the most sensitive species. If there are multiple valid tests conducted during the species sensitivity screening that result in “Fail,” the species that resulted in a “Fail” the most often during the species sensitivity screening shall be considered the most sensitive species. If two species had the same number of tests that result in “Fail,” the species that exhibited the highest percent effect in any single test that resulted in a “Fail” shall be considered the most sensitive species.

5.5. 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.

5.5.1. The discharge is subject to 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*. Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing as described in Section III.B.2 of the Toxicity Provisions and rejecting the null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach described in Section III.B.3. of the Toxicity Provisions. The null hypothesis (H_o) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC 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.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC 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., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration 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.

5.5.2. To comply with the Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL) for chronic toxicity, up to three independent toxicity tests shall be conducted during a calendar month. If the initial toxicity test conducted in a given month results in a “Fail” at the IWC, then the Discharger shall initiate up to two additional chronic aquatic toxicity tests in the remainder of the month to determine compliance with the MMEL. If the second test, conducted in the month is also a “Fail,” then that constitutes a

violation of the MMEL. However, if the second and third tests result in a "Pass" then the discharge is in compliance with the MMEL.

5.5.3. 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 (*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) (See Table E-6 for TAC below)), then the Permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days. Deviations from recommended test conditions, specified in the referenced test method *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), 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 E-5. USEPA Test Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria

Species & USEPA Test Method Number	Test Acceptability Criteria (TAC)
Fathead Minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0 (Table 1 of the test method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival in controls; average dry weight per surviving organism in control chambers equals or exceeds 0.25 mg. (required)
Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0. (Table 3 of the test method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival of all control organisms and an average of 15 or more young per surviving female in the control solutions. 60% of surviving control females must produce three broods. (required)
Green Alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum,* Growth Toxicity Test Method 1003.0. (Table 3 of the test method, referenced above)	Mean cell density of at least 1 X 10^6 cells/mL in the controls; and variability (CV%) among control replicates less than or equal to 20%. (required)

5.5.4. Dilution water 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.

5.5.5. 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).

5.5.6. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results shall be reviewed and reported using EC25. EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

5.5.7. The Permittee shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

5.6. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

The Permittee shall prepare and submit a copy of the Permittee's initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Permittee shall use USEPA manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance, or most current version, or USEPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989). At a minimum, the TRE Work Plan must contain the provisions in Attachment G. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

5.6.1. 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;

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

5.6.3. 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).

5.7. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

A TRE is required when toxicity is persistent: if the Discharger has any combination of two or more MDEL or MMEL violations within a single calendar month or within two successive calendar months. In addition, if other information indicates toxicity (e.g., results of additional monitoring, results of monitoring at a higher concentration than the IWC, fish kills, intermittent recurring toxicity), then the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board may require a TRE. The Discharger shall conduct a TRE in accordance with a TRE Work Plan as approved by the Los Angeles Water Board. Routine effluent monitoring shall continue during a TRE process and TST results ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect") for chronic toxicity tests shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL. During the TRE process and if *Ceriodaphnia dubia* is the most sensitive species, the major ions (Na^+, K^+, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Cl^-, SO_4^{2-}, and HCO^{3-}/CO_3^{2-}), shall be analyzed at the effluent IWC, in dilution water, and in culture water used for toxicity testing. Those results shall be reported in the corresponding monitoring report.

5.7.1. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE using, according to the type of treatment facility, USEPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or USEPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989) and, within 30 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:

a. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity;

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

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

5.7.2. **TIE Implementation.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, USEPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); Chronic TIE Manual: *Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I (*EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992); *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).

5.7.3. The Discharger shall consider source control, pollution prevention, and stormwater control when conducting a TRE. 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.

5.7.4. The Discharger shall continue to conduct routine effluent monitoring and MMEL compliance monitoring while the TIE and/or TRE process is taking place. Additional TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.

5.7.5. 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. However, TREs shall be carried out in accordance with the Executive Officer-approved TRE Work Plan.

5.7.6. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

5.8. Reporting

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 (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) chapter, "Report Preparation," including:

5.8.1. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge, using *Pimephales promelas*. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR due date specified in Table E-9.

5.8.2. A summary of water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, total hardness, salinity, chlorine, and ammonia).

5.8.3. The statistical analysis used in *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.

5.8.4. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses. Prior to the completion of the final TIE/TRE report, the Permittee shall provide status updates in the monthly monitoring reports, indicating which TIE/TRE steps are underway and which steps have been completed.

5.8.5. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.

5.8.6. Tabular data and graphical plots clearly showing the laboratory's performance for the reference toxicant, for each solution, for the previous 20 tests and the laboratory's performance for the control mean, control standard deviation, and control coefficient of variation, for each solution, for the previous 12-month period.

5.8.7. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon request from the Los Angeles Water Board Chief Deputy Executive Officer or the Executive Officer.

5.9. Ammonia Removal

5.9.1. 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 indicators and actions may be used to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and not 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.

5.9.2. When it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer 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.

5.10. Chlorine Removal

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

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Surface Water monitoring

8.1.1. Monitoring Locations RSW-001U and RSW-002D

The Permittee shall monitor North Fork Arroyo Conejo at RSW-001U and RSW-002D as follows:

Table E-6. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Total flow	cfs	calculation	monthly	---
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	---
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
E. coli	CFU/100mL	grab	monthly	---
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	---
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	---
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab	monthly	---
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	---

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Total organic carbon	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Conductivity	µmho/cm	grab	monthly	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Dissolved sulfide	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Nitrate + nitrite as nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	quarterly	---
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Total nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	quarterly	---
Total phosphorus	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Orthophosphate-P	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Algal biomass/Chlorophyll a	mg/cm^2	grab	annually	a
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Chronic toxicity *Pimephales promelas* Survival and Growth endpoints	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	grab	quarterly	b
Aluminum	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Copper	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Mercury	µg/L	grab	quarterly	c
Nickel	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Selenium	µg/L	grab	monthly	---
Zinc	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Total Chromium	µg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	calculated	quarterly	---
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly	---
Manganese	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
TCDD Equivalents	pg/L	grab	semiannually	d, e
Bis(2-ethyhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	e
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Diazinon	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Chlordane	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Dieldrin	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
PCBs as aroclors	µg/L	grab	annually	f
PCBs as congeners	pg/L	grab	annually	f
Toxaphene	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	g
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	g
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	annually	g
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	annually	g
Iron	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Fluoride	mg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Barium	µg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Methoxychlor	µg/L	grab	annually	---
2,4-D	µg/L	grab	annually	---
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	grab	annually	---
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants excluding asbestos	µg/L	grab	semiannually	h
Visual Observations	---	---	monthly	i
Bifenthrin	µg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Cyfluthrin	µg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Permethrin	µg/L	grab	semiannually	---

Footnotes for Table E-6

a. Algal biomass or Chlorophyll a samples shall be collected by obtaining scrapings from the substrate. This will be a measure of benthic algae, rather than algae in the water column. Percent cover shall also be reported. Algal biomass monitoring shall be conducted concurrently with bioassessment monitoring.

b. The Permittee shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring as outlined in section 5. For the *Pimephales promelas* reproduction endpoint, the results shall be reported as "Pass or Fail" and "% Effect." Receiving water and effluent toxicity testing shall be performed on the same day or as close to concurrently as possible.

c. USEPA Method 1631E, with a quantification level of 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury, unless another 40 CFR 136 method is sufficiently sensitive.

d. USEPA Method 1613 shall be used to analyze TCDD equivalents.

e. The 40 CFR Part 136 method for phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and for TCDD equivalents, requires samples to be collected in glass sample containers to avoid interference, which can lead to artifacts and/or elevated baselines in gas chromatograms. Sample collection must be performed using glass sample containers for all phthalate esters, including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents, unless analytical methods for these pollutants in 40 CFR Part 136 specify that other means of sample collection are approved.

f. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using USEPA method 608.3. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using method 1668c, or an equivalent method in 40 CFR 136 and an ELAP-certified lab is available to conduct the analysis of the alternative method. USEPA recommends that until a USEPA method for PCBs as congeners is incorporated into 40 CFR part 136, permittees should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) USEPA method 608 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for assessing compliance with WQBELs established using the WLAs, and (2) USEPA method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 41 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes.

g. Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (USEPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the Permittee received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).

h. The list of priority pollutants is provided at 40 CFR part 131.36.

i. Visual observations of the receiving water such as the presence of odor, foams, color, or trash shall be recorded for each receiving water location.

End of Footnotes for Table E-6

8.2. *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* Monitoring

8.2.1. Monitoring Locations RSW-003D - Stream Flow and Rainfall Monitoring

To determine the dry- and wet-weather flow conditions in the receiving water, on the days that effluent is sampled for salts, the Permittee shall report the average daily flow collected from an existing stream flow gauging station in Calleguas Creek, Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) station 805, located at the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI). For the purposes of this permit, this station is also known as RSW-003D. The Permittee shall also report the total daily rainfall from the rain gauge located at VCWPD rainfall station 505 CSUCI, which is located at the same place as the flow gauging station. The stream flow and rainfall gauging stations are operated and maintained by the VCWPD. The required stream flow and rainfall data are available online at http://www.vcwatershed.net/fws/.

Section 7.1.4 of the Order defines dry weather as the condition in the receiving water when the flows are below the 86th percentile of the flow (<27 cubic feet per second) and there was no measurable precipitation (<0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours. The rainfall precipitation shall be obtained from an existing rainfall gauging station (VCWPD Station 505 CSUCI) located at CSUCI. If the gauging stations are not operational, or if the VCWPD has not published final or provisional data for Station 805 or Station 505 for days on which an effluent sample was collected, an estimated average daily flow and estimated rainfall amount may be submitted with the monthly report with an accompanying explanation in the compliance discussion section of the report. However, a revised report shall be submitted once the data becomes available. The stream flow and rainfall monitoring requirements are specified below:

Table E-7. TMDL Stream Flow and Rainfall Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Average Daily Flow	cubic feet per second (cfs)	On-line data	daily
Total Daily Rainfall	inches	On-line data	daily

8.2.2. Monitoring Locations RSW-004D - Stream Flow and Salts Monitoring

To determine if the dry-weather AMELs will be reduced or increased during each subsequent calendar year, the Permittee shall report the receiving water data gathered at the base of the Conejo subwatershed at RSW-004D as follows:

Table E-8. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Total flow	cfs	calculation	quarterly	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	a

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	a
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	a

Footnotes for Table E-8

a. In lieu of duplicative sampling, the Discharger may submit the grab sample data from the Calleguas Creek TMDL watershed monitoring program that was collected using approved test methods in 40 CFR part 136, for NPDES compliance determination purposes.

End of Footnotes for Table E-8

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Watershed Monitoring

9.1.1. The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Calleguas Creek Watershed are to evaluate and assess:

a. compliance with receiving water quality objectives;

b. trends in surface water quality;

c. impacts to beneficial uses;

d. data needs for modeling contaminants of concern;

e. water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed;

f. the health of the biological community;

g. whether the goals of the TMDLs are being attained; and

h. mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters.

9.1.2. Calleguas Creek TMDLs Monitoring Requirements

The Permittee shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program developed by stakeholders and initiated in 2008. The Discharger shall monitor the receiving water in coordination with the stakeholders of the Calleguas Creek Watershed following the procedures included in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)* that was approved by the Executive Officer.

To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, revisions to the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements may be made under the direction of USEPA and the Los Angeles Water Board.

9.1.3. Bioassessment Monitoring Program

In coordination with interested stakeholders in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, the Permittee shall conduct annual instream bioassessment monitoring in the

spring/summer (unless an alternate sampling period is approved by the Executive Officer) and include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages, the community structure of the instream algal assemblages (benthic diatoms and soft-bodied algae), chlorophyll a and biomass for instream algae, and physical habitat assessment at the random monitoring stations designated by the Calleguas Creek Watershed Monitoring Program.

a. This program shall be implemented by appropriately trained staff. Alternatively, a professional subcontractor qualified to conduct bioassessments may be selected to perform the bioassessment work for the Permittee. Analyses of the results of the bioassessment monitoring program, along with photographs of the monitoring site locations taken during sample collection, shall be submitted in the corresponding annual report. If another stakeholder, or interested party in the watershed subcontracts a qualified professional to conduct bioassessment monitoring during the same season and at the same location as specified in the MRP, then the Permittee may, in lieu of duplicative sampling, submit the data, a report interpreting the data, photographs of the site, and related QA/QC documentation in the corresponding annual report.

b. The Permittee must provide a copy of their Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Bioassessment Monitoring Program to the Los Angeles Water Board upon request. The document must contain step-by-step field, laboratory and data entry procedures as well as related QA/QC procedures. The SOP must also include specific information about each bioassessment program including: assessment program description, its organization and the responsibilities of all its personnel; assessment project description and objectives; qualifications of all personnel; and the type of training each member has received.

c. Field sampling must conform to the SOP established in the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program's (SWAMP) *Standard Operating Procedures for the Collection of Field Data for Bioassessment of California Wadeable Streams: Benthic Macroinvertebrates, Algae, and Physical Habitat*. Field crews shall be trained on aspects of the protocol and appropriate safety issues. All field data and sample Chain of Custody (COC) forms must be examined for completion and gross errors. Field inspections shall be planned with random visits and shall be performed by the Permittee or an independent auditor. These visits shall report on all aspects of the field procedure with corrective action occurring immediately.

d. A taxonomic identification laboratory shall process the biological samples that usually consist of subsampling organisms, enumerating and identifying taxonomic groups and entering the information into an electronic format. The Los Angeles Water Board may require QA/QC documents from the taxonomic laboratories and examine their records regularly. Intra-laboratory QA/QC for subsampling, taxonomic validation and corrective actions shall be conducted

and documented. Biological laboratories shall also maintain reference collections, vouchered specimens (the Permittee may request the return of their sample voucher collections) and remnant collections. The laboratory should participate in an (external) laboratory taxonomic validation program at a recommended level of 10% or 20%. External QA/QC may be arranged through the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Aquatic Bioassessment Laboratory located in Rancho Cordova, California.

9.1.4. The Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board may modify the Monitoring and Reporting Program to accommodate the watershed-wide monitoring.

9.2. Tertiary Filter Treatment Bypasses

9.2.1. During any day that filters are bypassed, the Permittee shall monitor the effluent daily for BOD, suspended solids, settleable solids, and oil and grease, until it is demonstrated that the filter "bypass" has not caused an adverse impact on the receiving water.

9.2.2. The Permittee shall maintain chronological log of tertiary filter treatment process bypasses, to include the following:

a. Date and time of bypass start and end;

b. Total duration time; and,

c. Estimated total volume bypassed.

9.2.3. The Permittee shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board staff by telephone within 24 hours of a filter bypass event.

9.2.4. The Permittee shall submit a written report to the Los Angeles Water Board, according to the corresponding monthly self-monitoring report schedule. The report shall include, at a minimum, the information from the chronological log. Results from the daily effluent monitoring, required by 9.2.1. above, shall be verbally reported to the Los Angeles Water Board as the results become available and submitted as part of the monthly SMR.

9.3. Monitoring of Volumetric Data for Wastewater and Recycled Water

The Discharger shall monitor for the following:

9.3.1. Influent: The monthly total volume of wastewater collected and treated by the wastewater treatment plant.

9.3.2. Production: The monthly volume of wastewater treated, specifying the level of treatment.

9.3.3. Discharge: The monthly volume of treated wastewater discharged to specific water bodies as categorized in Section 3.2.3 of the Recycled Water Policy. The level of treatment shall also be specified.

9.3.4. Reuse: The monthly volume of recycled water distributed, and annual volume of treated wastewater distributed for beneficial use in compliance with California

Code of Regulations, Title 22 in each of the use categories specified in Section 3.2.4 of the Recycled Water Policy.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

10.1.2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

10.1.3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled Summary of Non-Compliance which discusses the compliance record and the 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 discharge requirements, all excursions of effluent limitations, and other noncompliance issues, including, but not limited to a report of any odor complaints that demonstrate noncompliance with odor prohibitions (section 6.1.2.b), a report of any power outage or use or failure of alternate power source (section 6.3.4.c), and the resolution of any non-compliance.

10.1.4. The Permittee shall inform the Los Angeles Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

10.2. Calleguas Creek TMDL Reporting Requirements

The Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Monitoring Plan (CCWTMP) is designed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of multiple TMDLs within the Calleguas Creek watershed. The CCWTMP was created to better facilitate a coordinated monitoring effort where multiple TMDL monitoring requirements could be addressed via a single program that would carry out and manage all aspects of the monitoring activities. The TMDLs in this watershed include the Calleguas Creek *Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL*, *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL*, *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*, *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL*, and *Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL*. This monitoring program has been developed to integrate new TMDL monitoring efforts as TMDLs are adopted and/or special study monitoring efforts are required.

As specified in Table E-9, the Permittee shall submit annual reports providing the monitoring data collected during the calendar year, as well as an interpretation of the significance of the results with respect to the health of the watershed. Annual Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Compliance Monitoring Reports prepared by the Stakeholders Implementing TMDLs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board by December 31 of each year.

10.3. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

10.3.1. The Permittee shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal when there are planned service interruptions for electronic submittals.

10.3.2. The Permittee shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 through 9. The Permittee shall submit monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Permittee samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the SMR. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with the limitations set forth in this Order.

10.3.3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-9. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Order effective date	All	Submit with monthly SMR
Daily	Order effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following Order effective date or on Order effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following Order effective date or on Order effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	By the 15th day of the third month after the month of sampling

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 to March 31 April 1 to June 30 July 1 to September 30 October 1 to December 31	June 15 September 15 December 15 March 15
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 to June 30 July 1 to December 31	September 15 March 15
Annually	January 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 to December 31	April 30
Annually (CCWTMP)	January 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 to December 31	December 31
Annually (Volumetric Reporting)	Order effective date	January 1 to December 31	April 30
Annually (Pretreatment Program)	January 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 to December 31	April 30

10.3.4. **Reporting Protocols.** The Permittee shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR part 136. The Permittee 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. 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. Permittees 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 Permittee to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

10.3.5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and in Section 7 of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board, the Permittee 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 RL.

10.3.6. The Permittee shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Permittee 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 Permittee 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 Permittee shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

b. The Permittee 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.

10.4. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs are USEPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring.

10.5. Other Reports

10.5.1. The Permittee shall report the results of any special studies, chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, PMP, and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions – section 6.3 of the Order. The Permittee shall submit reports in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection 10.3. above.

10.5.2. Hauling Reports

a. If wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the reporting period, the following shall be reported:

i. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

ii. Name and either the address or the State registration number for each hauler of wastes (or the method of transport if other than by hauling); and

iii. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of wastes.

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

10.5.3. Annual Summary Report

By April 30th of each year, the Permittee shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's influent/effluent analytical results and receiving water monitoring data. The annual report shall contain an overview of any plans for upgrades to the treatment plant's collection system, the treatment processes, the outfall system, or any changes that may affect the quality of the effluent. If no plant expansion or new treatment units are planned in a calendar year, the annual report shall so state. The Permittee shall submit annual reports to the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with the requirements described in subsection 10.3.6 above.

Each annual monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled *Reasonable Potential Analysis* which discusses whether reasonable potential was triggered for pollutants which do not have a final effluent limitation in the NPDES permit. This section shall contain the following statement: "The analytical results for this sampling period did/ did not trigger reasonable potential." If reasonable potential was triggered, then the following information shall also be provided:

a. A list of the pollutant(s) that triggered reasonable potential.

b. The Basin Plan or California Toxics Rule (CTR) criteria that was exceeded for each given pollutant.

c. The concentration of the pollutant(s).

d. The test method used to analyze the sample.

e. The date and time of sample collection.

10.5.4. The Permittee shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this Order, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.

10.5.5. Technical Report on Preventive and Contingency Plans

The Permittee is required to file with the Los Angeles Water Board a technical report on preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events within 90 days after the effective date of this Order. The technical report shall:

a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks, and pipes should be considered.

b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.

c. Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

d. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

10.5.6. Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan:

The Permittee shall update their Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan), as specified in section 6.3.4.b. of the Order.

10.5.7. Annual Volumetric Reporting of Wastewater and Recycled Water

The Discharger shall electronically submit annual volumetric reports to the State Water Board by April 30th each year covering data collected during the previous calendar year using the State Water Board's GeoTracker website (www.geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov) under the site-specific global identification number NPD100051993. The annual volumetric report shall include information specified in section 9.3, above. A report upload confirmation from the GeoTracker data system, or other indication of completed submittals, shall be included in the annual summary report and submitted to CIWQS.

10.5.8. Annual Pretreatment Reporting

The Permittee shall electronically submit annual pretreatment reports to the Los Angeles Water Board and to the USEPA Region 9 by April 30th of each year, covering data collected during the previous calendar year, in accordance with the Pretreatment Reporting Requirements (Attachment I).

10.5.9. Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

The Permittee shall update and submit an initial investigation TRE work plan consistent with section 5.6 of the MRP to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective.

10.5.10. Recycled Water Feasibility Investigation Study

The Permittee shall submit a feasibility investigation consistent with section 4.3 of the Order as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next order cycle.

10.5.11. Temperature Fluctuation Study Work Plan

The Discharger shall submit a Temperature Fluctuation Study Work Plan for Executive Officer approval within 120 days of the effective date of this Order, consistent with Section 6.3.2. of the Order.

10.5.12. pH Fluctuation Study Work Plan

The Discharger shall submit a pH Fluctuation Study Work Plan for Executive Officer approval within 120 days of the effective date of this Order, consistent with Section 6.3.3. of the Order.

10.5.12. New Wastewater Treatment Unit or Plant Expansion

If the Discharger plans to install new treatment units or expand the wastewater treatment plant, the Discharger shall submit an antidegradation analysis and engineering report along with an installation schedule to the Los Angeles Water Board, at least 120 days in advance of such proposed changes . If no plant expansions or new treatment units are planned in a given calendar year, the Discharger shall include a statement in the annual report.

10.5.13. Emergency Communications Protocol

The Discharger shall submit an emergency communications protocol to the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of the effective date of the Order including specific outreach elements, such as mass emails and telephone calls to residents in the communities surrounding the plant, as specified in section 6.3.6.a of the Order.

ATTACHMENT F. FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 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. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared in 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.

1. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4A560112001
Discharger	City of Thousand Oaks
Name of Facility	Hill Canyon Treatment Plant including its associated wastewater collection system and outfalls
Facility Address	9600 Santa Rosa Road Camarillo, CA 93012 Ventura County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Tim Mooney, Plant Superintendent (805) 491-8141, trmooney@toaks.org
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	John Matthew Minkel, Deputy Public Works Director (805) 498-4011, jminkel@toaks.org
Mailing Address	2100 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Thousand Oaks, CA 93012
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Yes
Recycling Requirements	Producer/User
Facility Permitted Flow	14 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	14 MGD
Watershed	Calleguas Creek Watershed
Receiving Water	North Fork Arroyo Conejo
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

1.1. The City of Thousand Oaks (hereafter City, Discharger, or Permittee) owns a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) comprised of the Hill Canyon Treatment Plant (Hill Canyon TP or Facility) and its associated wastewater collection system and outfall. For the purposes of this Order, references to the "Permittee" or "Discharger" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Permittee herein.

1.2. The Facility discharges wastewater to the North Fork Arroyo Conejo, a water of the United States, within the Calleguas Creek Watershed. The Permittee was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2019-0137 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) No. CA0056294, which became effective on January 1, 2020, and expired on December 31, 2024.

1.3. Regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to 40 CFR 122.6(d) and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and applied for reissuance of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on June 20, 2024. Supplemental information was requested by the Los Angeles Water Board on July 22, 2024, and received on August 22, 2024. The application was deemed complete on August 30, 2024. A site visit was conducted on February 27, 2025, to observe operations and to collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions. Staff observed that the City of Thousand Oaks' staff were experimenting with a new product, MicroC 2000, to see if they obtain better results in the bioreactors' denitrification process. Attachment B-1 provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

2.1.1. The Hill Canyon TP is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant with a dry weather design capacity of 14 MGD, serves an estimated population of 130,000 people, and receives wastewater from the City of Thousand Oaks. The City of Thousand Oaks' wastewater collection system conveys raw wastewater to the Hill Canyon TP via two main gravity sewer lines, Unit W and Unit Y (also known as South Influent and North Influent, respectively). Both structures are metered and are located below grade within a vault. The Hill Canyon TP generates an average monthly flow of 8.8 MGD tertiary-treated wastewater. The Hill Canyon TP also captures stormwater collected on the premises and mixes it with the domestic wastewater for treatment at the Hill Canyon TP.

2.1.2. The wastewater is a mixture of domestic wastewater and industrial wastewater that is pre-treated pursuant to 40 CFR part 403, regulated under the City of Thousand Oaks's pretreatment program, approved by USEPA on June 2, 1982, with concurrence of the Los Angeles Water Board. The City of Thousand Oaks's

Sewer Use Ordinance is incorporated into Title 10 of the City's Municipal Code. In April 2020, the City of Thousand Oaks initiated a local limits evaluation and is currently in the process of updating its pretreatment local limits and Sewer Use Ordinance. On November 14, 2023, the City of Thousand Oaks submitted a statement of basis for a Local Limits and Sewer Use Ordinance update to the Los Angeles Water Board for review. On May 28, 2024, the Los Angeles Water Board staff provided comments to the City of Thousand Oaks regarding the substantial changes that were being proposed to the local limits and SUO. On September 10, 2024, the City of Thousand Oaks submitted proposed revisions. The Los Angeles Water Board staff provided additional comments on October 9, 2024. The City of Thousand Oaks modified its draft Sewer Use Ordinance in response to the comments provided. On June 18, 2025, the Los Angeles Water Board staff conducted a Pretreatment Compliance Inspection (PCI) of the City of Thousand Oaks' pretreatment program. On June 24, 2025, the City of Thousand Oaks published a Notice of Public Hearing in the Ventura County Star for the July 8, 2025, City of Thousand Oaks' City Council Meeting. On July 8, 2025, the City of Thousand Oaks adopted the Amended Sewer Use Ordinance to incorporate changes in its local limits. On November 13, 2025, the Los Angeles Water Board approved the City's substantial Pretreatment Program modification. During the last permit cycle, one of the significant industrial users (SIUs), Multilayer Prototypes stopped discharging to the Hill Canyon TP because it closed its business on November 7, 2022. Currently, the Hill Canyon TP receives waste from 4 SIUs: Teledyne Scientific & Imaging, Amgen, Inc., Skyworks Hillcrest, and Skyworks Lawrence. The SIUs contribute approximately 0.72 MGD of industrial wastewater annually to the Hill Canyon TP. The City also has a fats, oils, and grease (FOG) program and conducts inspections of its restaurants every two years. The Hill Canyon TP has also been accepting FOG since 2007, from haulers who submit a non-hazardous manifest, and use the FOG in the anaerobic digesters to increase the production of methane and produce renewable energy through the use of an internal combustion engine at the Hill Canyon TP.

