CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, California 93401

ORDER NO. R3-2022-0010
NPDES NO. CA0047899

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MONTECITO SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

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

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

Table 1. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Secondary Treated Domestic Wastewater	34.4133°	119.6478°	Pacific Ocean
002	Tertiary Treated Recycled Domestic Wastewater			Reclamation Use

This Order was adopted on: **August 25, 2022**
This Order shall become effective on: **November 1, 2022**
This Order shall expire on: **October 31, 2027**

The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR), and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than: **May 4, 2027.** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region have classified this discharge as follows: Major

I, Matthew T. Keeling, 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, Central Coast Region, on the date indicated above.

Matthew T. Keeling

Digitally signed by Matthew T. Keeling
Date: 2022.09.13 14:40:41 -07'00'

Water Boards

Matthew T. Keeling, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility) is summarized on the cover page 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, Central Coast Region (Central Coast 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 (CWC) (commencing with section 13260). This Order includes water reclamation requirements authorizing production of disinfected tertiary recycled water. This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the CWC (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 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

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

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

2.4. **Provision of Treated Effluent for Beneficial Reuse.** Section 6.3.6 of this Order requires the Discharger to prepare a climate change adaptation plan to describe in detail how the Discharger will maximize the amount of the Facility's treated effluent used for beneficial reuse, with the goal of achieving maximum beneficial reuse. This provision is consistent with State Board's Resolution No. 2017-0012, *Comprehensive Response to Climate Change*, and the Central Coast Water Board's Resolution No. R3-2017-0004, *Adopting the Human Right to Water as a Core Value and Directing Its Implementation in Central Coast Water Board Programs and Activities*, as described in further detail below. This provision also implements the State policy and goals for recycled water. To support water supply diversity and sustainability and to encourage the increased use of recycled water in California, the State Water Board's *Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* adopts goals to increase the use of recycled water and to reuse all dry weather

direct discharges of treated wastewater to ocean waters that can be viably put to a beneficial use. Additionally, recycled water is considered a valuable resource in CWC section 13050(n), which defines recycled water as a 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.

Finally, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 68-16, the antidegradation policy, supports the inclusion of recycled water management planning requirements. Consistent with the State antidegradation policy, this Order results in the best practicable treatment or control of the Facility's discharge to ensure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and that the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. For this Order, which takes into consideration the state of technology today and environmental conditions that necessitate the reuse of treated wastewater, recycling treated wastewater where viable is the best practicable treatment or control. Recycling treated wastewater, as opposed to disposing of this valuable resource to ocean waters, is critical to provide the maximum benefit to and to promote the health and welfare of the people of the state. Additionally, Attachment F explains how future implementation of proposed beneficial reuses identified in the recycled water management plans may result in production of a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and discharge to a new location, but the implementation of beneficial reuses pursuant to the plans, particularly any waste discharge, will be consistent with the maximum benefit for the people of the state.

2.5. **Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Production and Use**. This Order allows the future production and onsite use of disinfected tertiary recycled wastewater in compliance with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of reclaimed wastewater, including those requirements established by the Division of Drinking Water at title 22, sections 60301 - 60355 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Water Recycling Criteria. Additionally, this Order includes water reclamation requirements for the Facility pursuant to the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water recommendations submitted to the Central Coast Water Board. The distribution and offsite reuse of recycled water produced by the Facility is subject to the State Water Board General Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use Board Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW), or other applicable permit, dependent on final use.

2.6. **Response to Climate Change**. Climate change refers to observed changes in regional weather patterns such as temperature, precipitation, and storm frequency and size. At the local scale, climate change may directly impact groundwater and surface water supply; drainage, flooding, and erosion patterns; and ecosystems and habitat. This shift in climate, combined with California's growing population, has increased reliance on pumping, conveying, treating, and heating water, increasing the water sector's greenhouse gas emissions. The State Water Board's Resolution No. 2017-0012, Comprehensive Response to Climate Change, requires a proactive response to climate change in all California Water Board actions, with the intent to

embed climate change consideration into all programs and activities. Aligning with Resolution No. 2017-0012, this Order requires the Discharger to develop a climate change adaptation program to provide a clear, long-term plan for providing necessary wastewater treatment functions that are not vulnerable to coastal hazards. The climate change adaptation program must identify coastal hazards at the site and consider the cost to benefit of two adaptation scenarios (1) maintaining the plant at the present location versus (2) relocating the plant to an inland location safe from flooding and other coastal hazards. Also aligning with Resolution No. 2017-0012 and the State Water Board's Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water, this Order authorizes the production of recycled water for direct non-potable reuse to help offset demand on potable water supplies and to support local water supply resiliency.