2.1.3. Treatment at the Hill Canyon TP begins with preliminary screening. The North Influent line has a rock trap, located downstream of the north meter structure, designed to capture rocks in the wastewater influent and prevent damage to downstream treatment components. The North Influent and South Influent lines have screens to remove heavy debris, rags, and trash. Grit is removed by funnel-shaped equipment and is collected in a hopper. In the south headworks section of the plant, ferric chloride is added to reduce the formation of hydrogen sulfide gas. In the primary clarifiers, solids are settled out, thickened, and returned to the anaerobic digesters for additional treatment. Primary-treated wastewater is sent to the splitter box, where Metalsorb PCZ is added to the treatment process to reduce copper and nickel concentrations, just prior to entering the biological nutrient removal (BNR) bioreactor basins. Approximately 5.5 gallons of the chemical are dosed over a 24-hour period to achieve the partial removal of ionized heavy metals in wastewater.

2.1.4. In the Secondary Clarification treatment stage, wastewater that has received primary clarification enters the activated sludge basins to undergo nitrogen removal using the Modified Ludzak-Ettinger (MLE) process. Glycerin is added to enhance the denitrification process in the anoxic zone of the bioreactors. Wastewater that has undergone the nitrification/denitrification process is sent to Secondary Clarifier No. 2 or 3. Secondary Clarifier No.1 has been decommissioned and is currently being used for onsite stormwater retention prior to redirecting the captured stormwater for treatment. Secondary treated wastewater is then sent to the tertiary filters for further treatment.

2.1.5. Equalization Basins, depicted as the yellow polygon in the upper left corner of the process diagram, are used at the Hill Canyon TP to store wastewater to allow for adjustments of flow of primary clarifier effluent to the MLE process and/or headworks throughout the day. The Discharger captures stormwater runoff onsite, stores it in the flow equalization basin, and treats the comingled stormwater on the premises through its NPDES permit. Equalization basins help the system run closer to a steady state condition.

2.1.6. Tertiary Filtration. The filtration process is used to remove or reduce suspended or colloidal matter from a liquid stream. Filters remove the solids that the secondary sedimentation process did not remove, thereby improving the disinfection efficiency and reliability. The Hill Canyon TP has ten multi-media tertiary filters (anthracite, sand and gravel). Filter backwash water is sent to a holding tank, then to a spillway and back to the flow equalization basins.

2.1.7. Chlorination. The tertiary filtered effluent is dosed with Ammonium Sulfate and Sodium Hypochlorite to form a chloramine, for disinfection, in the chlorine contact chamber. The disinfecting agent remains in contact with the effluent for approximately two and a half hours to destroy bacteria, pathogens, and viruses, and to minimize algal growth.

2.1.8. Dechlorination. Prior to discharge to North Fork Arroyo Conejo, sodium bisulfite is added to the treated effluent to remove residual chlorine.

2.1.9. Solids handling. Solids are reduced by three parallel mesophillic anaerobic digesters. Grit, rags, and screenings from the headworks are hauled off-site for disposal in a landfill. Sludge from secondary clarifiers is either pumped to the MLE process (return activated sludge) or to the screw press for dewatering. Sludge from the belt press is either sun dried at the Hill Canyon TP and hauled away, or is hauled directly off the screw press to either of the following facilities: 1) South Kern Industrial Center (SKIC) in Taft, California or 2) Liberty Composting in Lost Hills, California.

2.1.10. Alternate Power Source. The Hill Canyon TP has two diesel generators that can run the Hill Canyon TP in case of an electrical power outage. Each generator is capable of powering the Facility independently, anywhere between six to ten days, depending on how much fuel is stored onsite and based on the 50 gal/hr generator diesel consumption rate. The Hill Canyon TP typically stores between 7,000 to 10,000 gallons of diesel in its 15,000-gallon storage tank. City of

Thousand Oaks staff do not fill the fuel storage tank to capacity because they have found that in the past when that was done the diesel coagulated.

2.2. Discharge Point and Receiving Waters

The Hill Canyon TP discharges tertiary-treated municipal wastewater to North Fork Arroyo Conejo. The final effluent discharge flow is measured using a sharp-crested trapezoidal weir and ultrasonic level sensor.

Treated effluent is discharged from the plant to surface waters at the following discharge point:

Discharge Point 005: Discharge to North Fork Arroyo Conejo (approximate coordinates: Latitude 34.213201º, Longitude -118.9211516º).

Receiving Waters: North Fork Arroyo Conejo is a tributary of Calleguas Creek. North Fork Arroyo Conejo flows into Conejo Creek, which then flows into Calleguas Creek Reach 3, Reach 2, and Reach 1 (Mugu Lagoon). During dry weather (May 1 – October 31), the primary sources of flow in the receiving waters downstream of the discharge point include the Hill Canyon TP effluent and other NPDES-permitted discharges, including urban runoff conveyed through the municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4). Calleguas Creek, including North Fork Arroyo Conejo, is a water of the United States that receives stormwater, urban runoff, and treated wastewater. North Fork Arroyo Conejo is unlined near the point of discharge. Groundwater recharge may occur incidentally in unlined areas of North Fork Arroyo Conejo, Conejo Creek, and Calleguas Creek, where the underlying sediments may be transmissive to water as well as pollutants.

The Discharger does not hold separate individual WDRs for water recycling. Instead, the Camrosa Water District reuses disinfected tertiary-treated water that was discharged from the Hill Canyon TP to North Fork Arroyo Conejo, through a separate Water Rights Permit No. 20952, issued by the State Water Board Division of Water Rights on February 6, 1998, to the City of Thousand Oaks. This Water Rights permit allows the City of Thousand Oaks to provide water for delivery to the Camrosa Water District for subsequent use; allows Camrosa Water District to divert water from Conejo Creek and after subsequent treatment, use it for irrigation purposes within the service areas of Camrosa Water District and Pleasant Valley County Water District (PVCWD); approves the use of 21.7 cubic feet per second (cfs), up to a maximum annual quantity of 15,683 acre-feet, of diverted water for irrigation use; and, specifies that 2.0 cfs must be left in the creek to account for channel losses and another 2 cfs must be left in the creek for maintenance and protection of fish and wildlife under Waste Water Change Petition WW-6. On May 18, 2012, the State Water Board's Division of Water Rights issued Amended Permit for Diversion and Use of Water Permit 20952, allowing an additional 4 cfs, by direct diversion from January 1 through December 31, until December 31, 2025, as long as the flow in the creek is 6 cfs or more (including the 2 cfs dedicated to fish and wildlife). On May 28, 2013, the Discharger entered into the *Agreement Between the City of Thousand Oaks and the Camrosa Water District for the Beneficial Use of Water Pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Water Right Decision* 1638 (Agreement). Some of the terms of Agreement include: a term of forty

years beginning on the effective date of the agreement; the City of Thousand Oaks agrees to operate the city measurement station at its sole expense; Camrosa Water District agrees to operate and maintain the Camrosa Diversion, Camrosa Storage Ponds, and the related pump station at the storage ponds at Camrosa Water District's own expense; Camrosa Water District agrees to operate and maintain the PVCWD Pipeline at Camrosa Water District's own expense. Camrosa Water District agrees to use reasonable diligence in providing surplus water not needed by Camrosa to the PVCWD.

The watershed supports a diversity of wildlife. Threatened and endangered species such as the peregrine falcon, least tern, light-footed clapper rail, and the brown pelican are found in Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order Number R4-2019-0137 for discharges from Discharge Point 005 (Monitoring Location EFF-005) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order collected from July 1, 2019, to November 30, 2025, are presented in Table F-2.

Table F-2. Effluent Limitations in Order No. R4-2019-0137 and Historic Monitoring Data at EFF-005

Constituent Name	Units	Average Monthly Effluent Limit	Average Weekly Effluent Limit	Maximum Daily Effluent Limit	Instantaneous Minimum & Maximum Effluent Limit	Maximum Monthly Average Reported	Maximum Weekly Average Reported	Maximum Daily Reported	Instantaneous Minimum & Maximum Reported
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	20	30	45	--	2.2	---	7.1	---
$BOD_5$20°C Removal Efficiency	%	≥85	--	--	--	99.3	---	99.5	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	15	40	45	--	0.7	---	1.7	---
TSS Removal Efficiency	%	≥85	--	--	--	99.7	--	99.9	---
Oil & Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	--	<0.6	--	5.1	---
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	--	0.3	--	<0.1	--	<0.1	---
pH	pH Unit	--	--	--	6.5 - 8.5	--	--	--	Min: 6.6 Max: 7.2
Temperature	°F	--	--	86	--	--	--	83	--
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	pCi/L	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15	--	--	--	<0.85	--	3.98 ±2.87	--
Uranium	pCi/L	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gross Beta/photon emitters	millirem/ year	4	--	--	--	<4	--	<4	--
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	2	5	10	--	2	---	10	---
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	--	--	0.1	--	<0.1	--	2.6	---
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	23	2.2 (7 Day Median)	---	240	<1.8	---	79	---
Total Dissolved Solids (wet-weather)	mg/L	850	---	---	---	636	---	775	---

Constituent Name	Units	Average Monthly Effluent Limit	Average Weekly Effluent Limit	Maximum Daily Effluent Limit	Instantaneous Minimum & Maximum Effluent Limit	Maximum Monthly Average Reported	Maximum Weekly Average Reported	Maximum Daily Reported	Instantaneous Minimum & Maximum Reported
Total Dissolved Solids (dry-weather)	lbs/day	99,250	--	--	--	45,349	--	85,639	--
Chloride (wet-weather)	mg/L	150	--	--	--	137	--	160	--
Chloride (dry-weather)	lbs/day	17,500	--	--	--	10,161	--	15,117	--
Sulfate (wet-weather)	mg/L	250	--	--	--	147	--	275	--
Sulfate (dry-weather)	lbs/day	29,200	--	--	--	9,861	--	12,537	--
Boron (wet-weather)	mg/L	1.0	--	--	--	0.4	--	0.5	--
Boron (dry-weather)	lbs/day	120	---	---	---	29.8	---	40.4	---
Total Ammonia	mg/L	3.1	--	5.6	--	1.5	--	2.7	---
Total ammonia	lbs/day	---	---	5.1 x Q	---	112	---	225	---
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	9	--	--	--	7.7	--	9	--
Nitrate as N	mg/L	9	--	--	--	7.6	--	9	--
Nitrite-N (as N)	mg/L	0.9	--	--	--	<0.01	--	<0.01	--
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	--	--	--	0.05	--	0.34	--
Copper	µg/L	6	--	9	--	3.3	--	16	--
Nickel	µg/L	153	--	231	--	2.4	--	3.9	--
Mercury	lbs/day	0.022	--	--	--	0.0005	--	0.019	--
Cyanide	µg/L	4.2	--	8.5	--	<1.5	--	6.4	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	4	---	---	---	<2.3	---	2.5	---
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014	---	0.025	---	<0.001	---	<0.004	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.1	---	0.1	---	<0.003	---	<0.005	---
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect (Test of Significant Toxicity, (TST))	Pass	--	Pass or % Effect <50	--	Monthly Median 1 Fails 54 Passes	--	Monthly Median Percent Effect: 33.89%	--
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00059	--	0.0012	--	<0.5	--	<0.5	--

Constituent Name	Units	Average Monthly Effluent Limit	Average Weekly Effluent Limit	Maximum Daily Effluent Limit	Instantaneous Minimum & Maximum Effluent Limit	Maximum Monthly Average Reported	Maximum Weekly Average Reported	Maximum Daily Reported	Instantaneous Minimum & Maximum Reported
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.00084	--	0.0017	--	<0.0027	--	<0.0027	--
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.00059	--	0.0012	--	<0.0018	--	<0.0018	--
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00059	--	0.0012	--	<0.0028	--	<0.0028	--
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00014	--	0.00028	--	<0.0017	--	<0.0017	--
PCBs	µg/L	0.00017	--	0.00034	--	<0.5	--	<0.5	--
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00016	--	0.00033	--	<1	--	<1	--

TDS, chloride, and sulfate have both dry and wet weather effluent limitations. Dry weather was defined as when the flow rate recorded in Calleguas Creek at Ventura County Watershed Protection Agency Station 805 (Station 805) is less than the 86th percentile flow of the receiving water. The 86th percentile flow was determined to be 31 cubic feet per second (cfs). The Discharger reported a 23 cfs flow rate at Station 805 on February 15, 2024. However, the actual flow at Station 805 was 44 cfs on the date the maximum sulfate concentration was recorded. Since the flow rate on February 15, 2024, was above 31 cfs, the wet-weather effluent limitation was applicable; and the high concentration recorded on February 15, 2024, is considered an effluent limitation exceedance. In contrast, the dates on which the maximum concentration for chloride was recorded coincided with a flow rate of 23 cfs at Station 805 on October 7, 2021; 3.6 cfs on January 6, 2022; 1 cfs on August 4, 2022; and, 0.52 cfs on October 6, 2022. Since the flow rate on October 7, 2021, January 6, 2022, August 4, 2022, and October 6, 2022, were below 31 cfs, the wet-weather effluent limitation was not applicable; therefore, the high chloride concentration recorded on October 7, 2021, January 6, 2022, August 4, 2022, and October 6, 2022, were not considered effluent limitation exceedances. The total coliform value was not considered an exceedance because the total number of coliform bacteria did not exceed the average monthly effluent limitation more than once in a 30-day period and the 7-day median did not exceed the average weekly effluent limitation.

2.4. Compliance Summary

Based on the monitoring data collected from July 1, 2019, to November 30, 2025, the Discharger was able to meet all effluent limitations except for the effluent limitation for copper, cyanide, residual chlorine, sulfate, and chronic toxicity as summarized in Table F-3.

Table F-3. Summary of Violations

Violation Date	Parameter	Reported Value	Permit Limit	Units
4/16/2020	Copper	16	9 Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL)	µg/L
4/16/2020	Copper	1.2	0.7 MDEL	lbs/day
2/28/2021	Copper	9	6 AMEL	µg/L
5/31/2022	Copper	6.9	6 AMEL	µg/L
12/31/2020	Cyanide	4.4	4.2 AMEL	µg/L
8/31/2021	Cyanide	6.4	4.2 AMEL	µg/L
07/12/2022	Residual Chlorine	2.6	0.1 MDEL	mg/L
2/15/2024	Sulfate	275	250 AMEL	mg/L
5/20/2020	Chronic Toxicity (C. dubia Reproduction endpoint)	Fail, 33.89% effect	Pass Monthly Median Effluent Limit (MMEL)	TST
11/21/2025	Total coliform	280	240 MDEL	MPN/100 mL

Copper, Cyanide, and Total Residual Chlorine:

On December 6, 2022, the Los Angeles Water Board issued Settlement Offer No. R4-2022-0266 addressing the four copper, two cyanide, and one residual chlorine effluent limitation exceedances that occurred between April 2020 and July 2022. On December 12, 2022, the Permittee agreed to pay the penalties required by California Water Code section 13385 in the sum of $18,000 (Expedited Payment Amount) which shall be deemed payment in full of any civil liability pursuant to California Water Code sections 13385 and 13385.1, for $18,000.

A summary of each mandatory minimum penalty is listed below:

Copper: In April 2020 the copper MDEL and AMEL were exceeded, but the cause could not be determined. Pretreatment staff were notified to investigate potential businesses that may have discharged high concentrations of copper. Operations staff reviewed the treatment process and increased the dosage of *Metalsorb* (the chemical used at the Facility to remove metals from the wastewater). In February 2021 and in May 2022, the contract lab did not notify the Discharger of the copper results in time for the Discharger to collect additional samples within the same month of the initial sample. The City of Thousand Oaks lab staff met with operations staff after each exceedance; increased the amount of *Metalsorb* added to the treatment system,

thereby precipitating out more dissolved copper from the effluent; collected additional samples the following month; and demonstrated compliance with the copper limit the following month.

Cyanide: In December 2020 and August 2021, the contract lab did not notify the Discharger of the cyanide results in time for the Discharger to collect additional samples within the same month of the initial sample. The City of Thousand Oaks lab staff contacted the contract lab and directed them to properly institute safeguards to improve their notification procedures and prevent events like this one from happening again. The City of Thousand Oaks investigated the cyanide exceedances, but could not find the cause. City lab staff also collected weekly samples during the month that followed each exceedance and demonstrated compliance with the AMEL in January 2021 and September 2021.

Total Residual Chlorine: In July 2022, the total residual chlorine maximum daily effluent limit was exceeded when a third-party consultant was making modifications to the Hill Canyon TP's computer-based Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and inadvertently shut off the sodium bisulfite pumps. The pumps remained off for approximately two minutes and 10 seconds. Staff manually switched the pumps back on to correct the error made by the third part consultant and the SCADA system was corrected.

Chronic Toxicity Exceedances: In May 2020, the median monthly effluent chronic toxicity test result was "Fail," for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* species, which triggered accelerated chronic toxicity testing that began on May 28, 2020. The remaining three accelerated chronic toxicity tests were conducted in June 2020. Since all four accelerated test results were "Pass," a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) was not required and the Discharger returned to routine chronic toxicity monitoring in July 2020. Toxicity exceedances are not subject to mandatory minimum penalties, but they may be subject to other enforcement actions. No additional chronic toxicity exceedances have occurred in the effluent since May 2020.

Sulfate exceedance: On February 15, 2024, the average monthly effluent limitation for sulfate was exceeded. The Discharger had received preliminary information regarding the flow measurement at the gauging station 805 indicating that the flow was 23 cfs, indicative of dry weather conditions. The Discharger was unaware that Ventura County Watershed Protection Agency later revised the preliminary data to report a 44 cfs flow for February 15, 2024, indicative of wet weather conditions. The City of Thousand Oaks was unable to collect additional samples within the month to achieve compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation because they were not aware of the change in reported flow. The Enforcement Unit staff is evaluating the sulfate exceedance.

Total coliform exceedance: On November 21, 2025, the maximum daily effluent limitation for total coliform was exceeded. However, the total residual chlorine concentration in the chlorine contact chamber was 7.3 mg/L and the effluent *E.coli* sampling result was non-detect <1.8 MPN/100 mL. The City of Thousand Oaks

investigated the total coliform exceedance, but could not find the cause. The Enforcement Unit staff is evaluating the total coliform exceedance.

2.5 Planned Changes

There are currently no planned upgrades proposed by the Permittee.

3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

3.1. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge locations described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

3.2. 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).

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

3.3.1. Water Quality Control Plan

The Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), 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.

Beneficial uses applicable to relevant reaches of the North Fork Arroyo Conejo and Calleguas Creek are as follows:

Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Receiving Surface Waters

Discharge Point	Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD)	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
005	180701030104 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.64)	Calleguas Creek Reach 12 (North Fork Arroyo Conejo, upstream of the confluence with Arroyo Conejo)	Existing: Agricultural supply (AGR), ground water recharge (GWR), freshwater replenishment (FRSH), contact (REC-1) and non-contact water recreation (REC-2), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), wildlife habitat (WILD), and spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN) Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), (Note a).
005	180701030107 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.64)	Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Arroyo Conejo)	Intermittent: GWR, FRSH, WARM, REC-1, and REC-2. Existing: WARM and RARE Potential: MUN (Note a)
005	180701030105 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.12)	Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (Conejo Creek)	Existing: Industrial service supply (IND), industrial process supply (PROC), AGR, GWR, REC-1 (note b), REC-2, WARM, and WILD. Intermittent: none Potential: MUN (Note a).
005	180701030105 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.12)	Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (Conejo Creek)	Existing: IND, PROC, AGR, GWR, WARM, and WILD. Intermittent: REC-1(note b), and REC-2. Potential: MUN (Note a)
005	180701030107 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.12)	Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Calleguas Creek)	Existing: IND, PROC, AGR, GWR, REC-1 (note b), REC-2, WARM, WILD. Intermittent: none Potential: MUN (Note a)

Discharge Point	Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD)	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
005	180701030107 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.11)	Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (Calleguas Creek)	Existing: AGR, GWR, FRSH, REC-1, REC-2, WARM, cold freshwater habitat (COLD), WILD, rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE) (note c), and wetland habitat (WET). Intermittent: none Potential: MUN (Note a).
005	180701030107 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.11)	Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (Mugu Lagoon)	Existing: Navigation (NAV), REC-2, commercial and sport fishing (COMM) (note g), estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), WILD (note h), preservation of biological habitats (BIOL), RARE (notes c & d), migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR) (note e), SPWN (note e), shellfish harvesting (SHELL) (note g), and WET. Intermittent: None Potential: REC-1 (note f)
005	180701030107 (Hydro. Unit No. 403.11)	Calleguas Creek Estuary	Existing: REC-2, COMM, EST, WILD, RARE, MIGR, SPWN, WET. Potential: REC-1 (note f) and NAV

Footnotes for Table F-4

a. The potential municipal and domestic supply (p*MUN) beneficial use for the water body is consistent with the Sources of Drinking Water Policy (page 5-13 of the Basin Plan). However, the Los Angeles Water Board has only conditionally designated the MUN beneficial use. Therefore, the Los Angeles Water Board is not establishing effluent limitations based on the potential MUN designation at this time.

b. Whenever flow conditions are suitable.

c. Habitat of the Clapper Rail.

d. One or more rare species utilize all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.

e. Aquatic organisms utilize all bays, estuaries, lagoons and coastal wetlands, to a certain extent, for spawning and early development. This may include migration into areas which are heavily influenced by freshwater inputs.

f. Area is currently under the control of the U.S. Navy: swimming is prohibited.

g. Limited public access precludes full utilization.

h. Marine habitats of the Channel Islands and Mugu Lagoon serve as pinniped haul-out areas for one or more species (i.e., sea lions).

End of Footnotes for Table F-4

Beneficial uses of groundwater applicable to the relevant reaches of Calleguas Creek are as follows:

Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Ground Waters

Discharge Point	Basin Name	Beneficial Use(s)
005	Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley - Confined Aquifers DWR Basin No. 4-7	Existing: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), industrial service supply (IND), industrial process supply (PROC), and agricultural supply (AGR)
005	Pleasant Valley - Confined Aquifer DWR Basin No. 4-6	Existing: MUN, IND, PROC, and AGR
005	Pleasant Valley - Unconfined Aquifer DWR Basin No. 4-6	Potential: MUN Existing: IND, PROC, and AGR
005	Oxnard Plain Oxnard Forebay DWR Basin No. 4-4.02	Existing: MUN, IND, PROC, and AGR
005	Oxnard Plain - Confined Aquifer DWR Basin No. 4-4.02	Existing: MUN, IND, PROC, and AGR
005	Oxnard Plain Unconfined Aquifers DWR Basin No. 4-4.02	Existing: MUN and AGR Potential: IND

3.3.2. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. 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 amended on February 13, 2001, to correct typographical errors. On October 16, 2018, USEPA took final action to amend the Federal regulations to withdraw the lead freshwater acute and chronic aquatic life water quality criteria for the Los Angeles River and its tributaries because the State of California adopted, and USEPA approved, a site-specific criterion for those waterbodies. The lead criterion still applies to all other

waters. On December 17, 2024, USEPA amended the CTR to promulgate a final, revised statewide chronic freshwater selenium water quality criterion applicable to certain California waters to protect aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife from exposure to toxic levels of selenium, and the selenium criteria became effective on January 16, 2025. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants. This Order implements the NTR and CTR.

3.3.3. 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 USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Los Angeles Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA 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. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

3.3.4. Alaska Rule

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR section 131.21, 65 Federal Register 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA. This Order implements this rule by implementing standards developed after May 30, 2000, that have been approved by USEPA and/or implementing standards were in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000.

3.3.5. Compliance Schedule Policy

On April 15, 2008, the State Water Board adopted Resolution Number 2008-0025, *Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits* (Compliance Schedule Policy). The Compliance Schedule Policy became effective on December 17, 2008. The Compliance Schedule Policy is a statewide water quality control policy that authorizes compliance schedules in NPDES permits that implement CWA section 301(b)(1)(C). The Compliance Schedule Policy supersedes all existing provisions authorizing NPDES compliance schedules with the exception of: (1) existing compliance schedule provisions in Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plans in Regional Water Quality Control Plans; and (2) the provisions authorizing compliance schedules for California Toxics Rule criteria in the SIP.

3.3.6. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.

This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for individual pollutants. The TBELs consist of restrictions on BOD, TSS, and percent removal of BOD and TSS. Restrictions on BOD and TSS are discussed in section 4.2.2 of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum applicable federal technology-based requirements.

In addition, WQBELs more stringent than the applicable federal technology-based requirements have been scientifically derived where necessary to implement WQOs and protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. WQBELs are imposed at the level needed to prevent an excursion above water quality standards in the receiving water. The final effluent limitations for these pollutants and the methodology to calculate the WQBELs are described in additional detail in section 4.3.5 of the Fact Sheet.

3.3.7. Antidegradation Policy

Federal regulations at 40 CFR section 131.12 require 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 68-16 (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality 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. The permitted discharge and this Order are consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16, as discussed in section 4.4.2 of the Fact Sheet.

3.3.8. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. This Order complies with the anti-backsliding provisions by ensuring the effluent limitations are as stringent as those in the previous Order, unless one of the exceptions applies. The applicability of these requirements to this Order is discussed in detail in section 4.4.1 of this Fact Sheet.

3.3.9. Endangered Species Act Requirements

This Order prohibits 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 (ESA) (Fish and Game Code, sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16

USC sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent 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 ESA.

3.3.10. Water Rights

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

3.3.11. Domestic Water Quality

In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, 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. This Order promotes that policy by including effluent limitations for pollutants that have reasonable potential to exceed their respective maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

3.3.12. Water Recycling

In accordance with statewide policies concerning water reclamation (See, e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution Number 77-1 (*Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California*), and State Water Board Resolution Numbers 2009-0011, 2013-0003, and 2018-0057 (*Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy)).), the Los Angeles Water Board strongly encourages, wherever practicable, water recycling, water conservation, and use of stormwater and dry-weather urban runoff. The State Water Board adopted the Recycled Water Policy on February 3, 2009, and amended it most recently on December 11, 2018. The most recent amendments became effective on April 8, 2019. This Order implements the Recycled Water Policy by requiring annual reports of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent volumes, including treatment level, discharge type, and categories of reuse. These requirements are described in section 4.7.2 of this Fact Sheet.

This permit also requires the Permittee to investigate the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods for wastewater (such as groundwater injection), and/or capture and treatment of dry-weather urban runoff and stormwater. This requirement is described in section 4.7.1. of this Fact Sheet.

3.3.13. Monitoring and Reporting

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. 40 CFR section 122.44 requires all

NPDES permits to contain sufficient monitoring to demonstrate compliance with permit limitations. Water Code section 13383 authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports for discharges and proposed discharges. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

3.3.14. Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Requirements

Section 405 of the CWA and implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 503 require that producers of sewage sludge/biosolids meet certain reporting, handling, and use or disposal requirements. The state has not been delegated the authority by USEPA to implement this program. The Permittee is responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 503 that are under USEPA's regulatory authority.

3.3.15. Pretreatment Requirements

The application of pretreatment requirements is monitored by the Discharger and the Order may be reopened when additional pretreatment requirements are determined to be applicable to the discharge. The Permittee has developed and is implementing a Pretreatment Program that was previously approved by USEPA. This Order requires implementation of the approved Pretreatment Program. The Discharger's current Pretreatment Program consists of 4 Significant Industrial Users that currently discharge to the sewer system.

Any change to the Pretreatment Program shall be reported to the Los Angeles Water Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with the procedures established in 40 CFR Part 403.18. The Discharger shall comply with requirements contained in Attachment H – Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.

3.3.17. Mercury Provisions

The State Water Board adopted 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* (Mercury Provisions) through Resolution Number 2017-0027, which was approved by the California Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 28, 2017, and became effective upon USEPA approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions establish one narrative and four numeric water quality objectives for mercury; and three new beneficial use definitions, to be implemented through NPDES permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402, waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The Mercury Provisions also include implementation provisions for individual non-stormwater NPDES permits for municipal and industrial dischargers; stormwater discharges, including MS4 discharges and discharges regulated by the *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities* (NPDES Number CAS000001); mine site remediation; nonpoint source discharges; dredging activities; and

wetland projects. These implementation requirements "do not apply to dischargers that discharge to receiving waters for which a mercury or methylmercury total maximum daily load (TMDL) is established pertaining to the same beneficial use or uses [prior to the effective date of the Mercury Provisions]. Such "receiving waters" are those for which a mercury or methylmercury TMDL is approved and does not include upstream water bodies, even if the TMDL contains waste load allocations for the dischargers to the upstream water bodies to be implemented as effluent limitations to achieve the downstream water quality standard." (Mercury Provisions, Section IV.D.1.) The Los Angeles Water Board's *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL* became effective in 2007 and addresses mercury. The implementation requirements in the Mercury Provisions do not supersede the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL* program of implementation because the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL* has prey fish targets that are equivalent to the Prey Fish Water Quality Objective and the California Least Tern Prey Fish Water Quality Objective in the Mercury Provisions. So, the TMDL program of implementation is consistent with meeting the objectives that protect wildlife and recreational fishing in the Mercury Provisions. In addition, the assessment conducted for the *Calleguas Creek Metals and Selenium TMDL* was conducted for the upstream waters in addition to the downstream waters. Since targets were assigned for upstream and downstream receiving waters in Calleguas Creek, and the TMDL was established prior to the effective date of the Mercury Provisions, the Mercury Provision's implementation requirements do not apply and are not implemented in this Order. Nevertheless, the Monitoring requirements for mercury in the effluent and receiving water are included in Attachment E with a detection limit of 0.5 ng/L, consistent with the Mercury Provisions.

3.3.18. Bacteria Provisions

The State Water Board adopted the *Bacteria Provisions and Water Quality Standards Variance Policy* (Bacteria Provisions) through Resolution Number 2018-0038, which was approved by OAL on February 4, 2019, and became effective upon USEPA approval on March 22, 2019. The Bacteria Provisions establish *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) as the sole indicator of pathogens in freshwater. The *E. coli* water quality objectives established in the Bacteria Provisions supersede any numeric water quality objectives for bacteria for the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use in the Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan 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. Where there is a TMDL to implement prior bacteria objectives, the TMDL remains in effect. There is no bacteria TMDL established for the North Fork Arroyo Conejo, Calleguas Creek, or Calleguas Creek Estuary, therefore no TMDL-based bacteria effluent limitation was established in this Order.

This Order includes effluent limitations based on Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water requirements for the protection of human health. These Title 22-requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water are more stringent than the Bacteria Provisions water quality objectives. Therefore, rather than implementing effluent limitations based on the Bacteria Provisions, the bacteria effluent limitations in this Order are based on the more stringent Title 22 requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water.

3.3.19. Toxicity Provisions

Beginning in May 2013, the Los Angeles Water Board began implementing, in NPDES permits for POTWs and industrial facilities, numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST), and a program of implementation to control toxicity. As explained later in the Fact Sheet, this approach is a preferred statistical method because it provides greater confidence in results classifying in-stream waste concentrations as toxic or non-toxic and it is supported by USEPA. This methodology was used in the last iteration of this Order and is carried over into this Order.

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions (Toxicity Provisions) which established statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity. 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 establish a uniform regulatory approach to provide consistent protection of aquatic life beneficial uses and protect aquatic habitats and life from the effects of known and unknown toxicants. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL on April 25, 2022, and by USEPA on May 1, 2023.

On December 14, 2023, the State Water Board applied for USEPA Region IX review and approval of a limited-use alternative test procedure (ATP), for the use of one-effluent concentration when conducting whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing, pursuant to 40 CFR section 136.5 (Aug. 28, 2017). The application is specific to acute or chronic WET tests in Table 1 of the application when using the TST statistical approach (USEPA, 2010) for analyzing the data. The application is being sought for all dischargers or facilities in the State of California and their associated laboratories. The ATP application is still pending with USEPA.

The use of the TST have been the subject of litigation. In December 2024, the Second District Court of Appeal upheld the use of the TST in an NPDES permit in the case *Camarillo Sanitary District v. California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region*.

A separate legal challenge to the State Water Board's adoption of the Toxicity Provisions originated in Fresno County Superior Court on July 18, 2022, through a petition for writ of mandate filed by Camarillo Sanitary District, City of Simi Valley, City of Thousand Oaks, Central Valley Clean Water Association, and Clean Water SoCal (formerly known as Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works) (Petitioners). One of the claims was that the Toxicity Provisions was inconsistent with the Clean Water Act. On October 9, 2023, the superior court denied the petition in its entirety.

On December 19, 2023, three of the Petitioners filed a notice of appeal of the Fresno Superior Court's decision upholding the Toxicity Provisions. On August 5, 2025, the Fifth District Court of Appeal issued a published opinion holding that the TST statistical approach, which is an integral component of the Toxicity Provisions, cannot be utilized in NPDES permitting to evaluate WET data because the TST is not an approved method under 40 CFR Part 136. The Court of Appeal did not, however, disturb the Toxicity Provisions' use of the TST as a part of its water quality objectives. The State Water Board prevailed on all other claims in the litigation. The Court of Appeal's decision became final on September 4, 2025.

Pending the California Supreme Court's review, the opinion of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal is not binding on the Water Boards. However, the opinion may be cited, not only for its persuasive value, but also for the limited purpose of establishing the existence of a conflict in authority.

In accordance with Water Code sections 13146 and 13247, the Los Angeles Water Board must fully implement the water quality objectives and their implementation procedures in the Toxicity Provisions. The numeric water quality objectives for chronic and acute toxicity established by the Toxicity Provisions, which are based on the TST, were approved by USEPA and remain in effect. As such, the numeric water quality objectives continue to serve as the applicable federal water quality standards in California.

The Water Boards must also continue to comply with federal Clean Water Act NPDES regulations for determining reasonable potential and establishing applicable water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). NPDES regulations (40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(A)) require that all WQBELs be derived from and comply with all applicable water quality standards. Moreover, although the Toxicity Provisions left in place narrative water quality objectives for aquatic toxicity in regional water board water quality control plans (basin plans), the Toxicity Provisions did supersede basin plan provisions and portions of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP) for implementing narrative water quality objectives. As such, there are currently no basin plan or SIP procedures in effect for implementing narrative water quality objectives to determine reasonable potential as required by 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(ii). As a result, the Los Angeles Water Board must fully implement all of the Toxicity Provisions.

The Toxicity Provisions do not supersede TMDLs related to aquatic toxicity established prior to the effective date of the Toxicity Provisions. For existing TMDLs, however, the Toxicity Provisions state that its implementation provisions apply *in addition to* any existing TMDL requirements, unless the regional board determines that its TMDL's requirements are more protective than the Toxicity Provisions. (Toxicity Provisions, II.D., p.4) The *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL* became effective in 2007 and includes a WLA of 1.0 TUc for toxicity. The implementation plan for this TMDL requires it to be implemented in accordance with USEPA, State Water Board, and Regional Water Board resolutions, guidance and policy at the time of permit issuance or renewal. The implementation provisions in Section III of the Toxicity Provisions includes elements related to the required test methods, implementation of the instream waste concentration (IWC), species sensitivity screening, reasonable potential, monitoring, effluent limitations expressed as Pass/Fail, use of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST), Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs), which are incorporated into the Order. Therefore, the toxicity requirements in this Order are consistent with the Toxicity Provisions.

3.4. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA Section 303(d) List

On February 6, 2024, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List of the State's 2024 California Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution No. 2024-0007) based on a compilation of the regional water boards' Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the 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 December 13, 2024, USEPA partially approved the 2024 California Integrated Report, with the exception of 53 waterbody-pollutant combinations. The portions of the Integrated Report that have not been approved by the USEPA are not applicable to the Calleguas Creek watershed. The 2024 CWA section 303(d) list can be found at the following link:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2024-integrated-report.html

The map of waterbodies on the 2024 CWA section 303(d) list can be found at the following link:

https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f0e4ac76fd0e4a53bebead89339ef3c9.

Calleguas Creek and its tributaries are in the California 2024 Integrated Report. The following are the identified pollutants impacting the receiving water:

Calleguas Creek Reach 10 (Aroyo Conejo: Conejo Creek to North Fork Arroyo Conejo) – Waterbody ID CAR4036400020020226083118

Pollutants: Indicator bacteria, malathion, chlordane, chlorpyrifos, Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) (tissue), Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs),

toxaphene, bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, permethrin, pyrethroids, trash, ammonia, ChemA (tissue), chloride, nitrite nitrogen, sulfates, total dissolved solids (TDS), and toxicity.

Calleguas Creek Reach 9B (Conejo Creek: Camrosa Diversion to Arroyo Santa Rosa) – Waterbody ID CAR403630001999020214513 5

Pollutants: Indicator bacteria, ammonia, sulfate, TDS, toxicity, trash, ChemA (tissue), chlordane, chloride, chlorpyrifos, DDT (sediment), diazinon, dieldrin, Endosulfan (tissue), PCBs, and toxaphene (tissue & sediment).

Calleguas Creek Reach 9A (Conejo Creek: Calleguas Creek Reach 3 to Camrosa Diversion) - Waterbody ID CAR403120001999020214463 6

Pollutants: Indicator bacteria, chlordane, chlorpyrifos, DDT, diazinon, dieldrin, lindane/ gamma Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma-HCH), nitrogen, nitrate as nitrate, PCBs, total dissolved solids, toxaphene, toxicity, iron, trash, Chem A, chloride, and endosulfan.

Calleguas Creek Reach 3 (Potrero Road to Conejo Creek) – Waterbody ID CAR403120002000022811372 3

Pollutants: Indicator bacteria, chlordane, chloride, DDT, dieldrin, PCBs, TDS, toxaphene, aluminum, bifenthrin, pyrethroids, sedimentation/siltation, trash, turbidity, nitrate as nitrate, and toxicity.

Calleguas Creek Reach 2 (Estuary to Potrero Road) - Waterbody ID CAR403120002000022811120 2

Pollutants: Indicator bacteria, ammonia, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endosulfan, PCBs, toxaphene, sedimentation/siltation, trash, Chem A, copper, and toxicity.

Calleguas Creek Reach 1 (Estuary) - Waterbody ID CAE403130002000022915572 2

Pollutants: Chlordane, copper, DDT, dieldrin, endosulfan, mercury, PCBs, nickel, nitrogen, sedimentation/siltation, toxaphene, and toxicity.

3.5. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

3.5.1. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

On March 7, 2017, the State Water Board adopted a resolution responding to the challenges posed by climate change and requiring a proactive approach to climate change in all State Water Board actions, including drinking water regulation, water quality protection, and financial assistance (State Water Board Resolution No. 2017-0012). The resolution lays the foundation for response to climate change that is integrated into all State Water Board actions, by giving direction to the State Water Board divisions and encouraging coordination with the regional water boards. The Los Angeles Water Board also adopted “A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt to and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region’s Water Resources and Associated Beneficial Uses” (Los Angeles Water Board Resolution No. R18-004) on May 10, 2018. The Los Angeles Water Board resolution summarizes the steps taken so far to address the impacts of climate change within the Los Angeles Water

Board's programs and lists a series of additional steps, including the identification of potential regulatory adaptation and mitigation measures that could be implemented on a short-term and long-term basis by each of the Los Angeles Water Board's programs to mitigate the effects of climate change on water resources and associated beneficial uses where possible. This kind of study and management is an important part of planning for the future, as "[m]unicipalities across the country are facing the challenging obligation to manage their aging sewer and stormwater systems at a time of urban population growth, more stringent water quality protection requirements, and increased exposure to climate change-related risks." USEPA, *Asset Management: Incorporating Asset Management Planning Provisions into NPDES Permits* (December 2014). This Order contains provisions to require planning and actions to address climate change impacts in furtherance of both the State and Los Angeles Water Boards' resolutions, including a requirement to submit an updated Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan).

3.5.2. Sources of Drinking Water Policy

On May 19, 1988, the State Water Board adopted Resolution Number 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water Policy* (SODW Policy), which established a policy that all surface and ground waters, with limited exemptions, are suitable or potentially suitable for municipal and domestic supply. On March 27, 1989, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Resolution Number 89-03, *Incorporation of Sources of Drinking Water Policy into the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) – Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/ Los Angeles River Basin (4B).* The Basin Plan also includes beneficial uses to protect groundwater recharge because many regional streams are the primary sources of replenishment for the major groundwater basins that supply water for drinking and other domestic uses. Therefore, this Order establishes requirements to protect the designated MUN and GWR beneficial uses.

3.5.3. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR Title 22)

The State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, establishes primary and secondary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water. These MCLs are codified in Title 22. Certain water quality objectives established in the Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporate Title 22 primary MCLs by reference. This incorporation by reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Title 22 primary MCLs have also been used as bases for effluent limitations in WDRs and NPDES permits to protect the groundwater recharge (GWR) beneficial use. Also, the Basin Plan specifies that "Ground waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." Since reaches downstream of the discharge have designated GWR beneficial use, this Order establishes effluent limitations based on primary MCLs of CCR Title 22 to protect GWR beneficial use.

3.5.4. Secondary Treatment Regulations

40 CFR part 133 establishes the minimum levels of effluent quality for POTWs to be achieved by secondary treatment. These technology-based limitations, established by USEPA, are implemented in this Order, except where more stringent limitations are required by other applicable plans, policies, or regulations or to prevent backsliding.

3.5.5. Stormwater

CWA section 402(p), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for stormwater discharges. Pursuant to this requirement, in 1990, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR section 122.26 that established requirements for stormwater discharges under an NPDES program. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, in November 1991, the State Water Board issued a statewide general permit, *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*, NPDES No. CAS000001, Order Number 2014-0057-DWQ amended by Order 2015-0122-DWQ and Order 2018-0028-DWQ (Industrial General Permit or IGP). The latest amendment became effective on July 1, 2020.

The City of Thousand Oaks has redirected stormwater from the Hill Canyon TP to the headworks, stopped discharging stormwater to surface waters, and filed a Notice of Termination (NOT) to end its enrollment under the State Water Board's NPDES Permit No. CAS000001, General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (IGP). On October 26, 2017, the Los Angeles Water Board approved the NOT and terminated the City of Thousand Oaks's coverage under the IGP. Therefore, the following discharge points were discontinued in 2017:

Discharge Point 001: Stormwater discharge to North Fork Arroyo Conejo;

Discharge Point 002: Stormwater discharge to North Fork Arroyo Conejo;

Discharge Point 003: Stormwater discharge to North Fork Arroyo Conejo;

Discharge Point 004: Stormwater discharge to South Fork Arroyo Conejo; and,

Discharge Point 006: Stormwater discharge to North Fork Arroyo Conejo.

3.5.6. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)

On December 6, 2022, the State Water Board issued the Statewide *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (SSS WDRs, State Water Board Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ). Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ supersedes the previous SSS WDRs (Order 2006-0003-DWQ and its subsequent amendments). Entities enrolled in the SSS WDRs must comply with requirements to develop and implement sewer system management plans and to report all SSOs to the State Water Board's online SSO database. The Permittee enrolled in the SSS WDRs in December 2006 and on May 8, 2023, the Discharger certified continuation of regulatory coverage under the SSS WDRs. The City of Thousand Oaks' Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) for the SSS WDRs is 4SSO10449.

In addition to the provisions in the SSS WDRs regulating the Permittee's collection system, this Order contains requirements pertaining to the Permittee's collection system. The Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR section 122.41 (e)), report any noncompliance (40 CFR section 122.41(1)(6) and (7)), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this NPDES permit (40 CFR section 122.41(d)).

The requirements contained in this Order in sections 6.3.3.b (Spill Cleanup Contingency Plan section), 6.3.4 (Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications section), and 6.3.6 (Spill Reporting Requirements section) are consistent with the requirements of the SSS WDRs. The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that there may be some overlap between the provisions in this Order and the SSS WDRs requirements related to the collection systems. The requirements of the SSS WDRs are considered the minimum thresholds. To encourage efficiency, the Los Angeles Water Board will accept the documentation prepared by the Permittee to comply with the SSS WDRs as satisfying the requirements in sections 6.3.3.b, 6.3.4, and 6.3.6. of the Order, provided the documentation addresses the more stringent requirements in this Order and is submitted with the routine NPDES monitoring report. Pursuant to section 6.2 of the SSS WDRs, Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, the provisions of this Order supersede the SSS WDRs, for all purposes, including enforcement, to the extent the requirements may be deemed duplicative. The requirements of this Order are more stringent than the SSS WDRs because in addition to the SSS WDRs requirements, this Order requires water quality monitoring of the receiving water when a spill reaches the surface water.

3.5.7. Watershed Management

The Los Angeles Water Board has been implementing a Watershed Management Approach (WMA) to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region, as detailed in the Watershed Management Initiative (WMI). The WMI is designed to integrate various surface and groundwater regulatory programs while promoting cooperative, collaborative efforts within the watershed. It is designed to focus limited resources on key issues and use sound science. 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. The WMA emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, the regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available.

This Order fosters the implementation of this approach by protecting beneficial uses in the watershed and requires the Discharger to participate with other stakeholders in the development and implementation of a watershed-wide monitoring program. The POTWs within the Calleguas Creek Watershed (CCW) have developed a watershed monitoring program to monitor, conduct special studies, and implement actions to reduce discharges of pollutants covered by the

TMDLs. This watershed monitoring program has been approved by the Los Angeles Water Board. The sources assigned allocations in the CCW TMDLs have signed a Memorandum of Agreement to jointly fund and complete the implementation of the Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Monitoring Program (CCWTMP), which began in August 2008. The CCWTMP was created to better facilitate a coordinated monitoring effort where multiple TMDL monitoring requirements could be addressed via a single program that would carry out and manage all aspects of the monitoring activities. This monitoring program has been developed to easily integrate new monitoring efforts as new TMDLs are adopted and/or special study monitoring efforts are required. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) of this Order requires the Discharger to undertake the responsibilities delineated under the approved CCWTMP.

3.5.8. Relevant TMDLs

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and then to establish TMDLs for each waterbody for each pollutant of concern. TMDLs identify the maximum amount of pollutants that can be discharged to these impaired waterbodies so that the waterbody will meet water quality standards. The following TMDLs established in the Basin Plan are applicable to this Order:

a. ***Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*** – The Hill Canyon TP discharges to North Fork Arroyo Conejo, Reach 10 of the Calleguas Creek watershed. The Calleguas Creek and its tributaries are on the CWA section 303(d) list as impaired for TDS, sulfate, and chloride because the surface waters do not meet the concentration-based water quality objectives established in Chapter 3, Table 3-10, of the Basin Plan. On October 4, 2007, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* as Chapter 7-22 of the Basin Plan. The *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* became effective on December 2, 2008. The *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* established seasonal dry weather WLAs for TDS, sulfate, and chloride, with required salt exports applicable to POTWs. POTW WLAs are calculated by multiplying the POTW effluent flow rate by the water quality objective. The WLAs also include an adjustment factor that incorporates the required reductions in background salt loads (referred as the “minimum salt export”). The adjustment factor may either reduce, increase, or have no effect on the average monthly effluent limitation, depending on several factors such as the actual amount of salt exports, the quality of the receiving water, and imported water quality supply. If background load reductions are not achieved, POTWs are responsible for providing additional load reductions in their discharge to achieve water quality standards. The minimum salt export required for POTWs are included in the WLAs as a component of the adjustment factor to ensure that the loading capacity in the stream is achieved and that the reductions in background loads from groundwater are achieved. The minimum salt export for Hill Canyon TP are 1,060 lbs/day for chloride, 7,920 lbs/day for TDS, and 4,610 lbs/day for sulfate. The *Calleguas Creek*

Watershed Salts TMDL WLAs for POTWS only apply during dry weather. Dry weather is defined as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are below the 86th percentile flow and there has been no measurable precipitation (<0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours. For this Order, the 86^{th} percentile flow was calculated as 27 cfs, using twenty years of data collected by Ventura County Watershed Protection Agency (VCWPA) at station 805, from November 4, 2004, through November 2024. Federal regulations require that NPDES permits implement water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) consistent with the requirements and assumptions of any available WLAs. WLAs established for chloride, TDS, and sulfate, for Hill Canyon TP by the *Calleguas Watershed Creek Salts TMDL* are implemented through mass-based end-of-pipe average monthly effluent limitations, calculated using the applicable adjustment factor. Compliance with the final effluent limitations is determined through the effluent monitoring required in this Order. In some circumstances, the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* authorizes adjustments of WLAs (and the associated final effluent limitations) to make them less stringent. However, the City of Thousand Oaks has not demonstrated to the Los Angeles Water Board that the Hill Canyon TP meets the conditions to make the dry weather *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* WLA-based effluent limitations less stringent. The Hill Canyon TP is also currently meeting the effluent limitations for salts.

In addition to requiring implementation of the WLAs in NPDES permits, the implementation plan for the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* included regional and sub-watershed specific implementation actions that, if followed, would have achieved a salt balance and brought the non-stormwater NPDES permittees into compliance with the mass-based WLAs by December 2, 2023, by doing the following:

i. Reducing the amount of salts imported into Calleguas Creek watershed;

ii. Reducing the amount of salts added to water in the Calleguas Creek watershed;

iii. Transporting salts downgradient and exporting them out of the watershed;

iv. Providing protection to sensitive beneficial uses, and

v. Monitoring and tracking achievement of the salt balance and associated impacts on water quality.

There were four key structural elements to the regional implementation: Regional Salinity Management Conveyance (Brine Line), Water Conservation, Water Softeners, and Best Management Practices for Irrigated Agriculture. The sub-watershed implementation actions are included in the Renewable Water Resource Management Program for the Southern Reaches and Northern Reach Renewable Water Management Plan. A detailed

discussion for each implementation element, including a description of the action, a schedule for implementing each action, and a summary of the expected contributions required to achieve a salts balance are provided in the Staff Report and Technical Report for the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*. Many of the implementation actions required the use of the Brine Line. As such, the implementation schedule for those actions was linked to the construction schedule for the Brine Line. The *Calleguas Creek Watershed Boron, Chloride, TDS, and Sulfate TMDL Public Review Technical Report* at p.39, explains that "Salts are exported out of the watershed through discharges to the brine line and surface water flows through the creek to the ocean." The *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* provided the City of Thousand Oaks time to conduct and complete the following alternative implementation actions to attain the WLAs by December 2, 2023. While the City of Thousand Oaks did obtain a revised water rights Order to temporarily allow the Camrosa Water District to recycle more water from Conejo Creek downstream of the Hill Canyon TP discharge, the City of Thousand Oaks chose not to conduct any of the following tasks identified in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*:

i. The City of Thousand Oaks had up to 6 years to complete Phase 2 of the Renewable Water Resource Management Program, to conduct studies to identify the implementation alternative that will be used to address the upper reaches of the Conejo sub-watershed, such as:
    1. Terminating the Hill Canyon WWTP effluent discharge to the surface waters;
    2. Diverting the flows from the North and South Forks of the Arroyo Conejo to the Brine Line at a point upstream of the Hill Canyon WWTP;
    3. If needed, releasing replenishment water, consisting of imported water and/or local shallow groundwater in the City of Thousand Oaks to maintain in-stream beneficial uses, if the Hill Canyon TP discharge were terminated, or if the flows from the North and South Fork Arroyo Conejo were conveyed to the Brine Line;
    4. Expanding recycled water systems; or
    5. Pumping unconfined groundwater and either discharging it to the Brine Line or treating it to supplement the water supply and discharging the brine to the Brine Line.
ii. The City of Thousand Oaks had up to 10 years to complete Phase 3 of the Renewable Water Resource Management Program, which would have consisted of implementing the selected option(s) from Phase 2 while maintaining the minimum flows required to protect aquatic life. If additional activities would be needed to meet the salt balance, and achieve water quality objectives, the following would be considered:

1. Construction of shallow dewatering wells in the upper and/or lower watershed where salts may accumulate. The wells will be operated to:
   a. Blend with other waters for irrigation uses
   b. Discharged to the Brine Line, or
   c. Treated for use and the brine stream discharged to the Brine Line
2. Treated water discharges to surface waters to provide water for habitat and/or dilution.

iii. The City of Thousand Oaks and other stakeholders had the option of conducting the following studies:
   1. a study to develop averaging periods protective of the groundwater recharge and agricultural beneficial uses,
   2. a study to develop a natural background exclusion,
   3. a study to evaluate whether groundwater discharges in certain reaches would qualify for a natural sources exclusion,
   4. a study to develop a site-specific objective for salts in the reaches upstream of the Hill Canyon TP, the Simi Valley WQCP, Calleguas Creek reach 3, Revolon Slough, and Beardsley Wash,
   5. a study to develop site specific objectives for drought conditions, and
   6. a study to develop site specific objectives for sulfate.