2.7. **Long Term Planning and Implementation.** Federal regulations require NPDES permits to expire five years after their effective dates, after which the permit may be administratively extended prior to renewal. Planning and instituting measures to support long-term beneficial reuse of the Facility's treated effluent may span multiple permit terms. As a result, this Order includes requirements for the Discharger to propose next steps for making progress towards beneficial reuse of the Facility's treated effluent that the Central Coast Water Board plans to use to inform future permit terms.

2.8. **Human Right to Water.** In Resolution No. R3-2017-0004, the Central Coast Water Board resolved to continue to consider the human right to water in all activities that could affect existing or potential sources of drinking water, including permitting. This Order is consistent with Resolution No. R3-2017-0004 by requiring the Facility to plan for providing treated effluent for beneficial reuse, which may include augmenting local community drinking water supplies to improve water supply resiliency in response to climate change.

2.9. **Environmental Justice.** On January 26, 2017, the Central Coast Water Board approved Resolution No. R3-2017-0004, *Adopting the Human Right to Water as a Core Value and Directing Its Implementation in Central Coast Water Board Programs and Activities*, which adopts the human right to water as a core value and affirms the realization of the human right to water and protecting human health as the Central Coast Water Board's top priorities. To meet the objectives of the resolution, staff has evaluated the disadvantaged community status for the Discharger. Using 2016 - 2020 census data, the California Department of Water Resources Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Mapping Tool[1] identifies no disadvantaged communities in Montecito. The tool defines a DAC as a census block with a median household income between $47,203 and $62,937.

[1] The DAC Mapping Tool is used to inform statewide Integrated Water Resources Management (IRWM), Sustainable Groundwater Monitoring Act (SGMA), and California Water Plan implementation efforts and can be found at the following website: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/

2.10. **California Environmental Quality Act.** Under California Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit for the discharge of waste to surface waters is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provisions in Public Resources Code, Division 13, Chapter 3. This action to adopt new recycling requirements for the Facility if it produces disinfected tertiary recycled wastewater is not exempt from the provisions of CEQA. The Discharger is not currently producing disinfected tertiary recycled wastewater, but if the Discharger decides to do so, it must comply with the provisions of CEQA. The Central Coast Water Board, as a responsible agency under CEQA, will review and consider any EIR or negative declaration prepared by the Discharger, and the Central Coast Water Board will make its own conclusions on whether and how to approve the Discharger's project related to the recycling requirements for the Facility.

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

2.12. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Central Coast Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order No. R3-2012-0016 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the CWC (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 Central Coast Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

3.1. The discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner, other than as described by this Order at Discharge Point 001 is prohibited.

3.2. The discharge of any waste in any manner other than as described by this Order is prohibited.

3.3. The average monthly dry weather effluent flow at Discharge Point 001 shall not exceed 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD).

3.4. The discharge of effluent to the Pacific Ocean when a dilution of 89:1 (seawater to effluent) is not available is prohibited.

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

3.6. Pipeline discharge of sludge to the ocean is prohibited by federal law. The discharge of municipal or industrial waste sludge directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean, is prohibited by the California Ocean

Plan (Ocean Plan). The discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean or to a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment is prohibited.

3.7. The overflow or bypass of wastewater from the Discharger's collection, treatment, or disposal facilities and the subsequent discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater, except as provided for in Attachment D, Standard Provision 1.7 (Bypass), is prohibited.

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

- Float or become floatable upon discharge;
- May form sediments which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life;
- Accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota;
- Decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life; and
- Result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

4.1.1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in Attachment E, the Monitoring and Reporting Program:

Table 2. Effluent Limitations for Conventional Pollutants

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum [2]	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20ºC ($CBOD_5$)	Milligram per liter (mg/L)	25	40	85		
$CBOD_5$	Pounds per day (lbs/day)[1]	310	500	1,100		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	90		
TSS	lbs/day[1]	380	560	1,100		
pH [2]	standard units				6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40			75
Oil and Grease	lbs/day[1]	310	500			940
Settleable Solids	Milliliter per liter (mL/L)	1.0	1.5			3.0
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	75	100			225

[1] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formula: lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[2] The daily maximum must apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission must be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in MGD.