The City of Thousand Oaks did not complete any of these projects because it determined that the discharge could comply with the parameters associated with the Calleguas Creek Salts TMDL, based on existing data. Nevertheless, the City prepared and implemented a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) for chloride, implemented water conservation measures, participates in the Calleguas Creek Stakeholder Watershed group meetings. The City also supported the North Pleasant Valley Desalter Project by co-funding its planning phase, conducted a feasibility study of using Conejo Valley groundwater basin as an alternative potable water supply in 2016, and performed a study that identified contribution of sodium hypochlorite and ferric chloride as sources of excess chloride concentration in effluent. Hill Canyon TP is currently not connected to the Calleguas Municipal Water District Regional Salinity Management Pipeline, which is owned and operated by the Calleguas Municipal Water District under a separate order, NPDES permit No. CA0064521. Although the application of Q as flow at the time of water quality measurement in the calculation of mass-based effluent limitation for salts might lower the salts limitations, Hill Canyon TP is expected to comply with their salts limitations in this Order.

b. ***Calleguas Creek Watershed Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL*** - The Los Angeles Water Board adopted *the Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL* on October 24, 2002, and it became effective on July 16, 2003. [Basin Plan Chapter 7-7.] The *Calleguas Creek*

Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL includes WLAs for the Hill Canyon TP for ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen that have been implemented in this Order as effluent limitations.

c. ***Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL*** - On July 7, 2005, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL* as Chapter 7-16 of the Basin Plan. The *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL* became effective on March 24, 2006. This TMDL includes WLAs for the Hill Canyon TP for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon that have been implemented in this Order as effluent limitations.

d. ***Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL*** - On July 7, 2005, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted the *Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL* as Chapter 7-17 of the Basin Plan. The *Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL* became effective on March 24, 2006. This TMDL includes WLAs for the Hill Canyon TP for chlordane, 4,4-DDD, 4.4-DDE, 4,4-DDT, dieldrin, toxaphene, and polychlorinated biphenyls that have been implemented in this Order as effluent limitations. If the agricultural dischargers, POTW Permittees, and MS4 Permittees implement the actions identified in the *Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL,* the final WLAs and LAs are expected to be achieved by March 24, 2026 (20 years after the effective date of the TMDL).

e. ***Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL*** – On June 8, 2006, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted the *Calleguas Creek Metals and Selenium TMDL* as Chapter 7-19 of the Basin Plan. The *Calleguas Creek Metals and Selenium TMDL* became effective on March 26, 2007. On October 13, 2016, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted a reconsideration of the *Calleguas Creek Metals and Selenium TMDL* to modify certain WLAs for copper based on site-specific water effects ratios. The revisions to the TMDL became effective on June 23, 2017, and did not change the final compliance deadline for POTWs (March 22, 2017). The *Calleguas Creek Metals and Selenium TMDL* includes final WLAs for the Hill Canyon TP for copper, nickel, and mercury that have been implemented in this Order as effluent limitations. This TMDL does not assign WLAs for selenium for the Hill Canyon TP since it does not discharge to reaches listed for selenium. Hill Canyon TP's final WLAs for copper are based on the performance capabilities of its treatment technologies and were not adjusted based on a site-specific water effects ratio.

3.5.9. Environmental Justice and Advancing Racial Equity

The Los Angeles Water Board must make findings when issuing or reissuing individual waste discharge requirements that regulate activity or a facility that may have water quality impacts on a disadvantaged or tribal community, and that includes a time schedule in accordance with Water Code section 13263,

subdivision (c), for achieving an applicable water quality objective, an alternative compliance path that allows time to come into compliance with water quality objectives, or a water quality variance. Under Water Code section 13149.2, subdivision (c), for permit reissuances, "the finding may be limited to considerations related to any changes to the requirements of the prior waste discharge requirements…. " Water Code section 189.7 requires the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct outreach in disadvantaged and/or tribal communities when considering proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in those communities.

This Order does not include a time schedule and will not have disproportionate impacts on water quality in disadvantaged or tribal communities, and therefore, the requirements in Water Code sections 189.7 and 13149.2 do not apply. Nevertheless, in accordance with the Water Boards' efforts to advance racial equity and environmental justice, this Order requires the Permittee to meet water quality standards that protect public health and the environment, thereby benefitting all persons and communities within the Region. The Los Angeles Water Board is 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.

4. 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 waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that NPDES permits include applicable TBELs and standards; and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) requires that NPDES permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established, 40 CFR § 122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information may be used; or an indicator parameter may be established.

The variety of potential pollutants found in the Facility discharge presents a potential for aggregate toxic effects to occur. Whole effluent toxicity (WET) is an indicator of the combined effect of pollutants contained in the discharge. Therefore, chronic toxicity is considered a pollutant of concern for the protection and evaluation of the narrative Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for toxicity.

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions in this Order are based on the CWA, Basin Plan, State Water Board plans and policies, USEPA guidance and regulations, and best practicable waste treatment technology. This Order authorizes the discharge of tertiary-

treated wastewater from Discharge Point 005. It does not authorize any other types of discharges.

4.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

4.2.1. Scope and Authority

Technology-based effluent limits require a minimum level of treatment based on currently available treatment technologies while allowing the Permittee to use any available control techniques to meet the effluent limits. The 1972 CWA required POTWs to meet performance requirements based on available wastewater treatment technology. Section 301 of the CWA established a required performance level (referred to as "secondary treatment"), which all POTWs were required to meet by July 1, 1977. More specifically, section 301(b)(1)(B) of the CWA required that the USEPA develop secondary treatment standards for POTWs as defined in section 304(d)(1). Based on this statutory requirement, USEPA developed national secondary treatment regulations which are specified in 40 CFR part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all POTWs and identify the minimum level of effluent quality to be attained by secondary treatment in terms of $BOD_5$20°C, TSS, and pH. pH is addressed as a WQBEL as discussed in section 4.3.2.a below.

4.2.2. Applicable TBELs

This Facility is subject to the technology-based regulations for the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of $BOD_5$20°C and TSS. The principal design parameters for wastewater treatment plants are the daily BOD and TSS loading rates and the corresponding removal rate of the system.

$BOD_5$20°C and TSS

$BOD_5$20°C is a measure of the quantity of the organic matter in the water, and therefore, the water's potential for becoming depleted of dissolved oxygen. As organic degradation occurs, bacteria and other decomposers use the oxygen in the water for respiration. Unless there is a steady resupply of oxygen to the system, the water will quickly become oxygen deficient. Adequate dissolved oxygen levels are required to support aquatic life. Depressions of dissolved oxygen can lead to anaerobic conditions resulting in odors, or in extreme cases, in fish kills. Total suspended solids is a measure of the weight of solids remaining after a well-mixed sample is filtered through a standard glass filter and the suspended portion is dried. Suspended solids reduce light penetration, thereby limiting the growth of aquatic plants and algae. High suspended solids may also clog fish gills and cause the surface water to increase in temperature, causing additional stress to aquatic organisms.

40 CFR Part 133 provides the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, for BOD and TSS:

- The 30-day average shall not exceed 30 mg/L, and

- The 7-day average shall not exceed 45 mg/L.

The Hill Canyon TP provides tertiary treatment, which removes additional solids and results in lower levels of BOD and TSS in the effluent than is required by the secondary treatment standards. Since the Hill Canyon TP provides tertiary treatment, the BOD and TSS limits in the Order are more stringent than those required in the secondary treatment regulations and are based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) pursuant to 40 CFR § 125.3 subds. (c) and (d)(2). The TBELs contained in this Order are similar to those contained in NPDES permits for similar facilities, based on the treatment level attainable by tertiary-treated wastewater treatment systems. In addition to the average weekly and average monthly effluent limitations, daily maximum effluent limitations for BOD and TSS are included in the Order to ensure that the treatment works are not organically overloaded and operate in accordance with design capabilities. Further, mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design flow rate of 14 MGD (40 CFR § 122.45(b)(1), (f)). These TBELs were all included in the previous Order (Order No. R4-2018-0170), and the Hill Canyon TP has been able to meet both limits (monthly average and the daily maximum), for both BOD and TSS with the existing treatment processes in place. Accordingly, these limits are carried over in this Order.

In addition to mass-based and concentration-based effluent limitations for BOD and TSS, this Order also establishes a percent removal requirement for these two constituents. In accordance with 40 CFR sections 133.102(a)(3) and 133.102(b)(3), the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. Percent removal is defined as a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent pollutant concentrations to the Facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

The following Table summarizes the TBELs applicable to the Facility:

Table F-6. Summary of TBELs

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Note
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	20	30	45	--
$BOD_5$20°C	lbs/day	2,300	3,500	5,200	a
TSS	mg/L	15	40	45	--
TSS	lbs/day	1,750	4,600	5,200	a
Removal Efficiency for BOD and TSS	%	≥85	--	--	--

Footnotes for Table F-6

a. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 14 MGD at Discharge Point 005 and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

End of Footnotes for Table F-6

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

4.3.1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) 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. This Order contains more stringent requirements than technology-based requirements, including secondary-treatment requirements, which are necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The rationale for these requirements is discussed beginning in section 4.3.2. of this Fact Sheet.

40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established using (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable TMDL WLAs approved by USEPA (33 USC § 1313(d); 40 CFR §§ 122.44(d)(vii)(B) and 130.7.).

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 WQOs and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criterion contained in the CTR and NTR.

4.3.2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses for surface water bodies in the Los Angeles region. The beneficial uses of North Fork Arroyo Conejo affected by the discharge have been described previously in this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan also specifies narrative and numeric WQOs applicable to surface water as described below:

a. **pH**

This Order carries over the effluent limitation range for pH established in Order No. R4-2019-0137, requiring the pH to be maintained between 6.5 and 8.5. The

Basin Plan water quality objective for pH (page 3-40) provides: “the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge.” Further, the Basin Plan includes a narrative water quality objective requiring that the ambient pH shall not be changed by more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged. The secondary treatment standards in 40 CFR section 133.102(c) require that effluent values for pH be maintained within the limits of 6.0 to 9.0 unless the POTW demonstrates that (1) inorganic chemicals are not added to the waste stream as part of the treatment process; and (2) contributions from industrial sources do not cause the pH of the effluent to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0. The effluent limitations for pH in this Order are more stringent than the secondary treatment standards in 40 CFR because they are equivalent to the Basin Plan water quality objectives.

b. **Settleable Solids**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for settleable solids established in Order No. R4-2019-0137, including an average monthly effluent limitation of 0.1 mL/L and a maximum daily effluent limitation of 0.3 mL/L. The effluent limits for settleable solids are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-44) narrative WQO: “Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” The numeric limits are empirically based on results obtained from the settleable solids 1-hour test, using an Imhoff cone.

c. **Oil and Grease**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations established for oil and grease in Order Number R4-2019-0137, including an average monthly effluent limitation of 10 mg/L and a daily maximum effluent limitation of 15 mg/L. The effluent limits for oil and grease are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-34) narrative WQO: “Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.” The numeric effluent limits are empirically based on concentrations at which an oily sheen becomes visible in water.

d. **Residual Chlorine**

This Order carries over the effluent limitation for chlorine residual in Order Number R4-2019-0137, a maximum daily effluent limitation of 0.1 mg/L. The effluent limit for total residual chlorine 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.”

e. **TDS, Chloride, and Sulfate**

Order No. R4-2019-0137 established wet-weather and dry-weather effluent limitations for TDS, sulfate, and chloride based on the Basin Plan water quality objectives and the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* in Chapter 7-22 of the Basin Plan.

During wet weather, the effluent limitations for TDS, sulfate, and chloride are based on the Basin Plan water quality objectives for the Calleguas Creek watershed (for Calleguas Creek and its tributaries between Potrero Road and Arroyo Las Posas. Includes Conejo Creek, Arroyo Conejo, and Arroyo Santa Rosa) and are 850 mg/L, 250 mg/L, and 150 mg/L, respectively (Basin Plan Table 3-10 (page 3-36). The Hill Canyon TP had concentration-based effluent limitations that applied all year long for TDS, sulfate, and chloride, based on the Basin Plan water quality objectives, as early April 23, 1979, when Order 79-71 was adopted. The wet weather effluent limitations for TDS, sulfate, and chloride established in Order No. R4-2019-0137 have been carried over in this Order because they are equivalent to the Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives.

However, during dry weather, the effluent limitations for TDS, sulfate, and chloride, are based on the WLAs contained in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* in Chapter 7-22 of the Basin Plan (see section 3.5.8. of this Fact Sheet). Order No. R4-2019-0137 included mass-based effluent limits for TDS, sulfate, and chloride that were derived by multiplying the concentration-based WLA by the design capacity flow (14 MGD) and then by a conversion factor (8.34). However, based on the plain language in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*, the mass-based WLAs are expressed as a formula, where the flow corresponds to the flow of the effluent at the time of sample collection. Therefore, the mass-based effluent limits for TDS, sulfate, and chloride from Order No. R4-2019-0137 have been replaced with effluent limitations consistent with the formula in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* using the effluent flow rate at the time of sample collection.

f. **Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)**

This Order carries over the effluent limitation for MBAS established in Order No. R4-2019-0137, an average monthly effluent limitation of 0.5 mg/L.

Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan includes the following narrative water quality objective for floating material applicable to surface water: “Waters shall not contain floating materials, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” Additionally, the water quality objective for taste and odor requires that “Waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible aquatic resources, cause nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses.” Finally, Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan also includes a numeric water quality objective for MBAS of 0.5 mg/L for waters designated for municipal and domestic use (MUN).

The North Fork Arroyo Conejo is unlined downstream of the wastewater discharge point and groundwater recharge (GWR) is a designated beneficial use in the Basin Plan. The groundwater basins listed in Table F-5 that receive water from the North Fork Arroyo Conejo through percolation are also designated with the MUN beneficial use. The beneficial uses of the receiving water downstream of the discharge also include the recreational, aquatic life, and wildlife beneficial uses described in Table F-4. The effluent limitation for MBAS is equivalent to the Basin Plan objective needed to protect the MUN beneficial use to ensure water from the North Fork Arroyo Conejo can continue recharging the groundwater basin without impacting the MUN beneficial use of the groundwater basin. The effluent limitation therefore protects the GWR beneficial use of the North Fork Arroyo Conejo.

g. **Nitrate and Nitrite as Nitrogen**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for nitrate and nitrite established in Order No. R4-2019-0137, an average monthly effluent limitation of 9 mg/L for nitrate and nitrate plus nitrite, and an average monthly effluent limitation of 0.9 mg/L for nitrite.

As described in section 3.4 of this Fact Sheet, portions of Calleguas Creek are on the CWA section 303(d) list as impaired for nitrogen compounds, and the Los Angeles Water Board has established the *Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL* in Chapter 7-7 of the Basin Plan.

This Order establishes effluent limitations equivalent to the WLAs assigned to the Facility (see section 3.5.8. of this Fact Sheet). These effluent limitations also ensure the effluent meets the Basin Plan water quality objective for biostimulatory substances, which requires that, “Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.”

h. **Total Ammonia**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for ammonia established in Order No. R4-2019-0137, an average monthly effluent limitation of 3.1 mg/L and a maximum daily effluent limitation of 5.6 mg/L with a mass-based effluent limitation based on the flow at the time of the water quality measurement (5.1xQ).

As described in section 3.4 of this Fact Sheet, portions of Calleguas Creek are on the CWA section 303(d) list as impaired for nitrogen compounds, and the Los Angeles Water Board has established the *Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL* in Chapter 7-7 of the Basin Plan. The TMDL assigns WLAs for the Hill Canyon TP for ammonia in Calleguas Creek.

The ammonia WLAs assigned to the Facility are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations (see section 3.5.8. of this Fact Sheet).

i. **Bacteria Indicators**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for total coliform established in Order No. R4-2019-0137, based on Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water requirements for the protection of human health.

Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations includes the following total coliform requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water for human health protection:

- The 7-day median number of total coliform bacteria must not exceed 2.2 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters,
- The number of total coliform bacteria must not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period, and
- No sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.

The State Water Board's Bacteria Provisions, discussed in section 3.3.18 of this Fact Sheet, contain the following water quality objectives for *E. coli*: 100 cfu/100 mL as a geometric mean and 320 cfu/100 mL as a statistical threshold value.

E. coli is a specific species of fecal coliform that is almost exclusively found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals. Its presence is considered the best indicator of recent human or animal fecal contamination in a water sample. Fecal coliforms are a subgroup of total coliforms that are primarily found in the feces of humans and animals. Their presence is a strong indicator of fecal contamination. Since the Title 22-requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water are more stringent than the water quality objectives for *E. coli* in the Bacteria Provisions, the bacteria effluent limitations in this Order are based on the more stringent Title 22 requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water. However, monitoring of *E.coli* in the effluent continues to be required.

The effluent limits for total coliform in this Order are equivalent to the total coliform requirements above for disinfected tertiary recycled water and must be met at the point of the treatment train immediately following disinfection, as a measure of the effectiveness of the disinfection process. These limitations meet the requirements of the Bacteria Provisions, which allow existing, more stringent limitations to be used in lieu of the statewide limitations.

j. **Temperature**

The temperature effluent limitation in Order No. R4-2019-0137 is 86°F. Based on the review of the Hill Canyon TP's temperature data recorded between July 2019 through November 2025, the effluent temperatures recorded at EFF-005 ranged from 64°F to 83°F, the receiving water temperature recorded at the upstream station RSW-001U ranged from 15°F to 73°F and the receiving water temperature recorded at the downstream station RSW-002D ranged from 39°F to 83°F.

The Basin Plan contains the following water quality objective for temperature:

The natural receiving water temperature of all regional waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses. Alterations that are allowed must meet the requirements below.

For waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80°F as a result of waste discharges.

This Order revises the temperature effluent limitation to 80ºF to be consistent with the temperature water quality objectives in the Basin Plan.

Table F-7 summarizes the temperatures at EFF-005 and RSW-001U from July 2019 to November 2025. Sixteen (16) of the 338 weekly temperature effluent data points reviewed exceeded 80°F. All seventy-eight (78) of the monthly upstream receiving water temperature data points reviewed were at or below 80°F. Only one of the monthly downstream receiving water data points was greater than 80°F. The highest effluent and receiving water temperatures recorded were 83°F on September 7, 2022, and 83°F on September 7, 2022. The fact that 95.3% of the effluent data reviewed was less than or equal to 80°F and that the median effluent was 75°F indicates the Hill Canyon TP can meet the revised effluent limitation. Therefore, no compliance schedule is included in this Order, and the 80°F effluent limitation will become effective on the effective date of this Order.

Table F-7A. Summary of Temperature Statistics at EFF-005 and RSW-002D, July 2019 to November 2025

Statistic	Effluent Temperature (EFF-005 Station)	Downstream Receiving Water Temperature (RSW-002D Station)
Maximum	83°F	83°F
Average	75°F	73°F
Median	75°F	74°F
Minimum	69°F	39°F
95th Percentile	80°F	80°F
99th Percentile	81°F	81°F
99.7th Percentile	81.5°F	82.2°F

Table F-7B. Dates Temperature was Above 80°F in EFF-005 and RSW-002D, July 2019 to November 2025

Date	Effluent Temperature (EFF-005 Station)	Downstream Receiving Water Temperature (RSW-002D Station)
09/08/2021	81°F	---
08/03/2022	81°F	---
08/11/2022	81°F	---
8/17/2022	81°F	---
8/23/2022	81°F	---
8/29/2022	81°F	---
9/7/2022	83°F	83°F
9/15/2022	81°F	---
9/29/2022	81°F	---
8/11/2025	81°F	---
8/19/2025	81°F	---
8/27/2025	81°F	---
9/4/2025	81°F	---
9/11/2025	81°F	---
9/16/2025	81°F	---
9/22/2025	81°F	---

k. **Turbidity**

The water quality objective for turbidity in the Basin Plan (page 3-46) states, "Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in natural turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:

- Where the natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%.
- Where the natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.

Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations includes requirements for filtered wastewater, which is a requirement for disinfected tertiary recycled water. Section 60301.320 of the California Code of Regulations states that filtered wastewater shall not exceed: (a) an average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) within a 24-hour period; (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24-hour period; and (c) 10 NTU at any time. The effluent limitations in the Order are equivalent to the requirements for filtered wastewater in Title 22 because the Facility reuses the same water it discharges to the receiving water and therefore has the technology to meet these

requirements. Since the average turbidity of the upstream receiving water during the last permit cycle was approximately 2.4 NTU, these numeric effluent limitations also ensure the Basin Plan water quality objectives will be met.

l. **Radioactivity**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for radioactivity established in Order Number R4-2019-0137.

Section 301(f) of the CWA contains the following statement with respect to effluent limitations for radioactive substances, “Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, it shall be unlawful to discharge any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent, any high-level radioactive waste, or any medical waste, into the navigable waters.” Chapter 5.5 of the CWC contains a similar prohibition under section 13375, which reads as follows: “The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is hereby prohibited.” In addition to a narrative prohibition on radioactive substances, the Basin Plan includes numeric effluent limitations for radioactivity for waters designated as MUN and are based on Title 22 of the California Code of regulations primary Maximum Contaminant Levels, in Chapter 15, Article 5, sections 64442 and 64443. The North Fork Arroyo Conejo is unlined downstream of the wastewater discharge point and GWR is a designated beneficial use in the Basin Plan. The groundwater basins listed in Table F-5 that North Fork Arroyo Conejo recharges are designated with MUN beneficial use. The beneficial uses of the receiving water downstream of the discharge also include the recreational, aquatic life, and wildlife beneficial uses described in Table F-4. The effluent limits for radioactivity are equivalent to the primary MCLs to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving groundwater and to ensure the narrative objectives for radioactivity are met.

m. **Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for chlorpyrifos and diazinon established in Order Number R4-2019-0137, based on WLAs assigned to the Hill Canyon TP in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL* in Chapter 7-16 of the Basin Plan. The acute WLA for chlorpyrifos is 0.025 µg/L and is implemented in this Order as a maximum daily effluent limitation. The chronic WLA for chlorpyrifos is 0.014 µg/L and is implemented in this Order as an average monthly effluent limitation. The acute and chronic WLA for diazinon is 0.10 µg/L and is implemented in the Order as both a maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitation.

n. **Chlordane, 4,4-DDD, 4,4-DDE, 4,4-DDT, Dieldrin, PCBs, and Toxaphene**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for chlordane, 4,4-DDD, 4,4-DDE, 4,4-DDT, dieldrin, PCBs, and toxaphene established in Order Number R4-2019-0137, based on WLAs assigned to the Hill Canyon TP in the *Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL* in Chapter 7-17 of the Basin Plan. The daily WLA for chlordane is 1.2 ng/L and the

monthly WLA is 0.59 ng/L, and these are implemented in this Order as a maximum daily and an average monthly effluent limitation, respectively. The daily WLA for 4,4-DDD is 1.7 ng/L and the monthly WLA is 0.84 ng/L, and these are implemented in this Order as a maximum daily and an average monthly effluent limitation, respectively. The daily WLA for 4,4-DDE and 4,4-DDT is 1.2 ng/L and the monthly WLA is 0.59 ng/L, and these are implemented in this Order as a maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations, respectively. The daily WLA for dieldrin is 0.28 ng/L and the monthly WLA is 0.14 ng/L, and these are implemented in this Order as a maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations, respectively. The daily WLA for PCBs is 0.34 ng/L and the monthly WLA is 0.17 ng/L, and these are implemented in this Order as a maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations, respectively. The daily WLA for toxaphene is 0.33 ng/L and the monthly WLA is 0.16 ng/L, and these are implemented in this Order as a maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations, respectively.

o. **Copper, Nickel and Mercury**

This Order carries over the effluent limitations for copper, nickel, and mercury established in Order Number R4-2019-0137, based on WLAs assigned to the Hill Canyon TP in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL* in Chapter 7-19 of the Basin Plan. The concentration-based maximum daily WLA for copper is 9.0 µg/L, the mass-based maximum daily WLA for copper is 0.7 lbs/day, and the average monthly WLA is 6.0 µg/L, and they are implemented in this Order as maximum daily, maximum daily, and average monthly effluent limitations, respectively. The concentration-based daily maximum WLA for nickel is 231 µg/L, and the mass-based daily maximum WLA for nickel is 0.3 lbs/day, and the concentration-based monthly average WLA is 153 µg/L, and they are implemented in this Order as maximum daily, maximum daily, and average monthly effluent limitations, respectively. The WLA for mercury is 0.022 lbs/month and is implemented in this Order as an average monthly effluent limitation.

p. **Selenium**

On December 17, 2024, the USEPA amended a Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) rule, the California Toxics Rule, to promulgate a final, revised statewide chronic freshwater selenium water quality criterion applicable to certain California waters to protect aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife from exposure to toxic levels of selenium. The 3.1 µg/L selenium criterion for lotic waters (i.e., faster moving waters) is protective of the WARM beneficial use in flowing rivers and streams. The rule went into effect on January 16, 2025. USEPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2018-0056. All documents in the docket are listed on the https://www.regulations.gov website. This Order establishes a 3 µg/L AMEL and a 5 µg/L MDEL for selenium by translating the 3.1 µg/L selenium criteria, using SIP procedures.

4.3.3. CTR and SIP

The CTR and the SIP specify numeric objectives for toxic substances and the procedures whereby these objectives are to be implemented. The procedures include those used to conduct reasonable potential analysis (RPA) to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority pollutants. The *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (TSD) and USEPA's *NPDES Permit Writers' Manual* also specifies procedures to conduct reasonable potential analyses for non-priority pollutants.

4.3.4. Determining the Need for WQBELs

a. Reasonable Potential Based on Impaired Waters & TMDLs

Calleguas Creek is impaired for several pollutants along the downstream reaches of the outfall. The pollutants causing impairments are identified in the CWA section 303(d) list and are included in section 3.4 of this Fact Sheet. 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. Thus, effluent limitations have been established for any pollutant for which a WLA has been established in the Basin Plan for the permitted facility through a TMDL. The following pollutants have effluent limitations based on WLAs established in the Basin Plan: ammonia-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite plus nitrite as nitrogen, TDS (dry weather), sulfate (dry weather), chloride (dry weather), copper, nickel, mercury, chlordane, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, dieldrin, PCBs, toxaphene, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and chronic toxicity based upon TMDLs, as described in section 3.5.8. of this Fact Sheet.

b. Reasonable Potential for Priority and Other Toxic Pollutants

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, and noting the exceptions above, the Los Angeles Water Board conducted an RPA for each remaining priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the Order. The Los Angeles Water Board analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that demonstrate reasonable potential, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers water quality criteria from the CTR and NTR, and, when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan. To conduct the RPA, the Los Angeles Water Board staff identified the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration in the receiving water for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger. The effluent limitations in Order R4-2019-0137 were based on water quality monitoring data through March 2019. To ensure all collected data has been considered in the RPA, the monitoring data used for the RPA for this Order cover the period from July 1, 2019, to November 30, 2025.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining whether there is reasonable potential for the effluent to exceed the applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete an RPA:

Trigger 1 – If the MEC is greater than or equal to the CTR water quality criteria or applicable objective (C), a limitation is needed.

Trigger 2 – If background water quality (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limitation is needed.

Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, then best professional judgment is used to determine that a limit is needed.

Sufficient effluent and ambient data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Permittee will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, this Order will be reopened for appropriate modification per section 6.3.1.d of this Order.