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

Table 3. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum
Cyanide, Total Recoverable [4]	Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	90	360	900
Cyanide, Total Recoverable [4]	lbs/day[5]	1.1	4.5	11
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	180	720	5,400
Total Chlorine Residual	lbs/day[5]	2.2	9.0	68
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	2,700	11,000	27,000
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	lbs/day[5]	34	140	340
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	90	360	900
Chlorinated Phenolics	lbs/day[5]	1.1	4.5	11
Endosulfan[6]	µg/L	0.81	1.6	2.4
Endosulfan[6]	lbs/day[5]	0.010	0.020	0.030
Endrin	µg/L	0.18	0.36	0.54
Endrin	lbs/day[5]	0.0023	0.0045	0.0068
HCH[6]	µg/L	0.36	0.72	1.1
HCH[6]	lbs/day[5]	0.0045	0.0090	0.014
Radioactivity	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]

[1] The six-month median shall apply as a moving median of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered equal to zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month median effluent concentration Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in MGD.

[2] The daily maximum shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in MGD.

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

[4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to U.S. EPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal

complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the approved method in 40 C.F.R. 136.

[5] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formula: lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[6] As defined in Attachment A – Definitions.

[7] Radioactivity is not to exceed limits specified in title 17, division 1, chapter 5, subchapter 4, group 3, article 3, section 30253 of the CCR. Reference to section 30253 is prospective including future changes to incorporate provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	20,000
Acrolein	lbs/day[1]	250
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	400
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	lbs/day[1]	5.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	110,000
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	lbs/day[1]	1,400
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	51,000
Chlorobenzene	lbs/day[1]	640
Chromium (III)	µg/L	17,000,000
Chromium (III)	lbs/day[1]	210,000
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	320,000
Di-n-butyl phthalate	lbs/day[1]	3,900
Dichlorobenzenes[2]	µg/L	460,000
Dichlorobenzenes[2]	lbs/day[1]	5,700
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	2,300,000
Diethyl phthalate	lbs/day[1]	37,000
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	74,000,000
Dimethyl phthalate	lbs/day[1]	920,000
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	20,000
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	lbs/day[1]	250
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	360
2,4-dinitrophenol	lbs/day[1]	4.5
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	370,000
Ethylbenzene	lbs/day[1]	4,600

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1,400
Fluoranthene	lbs/day[1]	17
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	5,200
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	lbs/day[1]	65
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	440
Nitrobenzene	lbs/day[1]	5.5
Thallium	µg/L	180
Thallium	lbs/day[1]	2.3
Toluene	µg/L	7,700,000
Toluene	lbs/day[1]	96,000
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.13
Tributyltin	lbs/day[1]	0.0016
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	49,000,000
1,1,1-trichloroethane	lbs/day[1]	610,000

[1] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formula:
lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[2] As defined in Attachment A – Definitions.

Table 5. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	9.0
Acrylonitrile	lbs/day[1]	0.11
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0020
Aldrin	lbs/day[1]	0.000025
Benzene	µg/L	530
Benzene	lbs/day[1]	6.6
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0062
Benzidine	lbs/day[1]	0.000078
Beryllium	µg/L	3.0
Beryllium	lbs/day[1]	0.037
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	4.1

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	lbs/day[1]	0.051
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	81
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs/day[1]	1.0
Chlordane[2]	µg/L	0.0021
Chlordane[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.000026
DDT[2]	µg/L	0.015
DDT[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.00019
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1,600
1,4-dichlorobenzene	lbs/day[1]	20
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.73
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	lbs/day[1]	0.0091
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	2,500
1,2-dichloroethane	lbs/day[1]	32
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	81
1,1-dichloroethylene	lbs/day[1]	1.0
Dichloromethane	µg/L	41,000
Dichloromethane	lbs/day[1]	510
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	800
1,3-dichloropropene	lbs/day[1]	10
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0036
Dieldrin	lbs/day[1]	0.000045
Halomethanes[2]	µg/L	12,000
Halomethanes[2]	lbs/day[1]	150
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	230
2,4-dinitrotoluene	lbs/day[1]	2.9
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	14
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	lbs/day[1]	0.18
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0045
Heptachlor	lbs/day[1]	0.000056
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.0018
Heptachlor epoxide	lbs/day[1]	0.000023
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.019
Hexachlorobenzene	lbs/day[1]	0.00024
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1,300
Hexachlorobutadiene	lbs/day[1]	16
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	230

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Hexachloroethane	lbs/day[1]	2.8
Isophorone	µg/L	66,000
Isophorone	lbs/day[1]	820
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	660
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	lbs/day[1]	8.2
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	µg/L	34
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	lbs/day[1]	0.43
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	230
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	lbs/day[1]	2.8
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)[2]	µg/L	0.79
PAHs[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.0099
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)[2]	µg/L	0.0017
PCBs[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.000021
TCDD equivalents[2]	µg/L	3.5E-07
TCDD equivalents[2]	lbs/day[1]	4.4E-09
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	210
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	lbs/day[1]	2.6
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	180
Tetrachloroethylene	lbs/day[1]	2.3
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.019
Toxaphene	lbs/day[1]	0.00024
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2,400
Trichloroethylene	lbs/day[1]	30
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	850
1,1,2-trichloroethane	lbs/day[1]	11
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	26
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	lbs/day[1]	0.33
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	3,200
Vinyl chloride	lbs/day[1]	41

[1] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formula: lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[2] As defined in Attachment A – Definitions.

4.1.2**. Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of $CBOD_5$ and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

4.1.3. **Dry Weather Flow:** The average dry weather effluent flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 1.5 MGD.

4.1.4. **Total Coliform Bacteria:** Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed

4.1.4.1. A median of 23 Most Probable Number (MPN)/100 mL as determined from the last 7 days of sampling results for which analyses have been completed;

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

4.2. **Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable**

4.3. **Recycling Specifications – Discharge Point RCY-001**

The Facility does not currently have the capability to produce recycled water, however the Discharger has indicated that recycled water production may be incorporated into future facility upgrades. As specified below, this Order conditionally authorizes the Discharger to act as the producer of recycled (or reclaimed) water and to reuse recycled water onsite at the Facility. As specified within this Order, the Discharger is responsible for compliance with all applicable requirements associated with the production and onsite use of recycled water as specified within this Order. The distribution and offsite reuse of recycled water produced by the Facility is subject to State Water Board Order No. WQ-2016-0068-DDW, *State Water Board General Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use*, or other applicable permit, dependent on final use.

4.3.1. Reclamation and use of disinfected tertiary treated wastewater shall adhere to applicable requirements of CWC sections 13500-13577 (Water Reclamation); CCR title 17 sections 7583-7586; title 17 sections 7601-7605; and title 22 sections 60301-60355 (Uniform Statewide Recycling Criteria).

4.3.2. Recycled water production shall comply with a title 22 engineering report approved by the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water that demonstrates or defines compliance with the Uniform Statewide Recycling Criteria (and amendments).

4.3.3. Recycled water shall be disinfected tertiary recycled water, as defined by title 22 section 60301.230.

4.3.4. Recycled water shall be adequately oxidized, filtered, and subsequently disinfected, as defined in title 22 and meets the criteria in either 4.3.4.1 or 4.3.4.2.

4.3.4.1. Recycled water shall be coagulated and passed through natural undisturbed soils or a bed of filter media pursuant to the following:

4.3.4.1.1. At a rate that does not exceed 5 gallons per minute per square foot of surface area in mono, dual or mixed media gravity, upflow or pressure filtration systems, or does not exceed 2 gallons per minute per square foot of surface area in travelling automatic backwash filters; and

4.3.4.1.2. Has a turbidity that does not exceed any of the following:

4.2.4.1.2.1. An average 2 NTU within a 24-hour period;

4.2.4.1.2.2. 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and

4.2.4.1.2.3. 10 NTU at any time

4.3.4.2. Filtered recycled water shall be passed through a microfiltration, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, or reverse osmosis membrane so that turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the following:

4.3.4.2.1 0.2 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and

4.3.4.2.2. 0.5 NTU at any time.

4.3.5. The concentration of total coliform bacteria measured at Monitoring Location RCY-001 (after disinfection) shall not exceed the following limits:

4.3.5.1. A median most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 mL utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed,

4.3.5.2. An MPN of 23 total coliform bacteria per 100 mL in more than one sample in any 30-day period, and

4.3.5.3. An MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 mL in any one sample

4.3.6. Freeboard shall always exceed two feet in all recycled water storage ponds owned or operated by the Discharger.

4.3.7. The Discharger shall discontinue delivery of recycled water to distributors and users during any period in which it has reason to believe that the limits established in this Order are not being met. The delivery of recycled water shall not be resumed until all conditions that caused the limits to be violated have been corrected.

4.3.8. Personnel involved in producing, transporting, or using recycled water shall be informed of possible health hazards that may result from contact and use of recycled water.