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. The CTR specifies numeric objectives for toxic substances and the SIP includes the procedures used to conduct the RPA and to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority pollutants. The USEPA *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (TSD) and the USEPA NPDES Permit Writers Manual also specify procedures to conduct reasonable potential analyses that have non-CTR based water quality objectives. Based on the RPA, cyanide requires an effluent limitation since the effluent demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objectives, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate requires an effluent limitation since the receiving water demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objective, and selenium requires an effluent limitation since the receiving water demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objective. The following Table summarizes results from the RPA.

Table F-8. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis

CTR Number	Constituent	Applicable C (µg/L)	MEC (µg/L)	B (µg/L)	Need Limitation	Reason for RPA
10	Selenium	3.1	1.3	4.4	Yes	B>C
14	Cyanide	5.2	6.4	3.4	Yes	MEC>C
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	4.0	2.5	7.7	Yes	B>C

c. Reasonable Potential for Other Pollutants, including Narrative Water Quality Objectives

The USEPA NPDES Permit Writer's Manual also specifies that reasonable potential analyses may be conducted through a qualitative assessment process by considering similar facility operational or discharge characteristics, such as

type of industry, POTW treatment system, compliance history, species sensitivity data, in-stream data, adopted water quality criteria, designated uses, dilution information, or critical receiving water flows, such as establishing WQBELS for pathogens in POTW permits that discharge to contact recreation waters. When effluent data is unavailable or insufficient, section 1.3, Step 7 of the SIP also lists the type of information that can be used to determine whether a water quality-based effluent limit is appropriate to protect beneficial uses. Page 7 of the SIP states, "Information that may be used to aid in determining if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required includes: the facility type, the discharge type, solids loading analysis, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic impact of discharge, fish tissue residue data, water quality beneficial uses of the receiving water, CWA 303(d) listing of the pollutant, the presence of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, and other information." The Los Angeles Water Board conducted a qualitative reasonable potential assessment on specific parameters that are a concern due to the type of facility, the characteristics of the effluent discharged to the receiving water, parameters with receiving water limitations in Order No. R4-2019-0137, and narrative water quality standards.

The Los Angeles Water Board evaluated whether there is reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of any narrative water quality objective in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(d). For the parameters which were determined to have reasonable potential, this Order requires more stringent effluent limitations or discharge prohibitions to ensure the discharge satisfies Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. section 1311(b)(1)(C)). See section 5.1. of this Fact Sheet for a summary of the rationale for removing each receiving water limitation, where applicable.

Specifically, the Los Angeles Water Board found no reasonable potential for the parameters with narrative water quality objectives, except for those related to chlorine residual, *E. coli*, turbidity, toxicity, temperature, and pH. The Los Angeles Water Board also found the reasonable potential analysis to be inconclusive for dissolved sulfides, the objective that requires the receiving water temperature to not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature, and the objective that requires the pH of the receiving water to not be altered by more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged. As such, this Order requires additional effluent and receiving water monitoring for dissolved sulfides and two new special studies for pH and temperature to provide additional information to inform future reasonable potential analyses in the next permit term.

i. **pH** – The hydrogen ion activity of water (pH) is measured on a logarithmic scale, ranging from 0 to 14. While the pH of "pure" water at 25°C is 7.0, the pH of natural waters is usually slightly basic due to the solubility of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Minor changes from natural conditions can harm aquatic life. Acidic and basic chemicals commonly flushed down the drain by residential, commercial, and industrial properties may alter the pH

of the POTW influent, therefore the Facility has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective range of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units and effluent limitations have therefore been established in this Order. Further, the Basin Plan includes a narrative water quality objective requiring that the ambient pH shall not be changed by more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged. Since the Los Angeles Water Board does not have sufficient ambient data (specifically the extent of diurnal pH fluctuations and flow regime variations of the receiving water) to determine the impact of the discharge on the pH of the receiving water, the RPA is inconclusive and this Order requires the discharger to investigate how the effluent discharge impacts the pH in the downstream receiving water.

ii. **Settleable Solids**– The water quality objective for settleable solids provides that "[w]aters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." Excessive deposition of sediments can destroy spawning habitat, blanket benthic (bottom dwelling) organisms, and abrade the gills of larval fish. Municipal waste commonly contains settleable solids that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses, including SPWN, therefore, the discharge from the Facility has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the settleable solids water quality objective and effluent limits are therefore established in this Order.

iii. **Oil and Grease** – Oil and grease are not readily soluble in water and form a film on the water surface. Oily films can coat birds and aquatic organisms, impacting respiration and thermal regulation, potentially causing death. Oil and grease can also cause nuisance conditions (odors and taste), are aesthetically unpleasant, and can restrict a wide variety of beneficial uses. Municipal waste commonly contains oil and grease because food preparation occurs at households and commercial restaurants. Even when establishments have grease traps or clarifiers in place to prevent oil and grease from being discharged to the sewer, they may not be properly maintained and may cause oil and grease to pass through to the POTW. The Facility is likely to receive sewage containing oil and grease, and oil and grease can impact aquatic organisms, therefore the Facility has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the oil and grease narrative water quality objective and effluent limits are therefore established in this Order.

iv. **Residual Chlorine** – Disinfection of wastewaters with chlorine produces a residual and therefore, it is expected to be present in the Facility effluent. Chlorine is toxic to aquatic life and short-term exposures of chlorine may cause fish kills. The Facility uses chlorine for disinfection and chlorine is toxic to aquatic life, therefore the discharge has reasonable potential to contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for residual chlorine and therefore effluent limits are established in this Order.

v. **TDS, Sulfate, and Chloride** – Wet-weather effluent limitations based upon the Basin Plan water quality objectives have been included in this Order because these constituents have historically been present in potable water in this region, which is the supply source of the wastewater entering the treatment plant. Salts may be present in concentrations that exceed the Basin Plan water quality objectives. In addition, as explained in section 2.4 of this Fact Sheet, the Discharger also exceeded the effluent limitations for sulfate (February 2024) and chloride (February 2019) during wet weather. Since TDS, sulfate and chloride are present in the influent, and sulfate and chloride have been observed in the effluent at concentrations exceeding the objectives during wet weather, and these salts can impact the receiving water, the discharge has reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objectives for TDS, sulfate, and chloride during wet weather and effluent limits are established in this Order.

vi. **MBAS** – Municipal waste typically contains surfactants because residential and commercial properties use soaps and detergents to bathe, wash dishes, and do laundry. MBAS are an indicator of the presence of surfactants. USEPA has also stated that foaming is a characteristic of water which has been contaminated by the presence of detergents and similar substances. (44 Fed. Reg. 53465, 53467 (Sept. 13, 1979)). Given the nature of the Facility, which accepts domestic wastewater into the sewer system and treatment plant, the characteristics of the wastes discharged, and the receiving water beneficial uses, the discharge has reasonable potential to exceed the numeric MBAS water quality objective. Additionally, because the Facility is a POTW discharging treated wastewater, it has the reasonable potential to contain floating materials in concentrations that could cause nuisance or adversely affect downstream recreational, aquatic life, and wildlife beneficial uses and effluent limits are therefore established in this Order.

vii. **Turbidity** – Turbidity is an expression of the optical property that causes light to be scattered in water due to particulate matter such as clay, silt, organic matter, and microscopic organisms. Turbidity can result in a variety of water quality impairments and can reduce the effectiveness of disinfection. Improper operation and maintenance of a wastewater treatment plant can also lead to turbid water that is not properly disinfected. The Facility has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the turbidity water quality objective because turbidity is a common characteristic of wastewater and may be discharged from the Facility into receiving waters such that “changes in turbidity cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” Effluent limits are therefore established in the Order.

viii. **Radioactivity** - Radioactive substances are generally present in natural waters in extremely low concentrations and municipal waste may contain low levels of radionuclides from hospitals, research facilities, or industrial operations, therefore discharge from the Facility likely contains

radionuclides. The discharge therefore has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the radioactivity water quality objective and effluent limits are established in this Order.

ix. **Temperature** -Temperature can adversely affect beneficial uses. The USEPA document, *Quality Criteria for Water 1986* [EPA 440/5-86-001, May 1, 1986], also referred to as the Gold Book, discusses temperature and its effects on beneficial uses, such as recreation and aquatic life.

a. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in 1967 called temperature “a catalyst, a depressant, an activator, a restrictor, a stimulator, a controller, a killer, and one of the most important water quality characteristics to life in water.” The suitability of water for total body immersion is greatly affected by temperature. Depending on the amount of activity by the swimmer, comfortable temperatures range from 20°C to 30°C (68°F to 86°F).

b. Temperature also affects the self-purification phenomenon in water bodies and therefore the aesthetic and sanitary qualities that exist. Increased temperatures accelerate the biodegradation of organic material both in the overlying water and in bottom deposits which makes increased demands on the dissolved oxygen resources of a given system. The typical situation is exacerbated by the fact that oxygen becomes less soluble as water temperature increases. Thus, greater demands are exerted on an increasingly scarce resource which may lead to total oxygen depletion and obnoxious septic conditions. Increased temperature may increase the odor of water because of the increased volatility of odor-causing compounds. Odor problems associated with plankton may also be aggravated.

c. Temperature changes in water bodies can alter the existing aquatic community. Coutant (1972) has reviewed the effects of temperature on aquatic life reproduction and development. Reproductive elements are noted as perhaps the most thermally restricted of all life phases assuming other factors are at or near optimum levels. Natural short-term temperature fluctuations appear to cause reduced reproduction of fish and invertebrates.

d. Pumps and other machinery at the POTW can emit heat from the daily operation and environmental conditions can transfer that heat to the effluent as it flows through the various treatment processes, elevating the temperature of the water during treatment.

The historical temperature data between July 2019 and November 2025 also indicates that the effluent has been below the 80°F objective 95.3% of the time and greater than or equal to the objective 4.7% of the time.

Since effluent temperature has exceeded 80°F during the previous permit cycle, the effluent may impact the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The Facility also discharges elevated temperature waste; therefore, the Facility has reasonable potential to exceed the 80°F water quality objective for temperature and an effluent limit for temperature is established in this Order. Further, the Basin Plan includes a narrative water quality objective that temperature shall not be altered more than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving water. Since the Los Angeles Water Board does not have sufficient ambient data (specifically the extent of diurnal temperature fluctuations and flow regime variations of the receiving water) to determine the impact of the discharge on the temperature of the receiving water, the RPA is inconclusive for this 5°F objective and this Order requires the discharger to investigate how the effluent impacts the temperature in the downstream receiving water.

x. **Bacteria Indicators** – Total and fecal coliform bacteria are used to indicate the likelihood of pathogenic bacteria in surface waters. Waterbodies may contain many different pathogens that cannot be measured directly; therefore, indicator organisms or fecal indicator bacteria are used to detect the level of fecal contamination in the water and to estimate the associated health risks from all pathogens residing in the waterbodies. Exposure to surface waters that exceed the bacteria indicator water quality objectives may cause the following: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, fever, skin infections, and ear, eye, nose, and throat infections. Water quality objectives for bacteria indicators are established to protect human health associated with the contact recreation beneficial use (REC-1). A malfunction of a facility's disinfection system could cause an exceedance of the bacteria indicator water quality objective. Since the untreated municipal waste that enters the plant contains bacteria and pathogens, the Hill Canyon TP has reasonable potential to contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for bacteria indicators and effluent limits are therefore established in this Order.

4.3.5. WQBEL Calculations

a. Calculation Options. Once RPA has been determined, WQBELs are calculated. Alternative procedures for calculating WQBELs include:

i. Use WLA from applicable TMDL (see section 3.5.8. of this Fact Sheet).

ii. Use a steady-state model to derive MDELs and AMELs.

iii. Where sufficient data exist, use a dynamic model which has been approved by the State Water Board.

b. SIP Calculation Procedure. Section 1.4 of the SIP requires the step-by-step procedure to "adjust" or convert CTR numeric criteria into AMELs and MDELs, for toxics.

Step 3 of Section 1.4 of the SIP (page 8) lists the statistical equations that adjust CTR criteria for effluent variability.

Step 5 of Section 1.4 of the SIP (page 10) lists the statistical equations that adjust CTR criteria for averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives. This section also reads, “For this method only, maximum daily effluent limitations shall be used for POTWs in place of average weekly limitations.”

Sample calculation for **Cyanide**:

Step 1. Identify applicable water quality criteria.

From California Toxics Rule (CTR), we can obtain the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC) and the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC).

CMC of Freshwater = 22 µg/L (CTR page 31712, column B1).

CCC of Freshwater = 5.2 µg/L (CTR page 31712, column B2).

Organism Only of Human Health = 220,000 µg/L (CTR page 31712, column D2).

Step 2. Calculate effluent concentration allowance (ECA)

ECA = Criteria in CTR, since no dilution is allowed.

ECA_{Acute} = Effluent Concentration Allowance for Acute Criteria = 22 µg/L

$ECA_{Chronic}$ = Effluent Concentration Allowance for Chronic Criteria = 5.2 µg/L

$ECA_{Human\ Health}$ = Effluent Concentration Allowance for Human Health Criteria = 220,000 µg/L

Step 3: Determine long-term average (LTA) discharge condition

Calculate CV:

CV = Standard Deviation/Mean = 1.065/1.93 = 0.6

Find the multipliers from Table 1 of the SIP (page 9), or by calculating them using equations on page 8 of the SIP. Find CV and n (frequency of sample collection per month). If effluent samples are collected 4 times a month or less, then n = 4. CV was determined to be 0.6. When CV = 0.6, then:

$ECA\ Multiplier_{acute}$ = 0.321

$ECA\ Multiplier_{chronic}$ = 0.527

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{Acute} \times ECA\ Multiplier_{acute} = 22 \times 0.321 = 7.062$ µg/L

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{Chronic} \times ECA\ Multiplier_{chronic} = 5.2 \times 0.527 = 2.740$ µg/L

Step 4: Select the lowest LTA

Lowest LTA = 2.74 (to be used in Step 5)

Step 5: Calculate the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL) & Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for AQUATIC LIFE

Find the multipliers. You need to know CV and n (frequency of sample collection per month). If effluent samples are collected 4 times a month or less, then n = 4. CV was determined to be 0.6 in a previous step.

AMEL Multiplier = 1.552

MDEL Multiplier = 3.11

AMEL aquatic life = lowest LTA x AMEL Multiplier = 2.74 x 1.552 = 4.3 µg/L

MDEL aquatic life = lowest LTA x MDEL Multiplier = 2.74 x 3.11 = 8.5 µg/L

Step 6. Find the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL) & Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for HUMAN HEALTH

Find factors. Given CV = 0.6 and n = 4.

For AMEL human health limit, there is no factor.

The Human Health factor = MDEL Multiplier$_{99}$ / AMEL Multiplier$_{95}$ = 2.01

AMEL$_{human\ health}$ = ECA = 220,000 µg/L

MDEL$_{human\ health}$ = ECA x (MDEL Multiplier$_{99}$ / AMEL Multiplier$_{95}$) = 220,000 x 2.01 = 442,200 µg/L

Step 7. Determine the AMEL and MDEL

AMEL = 4.253 µg/L ≅ 4.3 µg/L (Based on aquatic life protection)

MDEL = 8.523 µg/L ≅ 8.5 µg/L (Based on aquatic life protection)

The lowest AMEL and MDEL, based on aquatic life, are applied as effluent limitations; however, since the AMEL in Order No. R4-2019-0137 was 4.2 µg/L, which is more stringent than the calculated AMEL above, the final AMEL in this Order is set as 4.2 µg/L to prevent backsliding.

Final AMEL = 4.2 µg/L

Final MDEL = 8.5 µg/L

c. Impracticability Analysis

Federal NPDES regulations contained in 40 CFR section 122.45(d) (continuous discharges) state that, for POTWs, all permit limitations, standards, and prohibitions, including those to achieve water quality standards, shall, unless impracticable, be stated as average weekly and average monthly discharge limitations.

As stated by USEPA in its long-standing guidance for developing WQBELs, average limitations alone are not practical for limiting acute, chronic, and human health toxic effects (See, Section 5.2.3 of USEPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991).

For example, a POTW sampling for a toxicant to evaluate compliance with a 7-day average effluent limitation could fully comply with this average limit, but still be discharging toxic effluent on one, two, three, or up to four of these seven days and not meeting the 1-hour average acute criteria or 4-day

average chronic criteria. Similarly, a 7-day average alone would not protect one, two, three, or four days of discharging pollutants in excess of the acute and chronic criteria.

For these reasons, USEPA recommends daily maximum and 30-day average limits for regulating toxics in all NPDES discharges. For the purposes of protecting against the acute effects of discharges containing toxicants, daily maximum effluent limitations have been established in this Order for certain priority pollutants. Thirty-day (or monthly) average effluent limitations have been established for priority pollutants that cause chronic or long-term impacts because they are carcinogenic, bioaccumulative, and/or endocrine disruptors.

d. Mass-based limits. 40 CFR section 122.45(f)(1) requires that, except under certain conditions, or for certain pollutants, all permit limits, standards, or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units. 40 CFR section 122.45(f)(2) allows the permit writer, at their discretion, to express limits in additional units (e.g., concentration units). The regulations mandate that, where limits are expressed in more than one unit, the permittee must comply with both.

Generally, mass-based limits ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limits. Concentration-based effluent limits, on the other hand, discourage reduction in treatment efficiency during low-flow periods and require proper operation of the treatment units at all times. In the absence of concentration-based effluent limits, a permittee would be able to increase its effluent concentration (i.e., reduce its level of treatment) during low-flow periods and still meet its mass-based limits. To account for this, this Order includes mass and concentration-based effluent limits for some constituents. The mass-based limits are based on the design capacity.

Table F-9. Summary of WQBELs for Discharge Point 005

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Notes
Temperature	°F	---	---	80	---
pH	Standard Units	---	---	6.5-8.5	---
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	---	0.3	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	15	---
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	---	---	0.1	---
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/ 100 mL	23	2.2	240	a
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (wet-weather)	mg/L	850	---	---	b
TDS (dry-weather)	lbs/day	(850 x Q)-AF	---	---	b, d
Sulfate (wet-weather)	mg/L	250	---	---	b

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Notes
Sulfate (dry-weather)	lbs/day	(250 x Q)-AF	---	---	b, d
Chloride (wet-weather)	mg/L	150	---	---	b
Chloride (dry-weather)	lbs/day	(150 x Q)-AF	---	---	b, d
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	---	---	---
MBAS	lbs/day	60	---	---	c
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	3.1	---	5.6	---
Ammonia Nitrogen	lbs/day	---	---	5.1 x Q	d
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	9	---	---	---
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	9	---	---	---
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.9	---	---	---
Copper	µg/L	6	---	9	
Copper	lbs/month	---	---	0.7	---
Nickel	µg/L	153	---	231	---
Mercury	lbs/month	0.022	---	--	e
Selenium	µg/L	3	---	5	---
Selenium	lbs/day	0.4	---	0.6	c
Cyanide	µg/L	4.2	---	8.5	---
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.49	---	0.99	c
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	4	---	---	---
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	lbs/day	0.46	---	---	---
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014	---	0.025	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.1	---	0.1	---
Chronic Toxicity, *Pimephales promelas* Survival and Growth endpoints	Pass or Fail,% Effect (TST)	Pass	---	Pass or % Effect < 50 (survival point)	f
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00059	---	0.0012	---
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.00084	---	0.0017	---
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.00059	---	0.0012	---
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00059	---	0.0012	---
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00014	---	0.00028	---
PCBs	µg/L	0.00017	---	0.00034	---
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00016	---	0.00033	---

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Notes
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	pCi/L	5	---	---	g
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15	---	---	g
Uranium	pCi/L	20	---	---	g
Gross Beta/photon emitters	millirem/ year	4	---	---	g
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	---	---	g
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	---	---	g

Footnotes for Table F-9

a. The waste discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if: (1) the median number of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a 7-day median of 2.2 Most Probable Number (MPN) or Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which an analysis has been completed, (2) the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period, and (3) no sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU of total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

b. Chapter 7-22 of the Basin Plan includes Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for the Hill Canyon TP that apply during dry weather. Section 7.14 of the Order defines dry weather as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are below the 86th percentile flow (<27 cfs) and there has been no measurable precipitation (<0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours, consistent with the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* Technical Report and supporting documents. Wet weather is defined in section 7.14. of the Order. Wet weather is defined as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are greater than or equal to the 86th percentile flow, as explained in section 7.14 of the Order as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are above the 86th percentile flow (≥27 cubic feet per second) or there has been measurable precipitation (≥0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours.

c. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 14 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

d. Q represents the POTW average daily effluent flow on the day the water quality sample is collected and a conversion factor to lbs/day based on the units of measure for the flow.

e. According to the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL*, it is assumed that the total mercury load in the effluent is equal to the suspended sediment load.

f. The effluent limitations for chronic toxicity are expressed as a Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation and as a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (not an Average Monthly Effluent Limitation).

g. The radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, chapter 15, article 5, sections 64442 and 64443 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), or subsequent revisions.

End of Footnotes for Table F-9

4.3.6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing protects receiving waters from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent or pollutants that are not typically monitored. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. A constituent present at low concentrations may exhibit a chronic effect but no acute effects until the concentration increases.

Section III.C.3 of the State Water Board's Toxicity Provisions states:

"Except for POTW dischargers that are authorized to discharge at a rate equal to or greater than 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and are required to have a pretreatment program by the terms of 40 CFR § 403.8(a) (effective January 1, 2020), all Non-stormwater Dischargers shall conduct a Reasonable Potential analysis for chronic aquatic toxicity, pursuant to the procedures specified in Section III.C.3.c, for review and approval by the Permitting Authority. A Reasonable Potential analysis for chronic aquatic toxicity is not required for POTW dischargers that are authorized to discharge at a rate equal to or greater than 5.0 MGD and are required to have a pretreatment program by the terms of 40 CFR § 403.8(a) (effective January 1, 2020), because the Permitting Authority shall include an effluent limitation for these dischargers pursuant to Section III.C.5."

The Hill Canyon TP is a POTW that is authorized to discharge at a rate equal to or greater than 5.0 MGD and is required to have a pretreatment program as specified in 40 CFR § 403.8(a). Therefore, under the Toxicity Provisions, this Order must include chronic toxicity effluent limitations for the Hill Canyon TP (see section 3.3.19 of this Fact Sheet).

Notwithstanding section III.C.3 of the State Water Board's Toxicity Provisions, effluent data from the Hill Canyon TP also shows that the discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the toxicity water quality objective because the discharge failed the chronic toxicity test on May 20, 2020, with a 33.89 percent effect.

In addition, the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL* in Chapter 7-16 of the Basin Plan applies to dischargers to Calleguas Creek and assigns a WLA of 1.0 TUc to the Hill Canyon TP. Under Section II.D of the Toxicity Provisions, the Toxicity Provisions do not supersede any TMDL related to aquatic toxicity, including their implementation provisions, established prior to the effective date of the Toxicity Provisions. Section III of the Toxicity Provisions also applies to all dischargers subject to TMDL requirements except to the extent the Los Angeles Water Board determines that any specific aquatic toxicity TMDL requirements are more protective than any comparable requirements of Section III of the Toxicity Provisions, in which case those specific TMDL requirements will apply in lieu of the comparable requirements of Section III. Although the applicable WLA in the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL* was not expressed using the TST statistical approach, the TMDL authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to implement the WLA "in accordance with USEPA, State Board and Regional Board resolutions, guidance and policy at the time of permit issuance or renewal." In addition, the toxicity effluent limitations in the Order are no less stringent than the toxicity WLAs because although they are expressed differently, the absence of toxicity continues to be the desired result. The main difference between the effluent limitations and the WLA is the statistical approach used to determine the presence of toxicity. The TST statistical approach used to determine compliance with the effluent limitation is a more robust analysis and leads to less false positive and negative results than the approach used to express the WLA. As a result, the use of the TST statistical approach greatly reduces the probability of a toxic test being deemed non-toxic and therefore produces more reliable results. Consistent with Chapter 7-16 of the Basin Plan, the chronic toxicity WLA-based final effluent limitations have been implemented using the *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), and current USEPA guidance in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, June /2010)* and *EPA Regions 8, 9 and 10 Toxicity Training Tool (January 2010),* *https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/ToxTrainingTool10Jan2010.pdf*.

Compliance with the chronic toxicity requirements contained in this Order shall be determined in accordance with section 7.9 of this Order. Nevertheless, this Order contains a reopener to allow the Los Angeles Water Board to modify the permit in the future, if necessary, to make it consistent with any new policy, plan, law, or regulation.

For this Order, chronic toxicity in the discharge is evaluated using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach, consistent with the Toxicity Provisions. Section III.C.5.c of the Toxicity Provisions includes the following chronic aquatic toxicity MDEL for non-stormwater dischargers:

> "No {Most sensitive species} chronic aquatic toxicity test shall result in a "fail" at the IWC for the sub-lethal endpoint measured in the test and a Percent Effect for the survival endpoint greater than or equal to 50 percent."

Section III.C.5.d of the Toxicity Provisions includes the following chronic aquatic toxicity MMEL:

> "No more than one {Most sensitive species} chronic aquatic toxicity test initiated in a calendar month shall result in a "fail" at the IWC for any endpoint."

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.

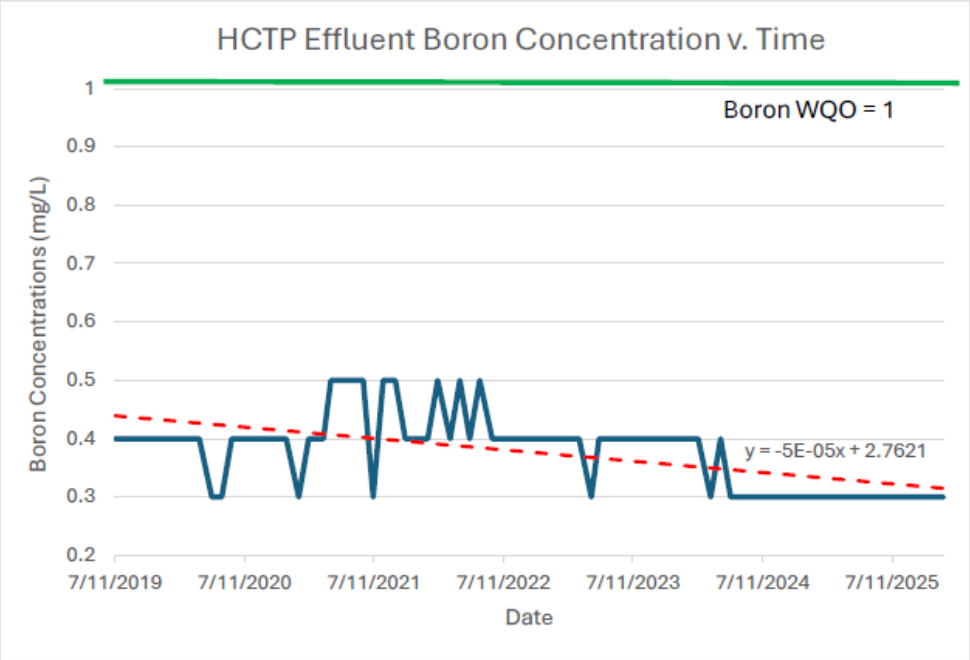
4.4. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Section 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These antibacksliding 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. The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, except for the removal of the effluent limitation for boron. The effluent limitation for boron was removed because the discharge did not show reasonable to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan water quality objective, based on monitoring data collected from July 2019 through November 2025.