4.3.9. All recycled water reservoirs and other areas with public access shall be posted with signs in English and an international symbol to warn the public that recycled wastewater is being stored or used.

4.3.10. Recycled water systems at the Facility shall be properly labeled and regularly inspected to ensure proper operation, absence of leaks, and absence of illegal connections.

4.3.11 Recycled water disinfected with chlorine shall have a CT value (chlorine concentration time modal contact time) of not less than 450 mg-min/L at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes based on a flow of 0.3 MGD in accordance with Section 60301.230(a)(1). Monthly average flow of chlorinated recycled water shall not exceed 0.3 MGD or the total monthly demand of the users.

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan and are a required part of this Order. These receiving water limitations are designed to minimize the influence of this discharge to the receiving water. The Discharger shall comply with the below receiving water limitations.

5.1.1. Bacterial Characteristics

5.1.1.1. Water-Contact Standards. Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is farther from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for water contact sports, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board (i.e., waters designated REC-1), but including all kelp beds, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column.

5.1.1.1.1. Fecal Coliform. 30-day geometric mean of fecal coliform density not to exceed 200 per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated based on the five most recent samples from each site, and a single sample maximum not to exceed 400 per 100 mL.

5.1.1.1.2. Enterococci. A six-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci not to exceed 30 colony forming units (CFU) per 100 mL, calculated weekly, and a statistical threshold value (STV) of 110 CFU/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner using U.S. EPA Method 1600 or other equivalent method to measure culturable enterococci.

5.1.1.2. Shellfish Harvesting Standards. At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column.

5.1.1.2.1. The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70 per 100 mL, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 mL.

5.1.1.3. The “Initial Dilution Zone” of wastewater outfalls shall be excluded from designation as kelp beds for the purposes of bacterial standards. Adventitious assemblages of kelp plants on waste discharge structures (e.g., outfall pipes and diffusers) do not constitute kelp beds for purposes of bacterial standards.

5.1.2. Physical Characteristics

5.1.2.1. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible on the ocean surface.

5.1.2.2. The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

5.1.2.3. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the zone of initial dilution as the result of the discharge of waste.

5.1.2.4. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.

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

5.1.3. **Chemical Characteristics**

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

5.1.3.2. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally and shall be within the range of 7.0 to 8.5 at all times.

5.1.3.3. The dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.

5.1.3.4. The concentrations of substances set forth in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan shall not be increased in marine sediments to that which would degrade indigenous biota.

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

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

5.1.3.7. Numerical water quality objectives established in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan apply to all discharges within the jurisdiction of the Ocean Plan. Unless otherwise specified, all metal concentrations are expressed as total recoverable concentrations.

5.1.4. **Biological Characteristics**

5.1.4.1. Marine communities, including vertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded.

5.1.4.2. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.

5.1.4.3. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

5.1.5. **Radioactivity**

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

5.1.5.2. Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or result in the accumulation of

radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

5.1.6. **General Standards**

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

5.1.6.2. Waste management systems that discharge to the ocean must be designed and operated in a manner that will maintain the indigenous marine life and a healthy and diverse marine community.

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

5.2. **Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable**

6. **PROVISIONS**

6.1. **Standard Provisions**

6.1.1. **Federal Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.

6.1.2. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with Central Coast Water Board-specific Standard Provisions in Attachment D.

6.1.3. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision must apply.

6.1.4. 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 liability, 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.

6.2. **Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements**

Pursuant to California Water Code sections 13267 and 13383, the Discharger must comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order, and all notification and general reporting requirements throughout this Order and Attachment D. Where notification or general reporting requirements conflict with those stated in the MRP (e.g., annual report due date), the Discharger must comply with the MRP requirements. All monitoring must be conducted according to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants.

The Discharger is required to provide technical or monitoring reports because it is the owner and operator responsible for the waste discharge and compliance with

this Order. The Central Coast Water Board needs this information to determine the Discharger's compliance with this Order, assess the need for further investigation or enforcement action, and to protect public health and safety and the environment. The Discharger must comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E.

6.3. **Special Provisions**

6.3.1. **Reopener Provisions**

6.3.1.1. 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, monitoring requirements on 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.

6.3.1.2. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any U.S. EPA approved, new, State water quality objective.

6.3.1.3. This Order may be reopened for modification to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) Table 3 water quality objective.