Section 303(d)(4)(B) of the CWA allows relaxation of effluent limitations where the quality of the receiving water equals or exceeds the levels necessary to protect the designated uses of the water or otherwise required by applicable water quality standards, if the revision is subject to and consistent with the State's Antidegradation Policy. According to the 2024 303(d) list, neither the North Fork Arroyo Conejo (where the Hill Canyon TP discharges) nor Calleguas Creek or the downstream estuary are impaired for boron. In addition, the concentrations of boron in the background receiving water do not exceed the applicable water quality standard of 1.0 mg/L in the water column. All the effluent monitoring data collected between July 2019 and November 2025 were less than the water quality objective. A plot of this boron effluent data shows a decreasing trend in concentrations over time.

Figure F-1. Graph of Boron Effluent Concentrations Over Time



As described below, relaxation or removal of effluent limitations for this pollutant is consistent with the state and federal antidegradation policies. Therefore, the exception to the prohibition on relaxation of effluent limitations found in CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) allows the removal of this effluent limitation.

4.4.2. Antidegradation Policies

40 CFR § 131.12 requires that state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. On October 28, 1968, the State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy when it adopted Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining the Quality of the Waters of the State*. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The State Water Board has, in State Water Board Order No. 86-17 and an October 7, 1987, guidance memorandum, interpreted Resolution No. 68-16 to be fully consistent with the federal antidegradation policy contained in 40 CFR section 131.12. Similarly, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) and 40 CFR section 131.12 require that all permitting actions be consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. Together, the state and federal antidegradation policies are designed to ensure that a water body will not be degraded resulting from the permitted discharge. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies.

The renewal of this Order is consistent with the anti-degradation policy because it is not expected to allow degradation of the receiving water quality. No reduction in the existing level of wastewater treatment is anticipated. In addition,

the renewal of the Order is not expected to lower the surface water quality because the conditions in this Order are at least as stringent as the previous Order except for the effluent limits described in section 4.4.1 of the Fact Sheet. Relaxation of the effluent limitation as described in section 4.4.1 will continue to ensure attainment of water quality standards.

Specifically, the removal of the effluent limitation for boron is consistent with the antidegradation policy because the discharge did not exhibit reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objective.

Furthermore, effluent and receiving water monitoring for this pollutant continues to be required under this Order to ensure effluent and receiving water concentrations do not exceed the objectives. In addition, this Order includes a reopener provision that permits the Los Angeles Water Board to reopen the permit if the effluent exhibits reasonable potential to exceed the objectives during the permit cycle. The Los Angeles Water Board may modify the terms of this Order to prevent degradation of high-quality waters based on any change in the concentration of these constituents in the effluent or receiving water that indicates that a degradation of receiving water quality may occur. The treatment required by this Order is the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that a pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.

4.4.3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

The final effluent limitations in this Order are both TBELs and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The TBELs consist of restrictions on BOD, TSS, and percent removal of BOD and TSS. Restrictions on BOD, TSS, and percent removal of BOD and TSS are discussed in section 4.2. of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are necessary to meet water quality standards.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement WQOs that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved or established (in the case of CTR criteria) pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR, as implemented by the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and WQOs contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any WQOs and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not

approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). On December 10, 2024, the USEPA signed a final rule to revise the current federal CWA and the CTR freshwater selenium water quality criterion applicable to certain waters of California. This new criterion became effective on January 16, 2025. This Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are collectively no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.

Table F-10. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 005

Parameter	Units	AMEL	AWEL	MDEL	Instan. Min.	Instan. Max.	Basis	Notes
$BOD_5 20^0C$	mg/L	20	30	45	--	--	Existing, Secondary treatment standard	--
$BOD_5 20^0C$	lbs/day	2,300	3,500	5,200	--	--	Existing, Secondary treatment standard	a
$BOD_5 20^0C$	% removal	≥85	--	--	--	--	Existing, Secondary treatment standard	--
TSS	mg/L	15	40	45	--	--	Existing, Secondary treatment standard	--
TSS	lbs/day	1,750	4,600	5,200	--	--	Existing, Secondary treatment standard	a
TSS	% removal	≥85	--	--	--	--	Existing, Secondary treatment standard	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	80	--	--	Basin Plan	--
pH	pH Unit	--	--	--	6.5	8.5	Existing/ Basin Plan	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	--	--	Existing/Basin Plan	--
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	1,200	--	1,750	--	--	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.3	--	--	Existing, BPJ, Basin Plan	--
Turbidity	NTU	--	--	--	--	--	Existing/Title 22	b
Total Coliform	MPN or CFU/100 mL	23	2.2	240	--	--	Existing/Title 22	c
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	--	--	0.1	--	--	Existing/Basin Plan	--
Chlorine Residual	lbs/day	--	--	10	--	--	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	pCi/L	5	--	--	--	--	Existing/Title 22/Basin Plan	d
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15	--	--	--	--	Existing/Title 22/Basin Plan	d
Uranium	pCi/L	20	--	--	--	--	Existing/Title 22/Basin Plan	d

Parameter	Units	AMEL	AWEL	MDEL	Instan. Min.	Instan. Max.	Basis	Notes
Gross Beta/photon emitters	millirem/ year	4	--	--	--	--	Existing/Title 22/Basin Plan	d
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	--	--	--	--	Existing/Title 22/Basin Plan	d
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	--	--	--	--	Existing/Title 22/Basin Plan	d
Total Dissolved Solids (dry-weather)	lbs/day	850 x Q	--	--	--	--	TMDL, Basin Plan	e, f
Total Dissolved Solids (wet-weather)	mg/L	850	--	--	--	--	Existing, TMDL, Basin Plan	e
Sulfate (dry-weather)	lbs/day	250 x Q	--	--	--	--	TMDL, Basin Plan	e, f
Sulfate (wet-weather)	mg/L	250	--	--	--	--	Existing, TMDL, Basin Plan	e
Chloride (dry-weather)	lbs/day	150 x Q	--	--	--	--	TMDL, Basin Plan	e, f
Chloride (wet-weather)	mg/L	150		--	--	--	Existing, TMDL, Basin Plan	e
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	--	--	--	--	Existing, Basin Plan	--
MBAS	lbs/day	60	--	--	--	--	Existing, Basin Plan	a
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	3.1	--	5.6	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Ammonia Nitrogen	lbs/day	--	--	5.1 x Q	--	--	Existing, TMDL	f
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	9	--	--	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	9	--	--	--	--	Existing, TMDL	
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.9	--	--	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Copper	µg/L	6	--	9	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Copper	lbs/day	--	--	0.7	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Nickel	µg/L	153	--	231	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Nickel	lbs/day	---	--	0.3	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Mercury	lbs/month	0.022	--	--	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Selenium	µg/L	3	--	5	--	--	SIP/New CTR	--

Parameter	Units	AMEL	AWEL	MDEL	Instan. Min.	Instan. Max.	Basis	Notes
Selenium	lbs/day	0.4	--	0.6	--	--	SIP/New CTR	a
Cyanide	µg/L	4.2	--	8.5	--	--	Existing, SIP/CTR	--
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.49	--	0.99	--	--	Existing, SIP/CTR	a
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	4	--	--	--	--	Existing, SIP/CTR	--
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	lbs/day	0.46	--	--	--	--	Existing, SIP/CTR	--
Manganese	µg/L	50	--	---	--	--	Basin Plan	--
Manganese	lbs/day	6	--	---	--	--	Basin Plan	a
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014	--	0.025	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Diazinon	µg/L	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Chronic Toxicity *Pimephales promelas* Survival and Growth endpoints	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	Pass	--	Pass or % Effect <50 (survival endpoint)	--	--	Existing, TMDL, Toxicity Provisions	g, h
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00059	--	0.0012	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.00084	--	0.0017	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.00059	--	0.0012	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00059	--	0.0012	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00014	--	0.00028	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
PCBs	µg/L	0.00017	--	0.00034	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00016	--	0.00033	--	--	Existing, TMDL	--

Footnotes for Tables F-10

a. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 14 MGD and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

b. The turbidity of the treated wastewater shall not exceed any of the following: (a) an average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) within a 24-hour period, (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) within a 24-hour period, and (c) 10 NTU at any time.

c. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if: (1) the median number of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a 7-day median of 2.2 Most Probable Number (MPN) or Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which an analysis has been completed, (2) the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period, and (3) no sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU of total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

d. The radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, chapter 15, article 5, sections 64442 and 64443 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), or subsequent revisions.

e. Chapter 7-22 of the Basin Plan includes Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for the Hill Canyon TP that apply during dry weather. Section 7.14 of the Order defines dry weather as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are below the 86th percentile flow (<27 cfs) and there has been no measurable precipitation (<0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours, consistent with the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL* Technical Report and supporting documents. Wet weather is defined in Section 7.14 of the Order as the condition when the flows in the receiving water are above the 86th percentile flow (≥27 cubic feet per second) or there has been measurable precipitation (≥0.5 inches of rain) in the previous 24 hours.

f. Q represents the POTW average daily effluent flow on the day the water quality sample is collected and a conversion factor to lbs/day based on the units of measure for the flow.

g. The effluent limitations for chronic toxicity are expressed as a Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation and as a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (not an Average Monthly Effluent Limitation).

End of Footnotes for Tables F-10

4.5. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

4.6. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.7. Recycling Specifications

4.7.1. Recycled Water Feasibility Investigation

In accordance with statewide statutes and policies concerning water reclamation, (e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution Number 77-1 (*Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California*), and the Recycled Water Policy), the Los Angeles Water Board strongly encourages, wherever practicable, water recycling, water conservation, and use of stormwater and dry-weather urban runoff. This Order requires the Discharger to investigate the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods of wastewater (such as groundwater injection), and /or the use of stormwater and dry weather runoff.

4.7.2. Volumetric Reporting

The Recycled Water Policy requires wastewater and recycled water dischargers to annually report monthly volumes of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type. As applicable, dischargers are additionally required to annually report recycled water use by volume and the category of reuse. In 2019, the State Water Board, through State Water Board Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC, amended the monitoring and reporting requirements of existing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) that serve as Water Recycling Requirement (WRRs) Orders, by adding volumetric monitoring and reporting requirements, in accordance with section 3 of the Recycled Water Policy (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/121118_7_final_amendment_oal.pdf). Since the Hill Canyon TP recycles water according to the terms established in a separate Water Rights Permit No. 20952, issued by the State Water Board's Division of Water Rights, rather than through individual WDRs for water recycling, the City of Thousand Oaks was not submitting volumetric monitoring information in the past. However, this Order implements the Recycled Water Policy by including requirements in Section 9.2 of the MRP in this Order, requiring the Discharger to monitor and report recycled water usage from the Hill Canyon TP.

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water

This order removes generalized receiving water limitations contained in the Discharger's prior waste discharge requirements that served as backstops for unanticipated circumstances or changes to effluent quality that could affect water quality. The receiving water limitations made the Discharger responsible for the quality of the water in the body of water into which the permittee discharges pollutants, without specifying specific requirements (e.g., effluent limitations) or

other actions the discharger must take that apply at or before the discharge point. The Los Angles Water Board took this action to address the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *City and County of San Francisco, California v. Environmental Protection Agency* (2025) 145 S.Ct. 704, holding that NPDES permits issued by the USEPA may not include end-result requirements, which are provisions that do not spell out what a permittee must do or refrain from doing; rather, they make a permittee responsible for the quality of the water in the body of water into which the permittee discharges pollutants. While the Los Angeles Water Board removed generalized receiving water limitations in furtherance of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision interpreting the Clean Water Act's NPDES requirements, the board may decide in the future to include similar requirements as a matter of state authority.

The Los Angeles Water Board reviewed the remaining permit requirements and conducted a reasonable potential analysis in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(i) to determine which requirements were necessary to ensure the discharge satisfies the requirements of Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C)) that the permit include any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards. Specifically, the Los Angeles Water Board is including new studies to determine whether a potential revision to the temperature and pH effluent limitations or additional discharge requirements are needed to implement the temperature and pH objectives, and additional monitoring for dissolved sulfide that will be used to support future reasonable potential analysis as summarized in Table F-11.

The Los Angeles Water Board determined that the Discharger's compliance with the remaining requirements in this Order will ensure that the discharge satisfies the requirements of Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. 1311(b)(1)(C)) that the permit include any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards. If unanticipated circumstances or changes to effluent quality occur during the permit term, the Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to include any limitations necessary to protect water quality. The following table is a summary of how each end result requirement from the previous Order is being addressed in this Order to ensure that the discharge complies with Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C).

Furthermore, the removal of generalized receiving water limitations contained in the discharger's prior waste discharge requirements does not authorize either backsliding or further degradation of water quality. The removal of this requirement is consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's holding in *City and County of San Francisco, California v. Environmental Protection Agency* (2025) 145 S.Ct. 704. Where necessary to ensure the discharge complies with Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C)), the Los Angeles Water Board included additional requirements as described in more detail in Table F-11. As a result, the removal of the generalized receiving water limitation does not authorize the additional discharge of pollutants or a violation of water quality standards and to the extent backsliding or antidegradation requirements apply, they are met.

Table F-11. Summary of Rationale for Not Including End Result Requirements

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
Prohibition	The Permittee shall not cause degradation of any water body, except as consistent with State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution Number 68-16. (Section III.D)	This prohibition implemented state and federal antidegradation policies. A reasonable potential analysis was conducted for individual pollutants to determine if the discharge caused or contributed to an exceedance of water quality objectives and an antidegradation analysis was conducted for pollutants that previously exhibited but no longer exhibit reasonable potential. Even with the removal of this prohibition, this Order is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16, as discussed in section 4.4.2 of the Fact Sheet. The Order contains effluent and receiving water monitoring and the establishment of effluent limitations where there is reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective. Effluent limitations based on wasteload allocations in relevant TMDLs are also established in this Order to prevent degradation. The monitoring and reporting program required in this Order provides ongoing feedback on whether new or revised effluent limitations are needed. The bioassessment monitoring required in this Order further evaluates the overall health of the environment around the discharge, providing an additional indicator of potential degradation and/or information for a qualitative reasonable potential analysis. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	Antidegradation Policies **Section 3.3.7 & Section 4.4.2**
Prohibition	The treatment or disposal of wastes from the Facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as	This prohibition implemented Water Code section 13263 and Resolution Number 68-16, which require	Applicable Water Quality Objective:

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
	defined in section 13050, subdivisions (l) and (m), of the CWC. (Section III.E.)	WDRs sufficient to ensure a condition of pollution or nuisance will not occur. To address pollution, a reasonable potential analysis was conducted for individual pollutants to determine if the discharge caused or contributed to an exceedance of water quality objectives and effluent limitations were included in the Order for pollutants that exhibit reasonable potential. The primary constituents of concern associated with nuisance conditions such as foaming, discoloration, odors, and floating material are MBAS, settleable solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, pH, and BOD. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of the water quality objectives for MBAS, settleable solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, and pH; therefore, effluent limitations are included in the Order to ensure these water quality objectives continue to be met. Since BOD is an indicator of the effectiveness of the treatment process, technology-based effluent limitations have been established for BOD, which also ensures the water quality objective for BOD continues to be met. Therefore, the existing requirements in the WDRs ensure that the discharge is not causing pollution or nuisance in the receiving water as defined by section 13050 of the California Water Code. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	**Section 4.2.2.** **Section 4.3.2.a.** **Section 4.3.2.b.** **Section 4.3.2.c.** **Section 4.3.2.f.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.c.i.** **Section 4.3.4.c.ii.** **Section 4.3.4.c.iii.** **Section 4.4.4.c.vi.**
Prohibition	The discharge of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant is prohibited. (Section III.F.)	This prohibition implemented the narrative toxicity objective in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of this end-result requirement exists since the receiving water is impaired for toxicity and wasteload allocations are established in a TMDL for this discharge. As a result, this Order carries over the chronic toxicity effluent limitation and chronic toxicity	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.3.6.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		monitoring in the effluent and receiving water from the previous Order. Furthermore, this Order carries over the requirement for the discharger to conduct a TIE/TRE when toxicity is persistent to determine and eliminate the cause of toxicity. Additionally, this Order contains effluent limitations for CTR pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be in the effluent. Since toxicity is being addressed through the effluent limitations and monitoring, no additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	
Effluent Limitation	To protect the existing beneficial use of groundwater recharge (GWR) and the underlying ground water basins, pollutants shall not be present in the wastes discharged at concentrations that pose a threat to ground water quality. (Section IV.A.1.g)	This narrative effluent limitation implemented the GWR beneficial use in the downstream receiving waters. This Order also contains numeric effluent limitations to protect the GWR beneficial use. CCR Title 22 primary MCLs are used as the bases for effluent limitations in WDRs and NPDES permits to protect the GWR beneficial use. Because reaches downstream of the discharge have a designated GWR beneficial use, this Order includes effluent limitations based on primary MCLs where reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed MCLs exists. Other than total coliform, radioactivity, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and MBAS, no reasonable potential exists for the effluent to cause or contribute to an excursion of the primary MCLs. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.3.2.f.** **Section 4.3.2.i.** **Section 4.3.2.l.**
Receiving Water Limitation	The natural receiving water temperature of all regional waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses. Additionally, for waters designated with a warm freshwater habitat (WARM) beneficial use, the water temperature shall not be altered	This receiving water limitation implemented the temperature water quality objectives in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the 80°F objective; therefore, an effluent limitation for temperature is established in this Order. The effluent and receiving water monitoring in this Order for temperature have also been carried over from the	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.3.2.j.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.ix.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
	by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80°F as a result of the waste discharge. (Section V.A.1.)	previous Order. This Order also includes new influent monitoring for temperature to help evaluate the sources of elevated temperature. However, the reasonable potential analysis was inconclusive for the objective requiring that the temperature of the receiving water not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. While the Los Angeles Water Board has discrete upstream and downstream temperature data, it has little information on the extent of the diurnal temperature fluctuations and flow regime variations in the receiving water. Information on the diurnal temperature and flow fluctuations of the receiving water is needed to determine the impact of the discharge on the natural temperature of the receiving water. Therefore, this Order requires the discharger to conduct a new special study to address this aspect of the temperature objective. This study will be used to determine whether a potential revision to the temperature effluent limitation or additional permit requirements are needed to ensure the discharge does not cause alterations of the receiving water temperature by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. The effluent limitations and monitoring in conjunction with the influent monitoring and new special study to provide an understanding of the diurnal fluctuations of temperature and flow in the receiving water are sufficient to ensure the protection of the beneficial uses of the receiving water.	Special Study: **Section 6.2.2.d.**
Receiving Water Limitation	The pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged. Natural conditions shall be	This receiving water limitation implemented the pH water quality objective in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the pH range objective of 6.5-8.5; therefore, the effluent limitation and effluent and receiving water monitoring	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.3.2.a.** RPA:

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
	determined on a case-by-case basis. (Section V.A.2.)	for pH from the previous order is carried over in this Order. However, the reasonable potential analysis was inconclusive for the narrative objective requiring that the pH of the discharge does not change the ambient pH by more than 0.5 pH units from what occurs naturally. While the Los Angeles Water Board has discrete upstream and downstream pH data, it has little information on the extent of the diurnal pH fluctuations and flow regime variations in the receiving water. Information on the diurnal pH and flow fluctuations of the receiving water is needed to determine the impact of the discharge on the pH of the natural pH of the receiving water. Therefore, this Order requires the discharger to conduct a new special study to address this pH narrative objective. This study will be used to determine whether a potential revision to the pH effluent limitations or additional permit requirements are needed to ensure the discharge does not cause alterations of the receiving water of more than 0.5 units above the natural pH. The pH effluent limitations and monitoring in conjunction with the new special study on the diurnal pH fluctuations are sufficient to ensure the protection of the beneficial uses of the receiving water.	**Section 4.3.4.c.i.** Special Study: **Section 6.2.2.e.**
Receiving Water Limitation	The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged. (Section V.A.3.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the dissolved oxygen water quality objective in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. No reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for dissolved oxygen because dissolved oxygen is being addressed through technology-based effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand. $BOD_5$20°C measures the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by microorganisms over a five-day	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.2.2**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		incubation period at 20°C, providing an estimate of the organic pollution load in the discharge and the water's potential for becoming depleted of dissolved oxygen. The Facility is designed to remove biochemical oxygen demand in the effluent; therefore, this Order includes technology-based effluent limitations and percent removal requirements for $BOD_5$20°C. Dissolved oxygen continues to be required in the effluent and receiving water to continue to monitor the impact the discharge has on the dissolved oxygen concentration in the receiving water. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The total residual chlorine shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L in the receiving waters and shall not persist in the receiving water at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses as a result of the wastes discharged. (Section V.A.4.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the total residual chlorine water quality objective in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for total residual chlorine based on a qualitative analysis; therefore, the effluent limitation and monitoring for total residual chlorine from the previous order is carried over in this Order. Since this objective is being addressed through an effluent limitation and monitoring, no additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.3.2.d.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.c.iv.**
Receiving Water Limitation	The *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed the following as a result of wastes discharged: a. Geometric Mean (Six-week rolling) Limits: *E. coli* shall not exceed 100 cfu/100 mL. b. Statistical Threshold Value (STV): *E. coli* STV of 320 cfu/100 mL shall not be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected	This receiving water limitation implemented the Bacteria Provisions. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the *E. coli* water quality objectives based on a qualitative analysis. This Order implements effluent limitations for total coliform based on Title 22 requirements since the Title 22 requirements for total coliform are more stringent	Bacteria Provisions **Section 3.3.18** Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.3.2.i.** RPA:

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
	in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. (Section V.A.5.)	than the Bacteria Provisions. Therefore, the effluent limitations and monitoring for total coliform from the previous order are carried over in this Order. Additionally, *E. coli* monitoring in this Order is required concurrently with total coliform monitoring to ensure the *E. coli* objectives continue to be achieved. Since the *E. coli* water quality objectives are being addressed through effluent limitations and monitoring, no additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	**Section 4.3.4.c.x**
Receiving Water Limitation	Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in natural turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits as a result of wastes discharged: a. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%. b. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%. (Section V.A.6.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the turbidity water quality objective in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the turbidity water quality objective based on a qualitative analysis; therefore, the effluent limitations and effluent and receiving water monitoring for turbidity are carried over in this Order. Since turbidity is being addressed through effluent limitations and monitoring, no additional requirements are needed in this Order to protect water quality.	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.3.2.k** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.c.vii**
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life. (Section V.A.7.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the toxicity water quality objective in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of the water quality objective for toxicity since the receiving water is impaired for toxicity and wasteload allocations are established in a TMDL for this discharge. As a result, this Order carries over the chronic toxicity effluent limitation and chronic toxicity monitoring in the effluent and receiving water from the previous Order. Furthermore, this Order carries over the requirement for the discharger to conduct a TIE/TRE when toxicity is persistent to determine and	Toxicity Provisions **Section 3.3.19** Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.3.6.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		eliminate the cause of toxicity. Additionally, this Order contains effluent limitations for CTR pollutants that have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objectives. Since toxicity is being addressed through the effluent limitation and monitoring, no additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not cause concentrations of contaminants to occur at levels that are harmful to human health in waters which are existing or potential sources of drinking water. (Section V.A.8.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the Sources of Drinking Water Policy as well as narrative water quality objectives protecting the GWR beneficial use in downstream receiving waters. This Order also contains numeric effluent limitations to protect the GWR beneficial use. CCR Title 22 primary MCLs are used as the bases for effluent limitations in WDRs and NPDES permits to protect the GWR beneficial use. Because reaches downstream of the discharge have a designated GWR beneficial use, this Order includes effluent limitations based on primary MCLs where reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed MCLs exists. Other than total coliform, radioactivity, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and MBAS, no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of the primary MCLs exists. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.3.2.f.** **Section 4.3.2.i.** **Section 4.3.2.l.**
Receiving Water Limitation	The concentrations of toxic pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota shall not adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of the wastes discharged. (Section V.A.9.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the narrative water quality objectives for toxicity in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. No reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity since the bioassessment and water quality monitoring data collected does not indicate that the discharge causes concentrations of toxic pollutants in sediments or biota that adversely affect the beneficial	Toxicity Provisions **Section 3.3.19** Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.3.6.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		uses of the receiving water. This is likely due to the chronic toxicity effluent limits, TIE/TRE requirements, and CTR-based effluent limits already included in this Order. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in BOD, which adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. (Section V.A.10.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the water quality objective for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. No reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of the water quality objective for BOD based on the BOD data collected in the effluent and receiving water. This Order carries over the TBELs for BOD from the previous Order that will ensure the effluent will not cause the water quality objective for BOD to be exceeded in the receiving water. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.2.2.**
Receiving Water Limitation	Waters discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses. (Section V.A.11)	This receiving water limitation implemented the water quality objective for biostimulatory substances in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of this end-result requirement because wasteload allocations are established in a TMDL for ammonia, nitrate, and nitrite for this discharge. Therefore, this Order carries over the effluent limitations for ammonia, nitrate, and nitrite from the previous Order. The monitoring for nitrogen and phosphorus compounds from the previous Order is also carried over in this Order. The monitoring data indicates that the effluent meets the WLAs and does not contain nutrients at concentrations that promote aquatic growth that causes nuisance or adversely affects the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. No	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Sections 4.3.2.g and 4.3.2.h** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions as a result of waters discharged. (Section V.A.12.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the water quality objective for solid, suspended, or settleable materials in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Sulfide forms under reducing (anaerobic) conditions, such as in sediments or oxygen-depleted water. Reasonable potential is inconclusive since there is no monitoring data to determine how dissolved sulfide or other constituents in the effluent are impacting the dissolved sulfide in the receiving water. New dissolved sulfide effluent and receiving water monitoring is therefore included in this Order to conduct future reasonable potential analyses.	---
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use. (Section V.A.13.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the beneficial uses in Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan as well as the narrative water quality objective for chemical constituents in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. No reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of this narrative water quality objective because the Order already contains effluent limitations where there is reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards for specific pollutants as well as whole effluent toxicity. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	---
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, or color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption. (Section V.A.14.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the water quality objective for taste and odor in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. According to USEPA's Secondary Drinking Water Standards: Guidance for Nuisance Chemicals (https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/secondary-drinking-water-standards-guidance-nuisance-chemicals), turbidity, TSS, and settleable solids could	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.2.2. Section 4.3.2.a. Section 4.3.2.b. Section 4.3.2.k.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		produce objectionable color. Dissolved oxygen and pH could produce objectionable odor. Iron and other pollutants with a secondary drinking water standard could produce an objectionable taste. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for turbidity, TSS, and settleable solids based on a qualitative analysis; therefore, the effluent limitation and monitoring for turbidity, TSS, and settleable solids from the previous order are carried over in this Order. Other than turbidity, TSS, and settleable solids, effluent and receiving water monitoring data show that no reasonable potential exists for iron and other parameters with secondary MCLs that are most likely to produce objectionable color, odor and taste in water, fish and shellfish. Since this Order includes effluent limitations for parameters that are expected to alter the natural taste, odor, or color of shellfish, or other surface water resources, no additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	RPA: **Section 4.3.4.c.i. Section 4.3.4.c.ii. Section 4.3.4.c.vii**
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests. (Section V.A.15.)	This receiving water limitation implemented Water Code section 13263 and Resolution Number 68-16 with respect to nuisance. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for turbidity and nutrients; therefore, the effluent limitations and monitoring for turbidity and nutrients from the previous order are carried over in this Order. The TBEL and monitoring requirements for biochemical oxygen demand are also carried over in this Order. Other than turbidity, biochemical oxygen demand, and nutrients, no reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to nuisance conditions associated with these common vectors	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.2.2. Section 4.3.2.g. Section 4.3.2.h. Section 4.3.2.k.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a. Section 4.3.4.c.vii**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		because the monitoring data for parameters that are most likely to be linked with the presence of these vectors (turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and nutrients) do not indicate the effluent has caused problems due to breeding mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests in the receiving water. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, or oil and grease in the receiving waters. (Section V.A.16.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the water quality objectives for floating material and oil and grease in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for MBAS, oil and grease, settleable solids, and total suspended solids based on a qualitative analysis; therefore, the effluent limitations and monitoring for MBAS (which addresses foam), oil and grease, and total suspended solids and settleable solids (which addresses floating particulates) from the previous order are carried over in this Order. Although this objective is being addressed through an effluent limitation and monitoring, a new monitoring requirement to record visual observations at the time of sample collection has also been included in this Order to further monitor the appearance of the receiving water.	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Sections 4.2.2, 4.3.2.b, 4.3.2.c, and 4.3.2.f.** RPA: **Sections 4.3.4.c.ii, 4.3.4.c.iii, and 4.3.4.c.vi**
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; or cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters. (Section V.A.17.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the water quality objective for color in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for TSS, turbidity, TDS, and settleable solids; therefore, the effluent limitations and monitoring for TSS, turbidity, TDS, and settleable solids from the previous order are carried over in this Order. Turbidity is a measure of water	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.2.2, 4.3.2.b, 4.3.2.e, 4.3.2.k** RPA:

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		clarity and high turbidity makes water appear cloudy or muddy. TSS is the concentration of suspended particles, which include soil particles (clay, silt, organic matter), algae, and microscopic organisms. Settleable solids are descriptive of the dense organic and inorganic particulate matter in water. TDS above the 500 mg/L secondary MCL can cause deposits and colored water. The effluent limitations for TSS, turbidity, TDS, and settleable solids are sufficient to ensure the effluent does not cause or contribute to an excursion of this water quality objective. A new monitoring requirement to record visual observations at the time of sample collection has also been included in this Order to further monitor the appearance of the receiving water.	**Sections 4.3.4.c.ii, 4.3.4.v, and 4.3.4.vii.**
Receiving Water Limitation	No physical evidence of wastes discharged shall be visible at any time in the water or on beaches, shores, rocks, or structures. (Section V.A.18.)	This receiving water limitation implemented Water Code section 13263 and Resolution Number 68-16 with respect to nuisance. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for MBAS, oil and grease, TSS, turbidity, TDS, and settleable solids (pollutants known to cause aesthetic nuisance such foam, scum, or discoloration of the receiving water); therefore, the effluent limitations and monitoring for MBAS, oil and grease, TSS, turbidity, TDS, and settleable solids from the previous order are carried over in this Order. The 0.5 mg/L effluent limitation for MBAS, based on the Basin Plan water quality objective, coincides with the secondary MCL for foaming agents in Title 22, Div. 4, Chap. 15, Article 16 of the California Code of Regulations. Oil and grease can generate a sheen or film on the surface of water. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and high turbidity makes water appear cloudy or muddy. TSS is the concentration of suspended	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.2.2.** **Section 4.3.2.a.** **Section 4.3.2.b.** **Section 4.3.2.c.** **Section 4.3.2.f.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.c.i.** **Section 4.3.4.c.ii.** **Section 4.3.4.c.iii.** **Section 4.4.4.c.vi.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		particles, which include soil particles (clay, silt, organic matter), algae, and microscopic organisms. Settleable solids are descriptive of the dense organic and inorganic particulate matter in water. TDS above the 500 mg/L secondary MCL can cause deposits and colored water. This Order also carries over a discharge prohibition on trash, which will further ensure no evidence of the discharge will be visible in the receiving water as well as any downstream beaches, shores, rocks or structures. Although this objective is being addressed through effluent limitations and monitoring, a new monitoring requirement is included in this Order to record any observations during the time of sample collection to ensure this objective continues to be met.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life as a result of the wastes discharged. (Section V.A.19)	This receiving water limitation implemented the water quality objective for pesticides in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of this objective since wasteload allocations are established for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, chlordane, DDT, DDD, DDE, dieldrin, and toxaphene in a TMDL. Therefore, this Order carries over the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, chlordane, DDT, DDD, DDE, dieldrin, and toxaphene from the previous Order. However, monitoring data does not indicate the effluent contains other pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water, such as methoxychlor, aldrin, endrin, heptachlor, and endosulfan. This is likely due to the effluent limits or prohibitions already included in this Order. The effluent limitations for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, chlordane, DDT, DDD, DDE, dieldrin, and toxaphene are sufficient to ensure	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.3.2.n** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		this objective continues to be met. New effluent and receiving water pyrethroids monitoring has also been included in this Order since those pesticides are included on the 303(d) list for the receiving water.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The natural hydrologic conditions necessary to support the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics present in wetlands shall be protected to prevent significant adverse effects on: (a) natural temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and other natural physical and chemical conditions; (b) movement of aquatic fauna; (c) survival and reproduction of aquatic flora and fauna; and (d) water levels. (Section V.A.20.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the regional water quality objective for wetlands hydrology in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of this water quality objective is described below: a) Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for temperature, pH, and BOD (a surrogate for dissolved oxygen); therefore, effluent limitations and monitoring for pH, BOD, and temperature are included in this Order. Since this objective is being addressed through effluent limitations and monitoring for temperature, pH, and BOD, no additional requirements are needed to address natural physical and chemical conditions in wetlands. b) The bioassessment data indicate that no reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause movement of aquatic fauna in wetlands. This Order also includes a prohibition on flow rates from the Facility exceeding a monthly average dry-weather flow rate of 14 MGD, ensuring excessive flows from the Facility do not cause adverse movement of aquatic fauna in wetlands. Therefore, no additional requirements are needed to address movement of aquatic fauna in wetlands.	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.3.2.a, 4.3.2.j, and 4.2.2** RPA: **Sections 4.3.4.c.i, and 4.3.4.c.ix**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		c) Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for toxicity; therefore, effluent limitations, TIE/TRE studies, and monitoring requirements for chronic toxicity and other toxic pollutants with reasonable potential are included in this Order. Thus, no additional requirements are needed to address the survival and reproduction of aquatic flora and fauna in wetlands. d) Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective; therefore, the prohibition on flow rates from the Facility exceeding a monthly average dry-weather flow rate of 14 MGD, is included in this Order. In addition, the discharger may not reduce flows from the Facility to the receiving water without a water rights petition, which ensures low flow from the Facility do not cause adverse effects on wetlands. Therefore, no additional requirements are needed to address water levels in wetlands. In addition, this Order carries over bioassessment monitoring and includes a new monitoring requirement to take observations of the receiving water during the time of sample collection.	
Receiving Water Limitation	The existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by (a) maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna, which would be present naturally; (b) protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife; (c) protecting reproductive and nursery areas; and,	This receiving water limitation implemented the regional water quality objective for wetlands habitat in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of this water quality objective is described below:	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.3.2.g. Section 4.3.2.h. Section 4.3.2.k. Section 4.3.6.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
	(d) protecting wildlife corridors. (Section V.A.21.)	a) Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective; therefore, a prohibition on flow rates from the Facility exceeding a monthly average dry-weather flow rate of 14 MGD is included in this Order. No additional requirements are needed to address wetland substrate characteristics because bioassessment data do not indicate the discharge is causing changes in the substrate characteristics in wetlands and the prohibition ensures excessive flows from the Facility do not cause substrate to be washed downstream as a result of the discharge. b) Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for toxicity, turbidity, and nutrients; therefore, the effluent limitations, TIE/TRE studies, and monitoring requirements for bioassessment, chronic toxicity, turbidity, nutrients, and other pollutants that have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective are included in this Order. No additional requirements are needed to address food supplies for fish and wildlife in wetlands because the bioassessment, turbidity, and nutrient data do not indicate the discharge is causing an impact on food supplies for fish and wildlife in wetlands. c) Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for toxicity and CTR priority pollutants that exhibited reasonable potential; therefore, the effluent limitations, TIE/TRE studies, and monitoring requirements for bioassessment,	RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a.** **Section 4.3.4.c.vii** **Section 4.3.4.a.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		chronic toxicity and toxic pollutants that exhibited reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective are included in this Order. No additional requirements are needed to address reproductive and nursery areas in wetlands because the bioassessment and toxicity data do not indicate the discharge is having an impact on reproductive and nursery areas in wetlands. d) Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for toxicity and CTR priority pollutants that exhibited reasonable potential; therefore, the effluent limitations, TIE/TRE studies, and monitoring requirements for chronic toxicity and toxic pollutants that exhibited reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective are included in this Order. No additional requirements are needed to address wildlife corridors in wetlands because the bioassessment, toxicity, and CTR pollutant monitoring data do not indicate the discharge is having an impact on wildlife corridors in wetlands. This Order also carries over bioassessment monitoring, which will ensure the receiving water continues to support flora and fauna.	
Receiving Water Limitation	Ammonia shall not be present at levels that, when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater quality. (Section V.A.22.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the narrative water quality objective for ammonia in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists because wasteload allocations are established in the *Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL* in Chapter 7-7 of the Basin Plan. Therefore, this Order carries over the effluent	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **4.3.2.g and 4.3.2.h** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		limitations for ammonia. The monitoring data for ammonia, nitrate, and nitrite also indicates that the effluent meets WLAs and does not contain ammonia at levels that pose a threat to groundwater quality when oxidized to nitrate. The downstream receiving water concentration of nitrate as nitrogen is less than the 10 mg/L numeric target established in the *Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL*, (average nitrate as nitrogen concentration was 6.8 mg/L and the maximum concentration was 9 mg/L); further demonstrating that ammonia, when oxidized to nitrate, do not pose a threat to groundwater quality. The ammonia effluent limitation, as well as effluent and receiving water monitoring for ammonia, nitrate, and nitrite, are sufficient to protect water quality; therefore, no additional requirements are needed.	
Receiving Water Limitation	There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged. (Section V.A.23.a.)	This receiving water limitation implemented the narrative water quality objective for toxicity in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity since the receiving water is impaired for toxicity and wasteload allocations are established in a TMDL for this discharge. As a result, this Order carries over the chronic toxicity effluent limitation and chronic toxicity monitoring in the effluent and receiving water from the previous Order. Furthermore, this Order carries over the requirement for the discharger to conduct a TIE/TRE when toxicity is persistent to determine and eliminate the cause of toxicity. Additionally, this Order contains effluent limitations for CTR pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective. Since toxicity is being	Applicable Water Quality Objective: **Section 4.3.2.m.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.a.**

Type of Require-ment	Permit Language in Order No. R4-2019-0137	Rationale for not including end-result requirements in this Order (R4-2026-XXXX)	Fact Sheet Section with Additional Discussion
		addressed through the effluent limitation and monitoring, no additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	
Standard Provisions	Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the CWC Code. (Section VI.A.2.a.)	This provision implemented Water Code section 13263 and Resolution Number 68-16, which require WDRs to sufficient to ensure a condition of pollution or nuisance will not occur. The primary constituents of concern associated with nuisance conditions such as foaming, discoloration, odors, and floating material are MBAS, settleable solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, pH, and BOD. Reasonable potential exists for the discharge to cause or contribute to an excursion of the water quality objectives for MBAS, settleable solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, and pH; therefore, effluent limitations are included in the Order to ensure these water quality objectives continue to be met. Since BOD is an indicator of the effectiveness of the treatment process, technology-based effluent limitations have been established for BOD, which also ensures the water quality objective for BOD continues to be met. Therefore, the existing requirements in the WDRs ensure that the discharge is not causing pollution or nuisance in the receiving water as defined by section 13050 of the California Water Code. No additional requirements are needed to protect water quality.	Applicable Water Quality Objectives: **Section 4.2.2. Section 4.3.2.f. Section 4.3.2.b. Section 4.3.2.c. Section 4.3.2.a.** RPA: **Section 4.3.4.c.vi. Section 4.3.4.c.ii. Section 4.3.4.c.iii. Section 4.3.4.c.i.**

5.2. Groundwater

The narrative groundwater limitation in Order No. R4-2019-0137 is not included in this Order because groundwater is protected through other requirements in this Order (see section 5.1.4. of this Fact Sheet).

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. 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 40 CFR section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D of the Order. Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 CFR establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) of 40 CFR allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR section 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).

6.2. Special Provisions

6.2.1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR part 123.25. The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge/biosolids use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Los Angeles Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan. This Order also adds a reopener provision to allow this permit to be modified as needed to address a California Supreme Court decision on the aquatic toxicity water quality standards. If the Supreme Court determines that the TST cannot be used in NPDES permits and the State Water Board suspends or revises the aquatic toxicity water quality standards, the Regional Board may reopen the permit to revise the aquatic toxicity requirements.

6.2.2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Requirements**. If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation for toxicity as specified in this Order, the Permittee shall conduct a TRE as detailed in section 5 of the MRP (Attachment E) and authorized by Water Code section 13308. The TRE will help the Permittee identify the possible source(s) of toxicity. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level.

b. **Treatment Plant Capacity.** The treatment plant capacity study required by this Order is authorized by Water Code section 13308 and shall serve as an indicator for the Los Angeles Water Board regarding the Facility's increasing hydraulic capacity and growth in the service area.

c. **Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Any Proposed Plant Expansion.** This provision is based on the State Water Board Resolution Number 68-16, which requires the Los Angeles Water Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the state, as well as Water Code section 13383, which authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to require any person subject to section 13383 to "sample effluent as prescribed, and provide other information as may be reasonably required." If the Discharger increases plant capacity, this provision requires the Discharger to demonstrate that its treatment systems are still effective in preventing violations of effluent limitations and that it can ensure that high quality waters will be maintained.

d. **Temperature Fluctuation Study.** The Temperature Fluctuation Study is required to investigate the impact the temperature of the effluent has on the natural receiving water temperature. Although the effluent has been able to meet the 80°F water quality objective in the Basin Plan, historic data indicate that the effluent may be causing a temperature difference of more than 5°F between the upstream and downstream monitoring locations. Since the water quality objective for temperature in the Basin Plan requires that the discharge does not cause the temperature of the natural receiving water to be altered by more than 5°F, the results from this study will be used to determine whether a potential revision of the temperature effluent limitation or other discharge requirements are necessary to ensure that the discharge does not cause the natural temperature of the receiving water to be altered by more than 5°F. The Temperature Fluctuation Study will at a minimum include the collection of continuous flow and temperature measurements in the effluent and receiving water upstream and downstream of the Facility, collected as concurrently as possible. The monitoring frequency and duration shall be adequate to assess seasonal and diurnal effects of the effluent on temperature in the receiving water for at least one year.

e. **pH Fluctuation Study.** The pH Fluctuation Study is required to investigate the impact the pH of the effluent has on the receiving water pH. Although the effluent has been able to meet the 6.5-8.5 pH water quality objective in the Basin Plan, historic data indicate that the effluent may be causing a pH difference of more than 0.5 units between the upstream and downstream monitoring location. Since the water quality objective for pH in the Basin Plan for this receiving water also requires that the discharge does not change the pH by more than 0.5 units from natural conditions, the results from this study will be used to determine whether a potential revision of the pH effluent limitation or other discharge requirements are necessary to ensure that the

discharge does not cause the natural pH of the receiving water to be altered by more than 0.5 units. The pH Fluctuation Study will at a minimum include the collection of continuous flow and pH measurements in the effluent and receiving water upstream and downstream of the Facility, collected as concurrently as possible. The monitoring frequency and duration shall be adequate to assess seasonal and diurnal effects of the effluent on pH in the receiving water for at least one year.

6.2.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. **Spill Clean-Up Contingency Plan (SCCP):** Since spills or overflows are a common event at the POTW, this Order requires the Discharger to review and update, if necessary, its SCCP after each incident. The Discharger shall ensure that the updated SCCP is always readily available to the sewage system personnel and that the sewage system personnel are familiar with it.

b. **Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP).** This provision is based on the requirements of section 2.4.5 of the SIP.

6.2.4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of 40 CFR section 122.41(e) and the previous Order. 40 CFR section 122.41(e) also requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the Order. For proper and effective operation of such facilities or systems, routine maintenance and operational testing of emergency infrastructure/equipment is necessary. Major sewage spills can cause harm to residents of the Los Angeles Region, such as the closure of beaches, and harm to wildlife and benthic life. The impact of any such incident to the receiving waters can be minimized or prevented if the operation of emergency infrastructure occurs unimpeded by operational challenges and in a timely fashion. Thus, this Order contains requirements for routine maintenance and operational testing of emergency infrastructure/equipment in section 6.3.4.d.

6.2.5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Biosolids Requirements. To implement CWA section 405(d), on February 19, 1993, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR part 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This regulation was amended on September 3, 1999. The regulation requires that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. It is the responsibility of the Discharger to comply with said regulations that are enforceable by USEPA, because California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program. The Discharger is also responsible for compliance with WDRs and NPDES permits for the generation, transport and application of biosolids issued by the State Water Board, other regional water boards, or USEPA, to whose jurisdiction the Facility's biosolids will be transported and applied.

b. Pretreatment Requirements. This Order contains pretreatment requirements consistent with applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, and toxic and performance effluent standards established pursuant to sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 403, 404, 405, and 501 of the CWA, and amendments thereto. This Order contains requirements for the implementation of an effective pretreatment program pursuant to section 307 of the CWA; 40 CFR parts 35 and 403; and/or Title 23, CCR section 2233.

c. Filter Bypass Requirements. Conditions pertaining to bypass are contained in Attachment D, Section 1. Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance, subsection 1.7. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State is prohibited, except as allowed under conditions stated in 40 CFR section 122.41(m) and (n). During periods of elevated, wet weather flows, a portion of the secondary-treated wastewater is diverted around the tertiary filters as a necessary means to avoid loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. There are no feasible alternatives to this diversion. These anticipated discharges are approved under the bypass conditions when all storage has been utilized and the resulting combined discharge of fully treated (tertiary) and partially treated (secondary) wastewater complies with the effluent limitations in this Order.

d. Spill Reporting Requirements. This Order establishes a reporting protocol for how different types of spills, overflow or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant covered by this Order shall be reported to regulatory agencies. Although State and Los Angeles Water Board staff do not have duties as first responders, the Initial Notification requirement in section 6.3.6.a of this Order is an appropriate mechanism to ensure that the agencies that do have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner to protect public health and beneficial uses.

The Discharger is enrolled in the State Water Board *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*, Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ (SSS WDRs), which requires development of sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and reporting all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions.

Furthermore, the SSS WDRs contain requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Inasmuch as the Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions are applicable as specified in Provisions, section 6.3.5.c. For instance, the 24-hour reporting requirements in this Order are not included in the SSS WDRs. The Discharger must comply with both the SSS WDRs and this Order.

In the past, the Los Angeles Water Board has experienced loss of recreational use in coastal beaches and in recreational areas as a result of major sewage

spills. The SSS WDRs are intended to prevent or minimize impacts to receiving waters as a result of spills.

The requirements of this Order are more stringent than the SSS WDRs because in addition to the SSS WDRs requirements, this Order requires water quality monitoring of the receiving water when the spill reaches the surface water.

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308(a) and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The MRP of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

7.1. Influent Monitoring

Influent monitoring is required:

- To determine compliance with the Order conditions for BOD_5 20°C and suspended solids removal rates.
- To assess treatment plant performance.
- To assess the effectiveness of the Pretreatment Program.
- As a requirement of the PMP.

7.2. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are set forth in the MRP Attachment E. This provision requires compliance with the MRP, and is based on Clean Water Action section 308, 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), 122.48, and Water Code section 13383. The MRP is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits (including this Order) issued by the Los Angeles Water Board. In addition to containing definition of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements for reporting spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the Water Code, and Los Angeles Water Board policies. The MRP also contains a sampling program specific for the Permittee's wastewater treatment plant. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. All pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified are required to be monitored. Further, in accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge from the Facility included in the MRP is required in the SIP. Semi-annual monitoring for priority pollutants in the effluent is required in accordance with the pretreatment requirements.

The monitoring requirements for PFAS compounds are consistent with USEPA's PFAS Action Plan (dated June 15, 2022), PFAS Strategic Roadmap (October 2021) that describe that USEPA's goals of reducing PFAS discharges to waterways, and USEPA's memo dated December 5, 2022, updating guidance for addressing PFAS discharges in NPDES permits and/or in pretreatment programs.

The accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring, which served as an indicator of persistent toxicity, was not included in this Order to allow the Discharger to initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) sooner. On occasions when the toxicity was intermittent, the accelerated monitoring step delayed the initiation of the TRE. When the TRE was initiated, the effluent often no longer exhibited toxicity, and subsequently, the cause of toxicity could not be identified. In this Order, a TRE is required to be initiated following two consecutive chronic toxicity violations, consistent with the Toxicity Provisions.

Monitoring frequency for the constituents is based on historic monitoring frequency, Best Professional Judgment, and the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Monthly monitoring will be considered for those pollutants with reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives (monitoring has shown an exceedance of the objectives);

Criterion 2: Quarterly monitoring will be considered for those pollutants in which some or all the historic effluent monitoring data detected the pollutants, but without reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives; and

Criterion 3: Semiannual monitoring will be considered for those pollutants in which all the historic effluent monitoring data have had non-detected or detected but not quantified (DNQ) concentrations of the pollutants and without current reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives.

Table F-12. Effluent Monitoring Frequency Comparison

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2019 Permit)	Monitoring Frequency (2026 Permit)
Total waste flow	Continuous	No Change
Total residual chlorine	Daily and continuous	No Change
Turbidity	Continuous	No Change
Temperature	Weekly	No Change
pH	Weekly	No Change
Settleable solids	Weekly	No Change
Total suspended solids	Weekly	No Change

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2019 Permit)	Monitoring Frequency (2026 Permit)
Oil and grease	Quarterly	No Change
$BOD_5$20°C	Weekly	No Change
Dissolved oxygen	Monthly	No Change
Total coliform	Daily	No Change
E.coli	Daily (as necessary)	Daily
Total Dissolved Solids	Monthly	No Change
Sulfate	Monthly	No Change
Dissolved sulfide	--	Quarterly
Chloride	Monthly	No Change
Boron	Monthly	Quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	Monthly	No Change
Nitrate + nitrite (as nitrogen)	---	Monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	Monthly	No Change
Nitrite nitrogen	Monthly	No Change
Organic Nitrogen	Monthly	No Change
Total Nitrogen	Monthly	No Change
Total Phosphorus	Monthly	No Change
Orthophosphate-P	Monthly	No Change
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	---	Monthly
Iron	Quarterly	No Change
Fluoride	Semiannually	No change
MBAS	Quarterly	No Change
CTAS	Quarterly	No Change
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	Monthly	Quarterly
Chronic toxicity	Monthly	No Change
Radioactivity (Including gross alpha, gross beta, combined radium-226 and radium-228, tritium, strontium-90, and uranium)	Semiannually	No Change
Aluminum	Semiannually	No Change
Barium	Semiannually	No Change
Copper	Monthly	No Change
Mercury	Monthly	No Change

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2019 Permit)	Monitoring Frequency (2026 Permit)
Manganese	Semiannually	No change
Nickel	Monthly	No Change
Selenium	Semiannually	Monthly
Zinc	Quarterly	No Change
Cyanide	Monthly	No Change
Total chromium	---	Semiannually
TCDD Equivalents	Semiannually	Semiannually
Bromoform	Quarterly	No Change
Dibromochloromethane	Quarterly	No Change
Chloroform	Quarterly	No Change
Bromodichloromethane	Quarterly	No Change
Total trihalomethanes	Quarterly	No Change
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Monthly	No Change
Chlordane	Quarterly	No Change
4,4'-DDT	Quarterly	No Change
4,4'-DDE	Quarterly	No Change
4,4'-DDD	Quarterly	No Change
Dieldrin	Quarterly	No Change
PCBs as Aroclors	Semiannually	No Change
PCBs as congeners	Semiannually	No Change
Toxaphene	Quarterly	No Change
Chlorpyrifos	Quarterly	Semiannually
Diazinon	Quarterly	Semiannually
Methoxychlor	Semiannually	No Change
Barium	Semiannually	No Change
2,4-D	Semiannually	No Change
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Semiannually	No Change
p-dichlorobenzene	Semiannually	No Change
perchlorate	Annually	No Change
1,4-Dioxane	Annually	No Change
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Annually	No Change
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether	Annually	No Change
PFAS	---	Quarterly
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants, excluding asbestos	Semiannually	No Change

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2019 Permit)	Monitoring Frequency (2026 Permit)
Pyrethroids	---	Semiannually

This Order has maintained the same monitoring frequency for most constituents except for the pollutants identified in Table F-12 above. The rationale for these changes is as follows. The monitoring frequency of selenium is increased from semiannually to monthly since it has reasonable potential to exceed the newly revised California Toxics Rule (CTR) criteria for selenium. Semiannual Monitoring for total chromium was added because total chromium is required to calculate and report the concentration of chromium III in the effluent, by subtracting the concentration of chromium VI from total chromium. The monitoring frequency for boron is reduced from monthly to quarterly because the concentration of boron in the effluent is less than the water quality objective and has been decreasing, so the discharge no longer has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan water quality objective. Previously nitrate as nitrogen and nitrite as nitrogen were monitored separately, but the new monthly nitrate plus nitrite monitoring requirement will make it easier to assess compliance with the nitrate plus nitrite as nitrogen limit. The total Kjeldahl nitrogen monitoring requirement will help inform how the discharge is impacting nutrients in the receiving water and these monitoring requirements are consistent with the NPDES permits recently adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board. Since the receiving water requirement for dissolved sulfides was removed from the 2019 Order, the dissolved sulfide effluent monitoring will help assess the contribution of the pollutant from the discharge and differentiate it from the naturally occurring levels in the receiving water. The pyrethroid semiannual effluent monitoring requirement is required to determine whether the effluent from the Facility is a source of pyrethroids, now that the receiving water was included on the recent 303d list for pyrethroids. The monitoring frequency for diazinon and chlorpyrifos was reduced from quarterly to semiannually because all the results from the prior permit term were nondetect. The new quarterly PFAS monitoring requirement is consistent with USEPA's PFAS Action Plan.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements

The rationale for WET monitoring has been discussed extensively in section 4.3.6 of this Fact Sheet.

7.4. Receiving Water Monitoring

7.4.1. Surface Water

Receiving water monitoring is required to provide data so that future reasonable potential analysis can be conducted and to characterize the water quality of the receiving water.

7.4.2. Groundwater – (Not Applicable)

7.5. Other Monitoring Requirements

7.5.1. Calleguas Creek TMDLs Monitoring Requirements

The TMDLs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed (CCW) included in Chapters 7-7, 7-16, 7-17, 7-19, and 7-22 of the Basin Plan include requirements for the point sources (Hill Canyon Treatment Plant, Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant, Moorpark Water Reclamation Facility, Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant, and Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility) to conduct monitoring, to conduct special studies, and to implement actions to reduce discharges of pollutants addressed by each TMDL. Many of these activities overlap, and there are benefits to consolidating the monitoring into a single monitoring program, in this case, the CCW TMDL Monitoring Program (CCWTMP). The CCW stakeholders entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to jointly fund and implement the CCWTMP and then developed a single monitoring program for the following TMDLs: *Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL*, the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL*, the *Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL*, the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL*, and the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL*. The CCWTMP was created to better facilitate a coordinated monitoring effort where multiple TMDL monitoring requirements could be addressed via a single program that would carry out and manage all aspects of the monitoring activities. The CCWTMP has been developed to easily integrate new TMDL monitoring efforts as TMDLs are adopted and/or special study monitoring efforts are required.

The Standard Operating Procedures for the CCWTMP are included in the Executive Officer-approved *Calleguas Creek Watershed* Management *Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)*. On June 2, 2009, the Los Angeles Water Board received the first *Draft Monitoring Approach for the Calleguas Creek Watershed Boron, Chloride, Sulfate, and TDS (Salts) TMDL*. On July 5, 2011, Los Angeles Water Board staff met with the Chair of the TMDL MOA Management Committee and a representative from Larry Walker Associates to discuss proposed revisions to the draft monitoring approach and acknowledged that the first year of the Feasibility Study was underway. On September 9, 2011, the Executive Officer issued a conditional letter of approval for the First Monitoring Approach of the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Boron, Chloride, Sulfate, and TDS (Salts) TMDL*. In December 2014, the MOA Management Committee proposed a third revision to the TMDL watershed monitoring program. On September 8, 2020, the CCW stakeholders submitted the current version of the *Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Revision No. 4*. The Los Angeles Water Board staff reviewed the QAPP Revision 4 and on May 24, 2021, the Executive Officer issued a conditional approval letter for QAPP Revision 4. In September 2023, the CCW Stakeholders submitted a proposal for the fifth QAPP revision, requesting the following:

integrate the Ventura County MS4 Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program (CIMP) with the Calleguas Creek TMDL Monitoring Program; modify some of the monitoring locations; reduce monitoring frequencies to better align with the monitoring frequency for the 2021 MS4 Permit and Agricultural Order monitoring programs; change reporting limits; change sampling triggers; change monitoring methods; change analytical methods; and change the reporting structure. The fifth proposed QAPP revision is under review and has not been approved by the Los Angeles Water Board. The stakeholders are currently implementing QAPP Revision 4.

The CCWTMP annual reports summarize work plan and study submittal dates, dates of responses to comments received by the Los Angeles Water Board, and actions that have been taken to reduce pollutant discharges to the water bodies. Additionally, the report provides a mechanism for providing the Los Angeles Water Board with required progress reports for some of the TMDLs.

7.5.2. Watershed Monitoring and Bioassessment Monitoring

The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program including the bioassessment monitoring for the Calleguas Creek Watershed are to:

a. Determine compliance with water quality objectives.

b. Monitor trends in surface water quality.

c. Ensure protection of beneficial uses.

d. Provide data for modeling contaminants of concern.

e. Characterize water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed.

f. Assess the health of the biological community.

g. Determine mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters in the estuary.

7.5.3. Biosolids and Sludge Management

Attachment H establishes monitoring and reporting requirements for the storage, handling and disposal practices of biosolids/sludge generated from the operation of this POTW.

7.5.4. Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program

Under the authority of section 308 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1318), USEPA requires major and selected minor dischargers under the NPDES Program to participate in the annual DMR-QA Study Program. The DMR-QA Study evaluates the analytical ability of laboratories that routinely perform or support self-monitoring analyses required by NPDES permits. There are two options to satisfy the requirements of the DMR-QA Study Program: (1) The Discharger can obtain and analyze a DMR-QA sample as part of the DMR-QA Study; or (2) Per the waiver issued by USEPA to the State Water Board, the Discharger can submit

the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from its own laboratories or its contract laboratories. A Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study is similar to the DMR-QA Study. Thus, it also evaluates a laboratory's ability to analyze wastewater samples to produce quality data that ensures the integrity of the NPDES Program. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board. The State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Officer will send the DMR-QA Study results or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to USEPA's DMR-QA Coordinator and Quality Assurance Manager.

7.5.5. Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan

This requirement is carried over from prior Order No. R4-2019-0137 and is consistent with 40 CFR section 122.41(e), requiring permittees to ensure compliance through proper operation and maintenance of facilities, including installation and operation of appropriate auxiliary and backup facilities; and they are authorized pursuant to Water Code section 13383. (*In re the City of Oceanside, Fallbrook Public Utilities Dist. And the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works*, State Water Board Order WQ 2021-0005, February 12, 2021, at p. 26.) The Los Angeles Water Board finds "the costs of ensuring resilient infrastructure to protect water quality against the effects of climate change is warranted." (*Fallbrook,* at p. 27.).

8. CONSIDERATION OF NEED TO PREVENT NUISANCE AND WATER CODE SECTION 13241 FACTORS.

The water recycling requirement in section 4.3.1 of this Order implements state law only; consequently, violations of this provision are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for federal CWA NPDES violations. As required by Water Code section 13263, the Los Angeles Water Board has considered the need to prevent nuisance and the factors listed in Water Code section 13241 in establishing this state law provision/requirement. The Los Angeles Water Board finds, on balance, that the state law requirement in this Order is reasonably necessary to prevent nuisance and to protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan, and the section 13241 factors are not sufficient to justify failing to protect those beneficial uses.

8.1. Need to prevent pollution or nuisance: The only requirements in this Order that are based on state law only are the volumetric reporting requirements and the requirement to conduct an investigation of the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods for wastewater (such as groundwater injection), and/or capture and treatment of dry-weather urban runoff and stormwater on a permissive basis for beneficial reuse. The requirement to conduct this investigation is carried over from prior order, Order No. R4-2019-0137, and will allow the Los Angeles Water Board to determine whether any additional permitting requirements are needed to prevent or address pollution or nuisance from any recycling or conservation program that might be

implemented in the future. The volumetric reporting requirement, consistent with Water Code section 13267, will allow the Los Angeles Water Board to track recycled water production and usage.

8.2. Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water: Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan identifies designated beneficial uses for water bodies in the Los Angeles Region. Beneficial uses of water relevant to this Order are also identified above in section 3.3.1 of this Fact Sheet. The volumetric reporting requirement is an annual reporting requirement that will be used to track the State's recycled water usage, and the reporting in itself will not have any impact on past, present, or probable future beneficial uses of water. The volumetric reports will inform policy decisions and enable the State Water Board to track progress toward the State's recycled water goals. The Recycled Water Feasibility Investigation is a study and the mere development of this study will not affect the past or present beneficial uses of water because nothing in the Order requires the Discharger to implement any specific actions or outcomes from the feasibility investigation. It is possible that future policy informed by the volumetric reporting or implementation of actions and recommendations from the Recycled Water Feasibility Investigation could affect the future beneficial uses of water. However, the impact on beneficial uses from future actions including any additional recycled water that may be produced, is speculative at this time. The volumetric reporting and the requirements to conduct the Recycled Water Feasibility Investigation nevertheless protects the past, present and probable future beneficial uses of the water as they are intended to support the Los Angeles region's long-term water resilience in a manner that protects public health and the environment, including beneficial uses of water.

8.3. Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto: The environmental characteristics of this watershed are discussed in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan, as well as available in State of the Watershed reports and the State's CWA Section 303(d) List of impaired waters. The environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit, including the quality of available recycled water that may be produced as a result of the volumetric reporting or the feasibility investigation, will be improved by compliance with the requirements of this Order. Additional information on the Calleguas Creek Watershed is available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/Water_Quality_and_Watersheds/ws_calleguas.shtml.

8.4. Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area: The water quality standards necessary to protect beneficial uses of the waterbodies in the Calleguas Creek Watershed can reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors that affect water quality in the area, including the conservation of water and/or the production of recycled water contemplated in the volumetric reporting and feasibility investigation. For example, the water quality in the watershed could be improved through the addition of recycled water that meets California Code of Regulations, Title 22 standards.

8.5. Economic considerations: The Permittee did not present any evidence regarding economic considerations related to this Order. However, the Los Angeles Water Board has considered the economic impact of requiring certain provisions pursuant to state law, and also considered costs in conjunction with the applicable TMDLs implemented in the Order. Costs are considered to be minimal since the Discharger would be reporting monthly volumes of recycled water produced annually and updating an existing study. Any additional costs associated with volumetric reporting or the feasibility investigation are reasonably necessary to protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan, and to increase the water supply. The failure to consider the feasibility of conservation or increased recycling could potentially result in the loss of, or impacts to, beneficial uses, and any such loss or impact would have an economic impact, particularly given the effects on beneficial uses and supplies of water from drought and climate change. Economic considerations related to costs of compliance are therefore not sufficient, in the Los Angeles Water Board's determination, to justify removal of these requirements.

8.6. Need for developing housing within the region: The Los Angeles Water Board does not anticipate that these state law requirements will adversely impact the need for housing in the area. The region generally relies on imported water to meet many of its water resource needs. Imported water makes up a vast majority of the region's water supply, with local groundwater, local surface water, and reclaimed water making up the remaining amount. A reliable water supply for future housing development is required by law, and with less imported water available to guarantee this reliability, an increase in local supply is necessary. Therefore, the potential for developing housing in the area will be facilitated by the conservation of water, or reuse or the production of, recycled water that may result from volumetric reporting or the feasibility investigation.

8.7. Need to develop and use recycled water: The State Water Board's Recycled Water Policy requires the Los Angeles Water Boards to encourage the use of recycled water. In addition, as discussed immediately above, a need to develop and use recycled water exists within the region, especially during times of drought. To encourage recycling, the Permittee is required by this Order to continue to explore the feasibility of recycling to maximize the beneficial reuse of tertiary treated effluent and to report on its recycled water production and use. The Discharger shall submit an update to the feasibility investigation as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next Order renewal.

9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Los Angeles Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Hill Canyon TP. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Los Angeles Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

9.1. Notification of Interested Persons

The Los Angeles Water Board notified the Permittee and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs and issue an NPDES permit for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments. The public notice, the fact sheet, and the draft order were posted on the Los Angeles Water Board's home page at Tentative Orders / Permits | Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (ca.gov) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/tentative_orders/index.ht ml) under the "Individual NPDES" heading. Permittee notification was provided by publishing the Notice of Public Hearing in the local newspaper, Ventura County Star, on March 23, 2026. In addition, interested agencies and persons were notified through a transmittal email to the Discharger, being included in the email transmission, for the Los Angeles Water Board's intention to prescribe WDRs for the discharge.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Los Angeles Water Board's website at: Agendas | Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (ca.gov) (www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangelkes/board_info/agenda.

9.2. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process electronically at: losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to Veronica.Cuevas@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, the written comments were due at the Los Angeles Water Board office by **5:00 p.m. on April 8, 2026**. Written comments submitted after the deadline may not be accepted into the record or considered by the Los Angeles Water Board if doing so would prejudice any party of the Board.

Pursuant to section 648.4, title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, written comments or evidence submitted after the comment deadline will not be allowed or accepted into the Administrative Record without a showing of good cause for the delay, and in no event if any party or the Board would be unduly prejudiced by the late submittal including if staff or the Board would not have an adequate opportunity to review, consider, and respond to the comments or evidence. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar and approved without oral testimony.

9.3. Public Hearing

The Los Angeles Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: May 28, 2026
Time: 9:00 a.m.

Location: City of Simi Valley Council Chambers
2929 Tapo Canyon Road
Simi Valley, California 93063

A virtual platform was also available for those who want to join online, and directions were provided in the agenda to participate or to view the Board meeting.

Additional information about the location of the hearing and options for participating will be available 10 days before the hearing. Any person desiring to receive future notice about any proposed Board action regarding this Discharger, please contact Veronica Cuevas at Veronica.Cuevas@waterboards.ca.gov, to be included on the e-mail list. Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

9.4. Review of Waste Discharge Requirements

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,
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

9.5. Information and Copying

The ROWD, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above by appointment 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 at the address below or by calling (213) 576-6600.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013-2343

9.6. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Los Angeles Water Board, reference this Facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

9.7. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Veronica Cuevas at (213) 576-6662 or via email mailto:at Veronica.Cuevas@waterboards.ca.gov.

ATTACHMENT G. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE) WORK PLAN

1. Gather and Review Information and Data
   1.1. POTW Operations and Performance
   1.2. POTW Influent and Pretreatment Program
   1.3. Effluent Data, including Toxicity Results
   1.4. Sludge (Biosolids) Data
2. Evaluate Facility Performance
3. Conduct Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)
4. Evaluate Sources and In-Plant Controls
5. Implement Toxicity Control Measures
6. Conduct Confirmatory Toxicity Testing

ATTACHMENT H. BIOSOLIDS AND SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

(Note: “Biosolids” refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR §503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous, as defined in 40 CFR part 261, must be disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).)

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1. All biosolids generated by the Permittee shall be reused or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:

a. 40 CFR part 503: for biosolids that are land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills), or incinerated; 40 CFR § 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purposes of providing nutrients or conditioning the soil for crops or vegetation. 40 CFR § 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on land for the purpose of disposal.

b. 40 CFR part 258: for biosolids disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfills.

c. 40 CFR part 257: for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR parts 258 or 503.

1.2. The Permittee is responsible for assuring that all biosolids from its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 503, whether the Permittee uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers their biosolids to another party for further treatment, reuse, or disposal. The Permittee is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of requirements they must meet under 40 CFR part 503.

1.3. Duty to mitigate: The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal which may adversely impact human health or the environment.

1.4. No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetland or other waters of the United States.

1.5. Biosolids treatment, storage, and use or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.

1.6. Biosolids treatment, storage, use or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.

1.7. The Permittee shall ensure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for further treatment, storage, reuse, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained.

1.8. If biosolids are stored for over two years from the time they are generated, the Permittee must ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40 CFR part 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written request to USEPA with the information in part 503.20 (b), requesting permission for longer temporary storage.

1.9. Sewage sludge containing more than 50 mg/kg PCBs shall be disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 761.

1.10. Any off-site biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal site operated by the Permittee within Region 4 (Los Angeles Region of RWQCB) that is not subject to its own Waste Discharge Requirements shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from the adjacent area, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials in the disposal site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as being protected from at least a storm or flood having a 1-percent chance of occurring in a 24-hour period in any given year and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.

1.11. There shall be adequate screening at the plant headworks and/or at the biosolids treatment units to ensure that all pieces of metal, plastic, glass, and other inert objects with a diameter greater than 3/8 inches are removed.

2. INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Los Angeles Water Board, USEPA or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the Permittee, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:

a. enter upon all premises where biosolids are produced by the Permittee and all premises where Permittee biosolids are further treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the Permittee or by another party to whom the Permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal;

b. have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR part 503, by the Permittee or by another party to whom the Permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and

c. inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the production of biosolids and further treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the Permittee or by another party to whom the Permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal.

3. MONITORING

3.1. Biosolids shall be monitored for the metals required in 40 CFR § 503.16 (for land application) or § 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solids Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-846), as required in 503.8(b)(4), at the following minimum frequencies:

Amount of Sewage Sludge (Metric Tons per 365 days)	Frequency
Greater than 0 but less than 290	Once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1,500	Once per quarter
Equal to or greater than 1,500 but less than 15,000	Once per 60 days
Equal to or greater than 15,000	Once per month

For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Permittee shall develop a representative sampling plan, which addresses the number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples. Test results shall be expressed in milligrams pollutant per kilogram biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis. Biosolids used

for land application shall be tested for organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen at the frequencies required above.

3.2. Biosolids shall be monitored for the following constituents at the frequency stipulated in 40 CFR § 503.16: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, zinc, organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and total solids. If biosolids are removed for use or disposal on a routine basis, sampling should be scheduled for regular intervals throughout the year. If biosolids are stored for an extended period prior to use or disposal, sampling may occur at regular intervals, or samples of the accumulated stockpile may be collected prior to use or disposal, corresponding to the tons accumulated in the stockpile for that period.

3.3. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with > 5 MGD influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTWs with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and Federal Facilities with > 5 MGD influent flow shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of < 1 pg/g during their next sampling period if they have not done so within the past 5 years and once per 5 years thereafter.

3.4. The biosolids shall be tested annually or more frequently if necessary to determine hazardousness in accordance with Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Article 1, Chapter 11, Division 4.5 (section 66261.3).

4. PATHOGEN AND VECTOR CONTROL

4.1. Prior to land application, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR § 503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day.

4.2. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a “Process to Further Reduce Pathogens,” the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters used to achieve this reduction. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated by testing for fecal coliform and/or pathogens, samples must be collected at the frequency specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 503.16. If Class B is demonstrated using fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be collected during each monitoring period and a geometric mean calculated from these samples. The following holding times between sample collection and analysis shall not be exceeded: fecal coliform – 6 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius (extended to 24 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius for Class A composted, Class B aerobically digested, and Class B anaerobically digested sample types); Salmonella spp. Bacteria – 24 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius (unless using Method 1682 – 6 hours when cooled to 10 degrees Celsius); enteric viruses – 6 hours when cooled to <10 degrees Celsius (extended to one month when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius).

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

5. LAND APPLICATION

The Permittee shall ensure that Class A thermophilically digested biosolids are applied at a rate not to exceed the agronomic rate for the crop that is grown.

6. SURFACE DISPOSAL

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

7. NOTIFICATION

The Permittee either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors shall comply with the following 40 CFR part 503 notification requirements.

7.1. Notification of Non-compliance

The Permittee shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of any noncompliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Permittee shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of the non-compliance in writing within 10 working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance.

7.2. Interstate Notification

If bulk biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Permittee must send written notice within 60 days of the shipment and prior to the initial application of bulk biosolids to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the USEPA Regional Office for the area and the State/Indian authorities).

7.3. Land Application Notification

A reuse/disposal plan shall be submitted to USEPA Region 9 Coordinator and, in the absence of other state or regional reporting requirements, to the state permitting agency, prior to the use or disposal of any biosolids from this facility to a new or previously unreported site. The plan shall be submitted by the land applier of the biosolids and shall include a description and a topographic map of the proposed site(s) for reuse or disposal, names and addresses of the applier(s) and site owner(s), and a list of any state or local permits which must be obtained. For land application sites, the plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed nitrogen loadings to be used for the crops, a determination of agronomic rates, and a groundwater monitoring plan or a description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

If the biosolids do not meet 40 CFR § 503.13 Table 3 metals concentration limits, the Permittee must require their land applier to contact the state permitting authority to determine whether bulk biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in 40 CFR § 503.12(b)(2) have been applied to the site since July 20, 1993, and, if so, the cumulative amount of pollutants applied to date, and background concentration, if known. The Permittee shall then notify USEPA Region 9 Coordinator of this information.

For biosolids that are land applied, the Permittee shall notify the applier in writing of the nitrogen content of the biosolids, and the applier's requirements under 40 CFR part 503, including the requirements that the applier certify that the requirement to obtain information in Subpart A, and that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements Subpart D have been met. The Permittee shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that those harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.

7.4. Surface Disposal Notification

Prior to disposal at a new or previously unreported site, the Permittee shall notify USEPA and the State. The notice shall include a description and topographic map of the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator and site owner, and any state or local permits. It shall also describe procedures for ensuring grazing and public access restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan or description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

8. REPORTING

The Permittee shall submit an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board by February 19 of each calendar year. The report shall include:

8.1. The amount of biosolids generated that year, in dry metric tons, and the amount accumulated from previous years.

8.2. Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring Section above. Results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis.

8.3. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods, and vector attraction reduction methods, as required in 40 CFR § 503.17 and 503.27, and certifications.

8.4. Results of any groundwater monitoring or certification by groundwater scientist that the placement of biosolids in a surface disposal site will not contaminate an aquifer.

8.5. Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, and volumes applied (dry metric tons).

8.6. Names and addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, deep well injection, or other reuse/disposal methods not covered above, and volumes delivered to each.

8.7. The Permittee shall submit, or require all parties contracted to manage their biosolids to submit, an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:

Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, name, location (latitude/longitude), and size (hectares) of site(s), volumes applied/disposed (dry metric tons), results of any groundwater monitoring; for land application: biosolids loading rates (metric tons per hectare), nitrogen loading rates (kg/ha),calculated plant available nitrogen, dates of applications, crops grown, dates of seeding and harvesting and certifications that the requirement to obtain information in 40 CFR § 503.12(e)(2), management practices in §503.14, site restrictions in § 503.32(b)(5) have been met; for biosolids exceeding 40 CFR §503.13 Table 3 metals concentrations, the locations of sites where the biosolids were applied and cumulative metals loading at the sites to date; and for closed sites, the date of site closure and certifications of management practiced for three years following site closure.

8.8. The annual biosolids report shall be submitted to USEPA using USEPA's NPDES Central Data Exchange (CDX) and can be accessed at https://cdx.epa.gov/.

ATTACHMENT I. PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The City of Thousand Oaks (Permittee) is required to submit annual Pretreatment Program Compliance Report (Report) to the Regional Water Board and United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (USEPA). This Attachment outlines the minimum reporting requirements of the Report. If there is any conflict between requirements stated in this attachment and provisions stated in the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), those contained in the WDRs will prevail.

1. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1.1. The Permittee shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR part 403, including any subsequent regulatory revisions to part 403. Where part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Permittee as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Permittee shall complete the required actions within six months from the issuance date of this permit or the effective date of the part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Permittee shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines and other remedies by the USEPA or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act (CWA). The Los Angeles Water Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against a nondomestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the CWA and/or California Water Code.

1.2. The Permittee shall implement (or ensure implementation occurs under multijurisdictional agreements under the Permittee's direct oversight) and enforce in its entire service area, including contributing jurisdictions, its approved pretreatment program and all subsequent revisions which are hereby made enforceable conditions of this Order. The Permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d) and 402(b) of the CWA with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Permittee shall cause all nondomestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.

1.3. The Permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR part 403 including, but not limited to:

1.3.1. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR section 403.8(f)(1);

1.3.2. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR sections 403.5 and 403.6;

1.3.3. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR section 403.8(f)(2); and

1.3.4. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR section 403.8(f)(3).

1.4. The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the Los Angeles Water Board and USEPA Region 9, describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the

event the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Order or any pretreatment compliance inspection/audit requirements, then the Permittee shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations from January 1 through December 31 and is due on April 30th of each year. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

1.4.1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) influent and effluent for those pollutants USEPA has identified under section 307(a) of the CWA which are known or suspected to be discharged by nondomestic users. Representative grab sampling shall be conducted for pollutants that may degrade after collection, or where the use of automatic sampling equipment may otherwise result in unrepresentative sampling. Such pollutants include, but are not limited to, cyanide, oil and grease, volatile organic compounds, chlorine, phenol, sulfide, pH, and temperature. Sludge sampling and analysis are covered in the sludge section of this permit. The Permittee shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136.

1.4.2. A discussion of Upset, Interference or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by nondomestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the nondomestic user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent pass-through or interference.

1.4.3. An updated list of the Permittee's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations.

1.4.4. The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:

i. Name of the SIU;

ii. Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;

iii. The type of wastewater treatment or control processes in place;

iv. The number of samples collected and inspections conducted by the Permittee during the year;

v. The number of samples collected by the SIU during the year;

vi. For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, whether all required certifications were provided;

vii. A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;

viii. Whether the facility is in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR section 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year; and

ix. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the number of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance.

1.4.5. A brief description of any programs the Permittee implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs.

1.4.6. A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels.

1.4.7. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.

1.4.8. A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR section 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

1.4.9. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods.

1.4.10. A discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the annual report.

1.5. Any substantial modifications to the approved Pretreatment Program, as defined in 40 CFR § 403.18(b), shall be submitted in writing to the Los Angeles Water Board and USEPA and shall not become effective until the Los Angeles Water Board and/or USEPA approval is attained.

1.6. Non-industrial Source Control and Public Education Programs. The Permittee shall continue to develop and implement its non-industrial source control program and public education program. The purpose of these programs is to reduce nonindustrial toxic pollutants and pesticides into the POTW. These programs shall be periodically reviewed and addressed in the annual report.

2. LOCAL LIMITS EVALUATION

In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(j)(2)(ii), the Permittee shall provide a written technical evaluation of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR section 403.5(c)(1) within 180 days of issuance or reissuance of the NPDES permit. This written technical evaluation shall be consistent with local limits reviews described in section 7.1 of USEPA's Local Limits Development Guidance (EPA 833-R-04-002A, July 2004).

3. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REPORT SUBMITTAL

3.1. Signatory Requirements.

The annual report must be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other duly authorized employee if such employee is responsible for the overall operation of the POTW. Any person signing these reports must make the following certification [40 CFR section 403.6(a)(2)(ii)]:

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.

3.2. Report Submittal.

The Annual Pretreatment Report shall be submitted electronically using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR/DMR submittal if there is a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

A copy of the Annual Pretreatment Report must be sent to USEPA electronically to the following address: R9Pretreatment@epa.gov.