6.3.2. **Special Studies, Technical Papers and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

6.3.2.1. **Toxicity Notification Requirements**

Language from the SIP (Section 4) is provided in the first paragraph below as a placeholder while public scoping and policy is developed for TRE and WET issues. The Regional Water Board might elect to replace the language with clarified requirements. Extended example language from the Central Valley Water Board is provided following the referenced language from the SIP below. The Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA in writing within 14 days of exceedance of an acute toxicity trigger of 89.3 TUa, or a chronic toxicity trigger of 90 TUc (Toxicity Units Chronic). This notification shall describe actions the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; the status of actions required by this permit; and schedule for actions not yet completed; or reason(s) that no action has been taken.

6.3.2.2. **Toxicity Reduction Requirements**

As indicated in section 5.3 of the MRP, when acute toxicity is detected in the effluent above the acute toxicity trigger of 89.3 TUa, or chronic toxicity is detected in the effluent above the chronic toxicity trigger of 90 TUc, the Discharger shall resample immediately, retest, and report the results to the

Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, who will determine whether to initiate an enforcement action, require a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) in accordance with the Discharger's TRE Workplan, or implement other measures.

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

The Discharger shall develop and maintain a TRE Workplan, which describes steps that the Discharger intends to follow in the event that a toxicity trigger established by this Order is exceeded in the discharge. The Workplan shall be prepared in accordance with current technical guidance and reference material, including:

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

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

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

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

At a minimum, the TRE Workplan shall include:

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

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

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

When monitoring detects effluent toxicity greater the acute or chronic toxicity triggers in this Order, the Discharger shall resample immediately, if the discharge is continuing, and retest for whole effluent toxicity. Results of an initial failed test and results of subsequent monitoring shall be reported to the Central Coast Regional Board Executive Officer as soon as possible after receiving monitoring results. The Executive Officer will determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a

TRE, or to implement other measures. The Discharger shall conduct a TRE considering guidance provided by the U.S. EPA's *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Procedures, Phases 1, 2, and 3* (EPA document Nos. EPA 600/3-88/034, 600/3-88/035, and 600/3-88/036, respectively). A TRE, if necessary, shall be conducted in accordance with the following schedule.

Table 6. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Schedule

Actions Step	When Required
Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where the source is known.	Within 24 hours of identification of noncompliance.
Initiate the TRE in accordance with the Workplan.	Within 7 days of notification by the Executive Officer.
Conduct the TRE following the procedures in the Workplan.	Within the period specified in the Workplan (not to exceed one year without an approved Workplan)
Submit the results of the TRE, including summary of findings, required corrective action, and all results and data.	Within 60 days of completion of the TRE.
Implement corrective actions to meet Permit limits and conditions.	To be determined by the Executive Officer.

6.3.2.3. **Initial Investigation TRE Workplan for Whole Effluent Toxicity**

Within 90 days of the permit effective date, the Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of their Initial Investigation TRE Workplan (1-2 pages) to the Central Coast Water Board for review. This plan shall include steps the Discharger intends to implement if toxicity is measured above a toxicity trigger and should include, at minimum:

6.3.2.4. **Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process for Whole Effluent Toxicity**

6.3.2.4.1. If the toxicity trigger is exceeded and the source of toxicity is known (e.g., a temporary plant upset), then the Discharger shall conduct one additional toxicity test using the same species and test method. This test shall begin within 14 days of receipt of test results exceeding the toxicity trigger. If the additional toxicity test does not exceed the toxicity trigger, then the Discharger may return to their regular testing frequency.

6.3.2.4.2. If the toxicity trigger is exceeded and the source of toxicity is not known, then the Discharger shall conduct six additional toxicity tests using the same species and test method, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. This testing shall begin within 14 days of receipt of test results exceeding a toxicity trigger. If none of the additional toxicity tests exceed a toxicity trigger, then the Discharger may return to their regular testing frequency.

6.3.2.4.3. If one of the additional toxicity tests exceeds a toxicity trigger, then the Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer and Director. If the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer and Director determine that the discharge consistently exceeds a toxicity trigger, then the Discharger shall initiate a TRE using as guidance the U.S. EPA manuals: *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants (EPA 833/B-99/002, 1999) or Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPN600/2-88/070, 1989). In conjunction, the Discharger shall develop and implement a detailed TRE Workplan which shall include: further actions undertaken by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity, and a schedule for these actions. This Detailed TRE Workplan and schedule are subject to approval and modification by the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA.

6.3.2.4.4. As part of a TRE, the Discharger may initiate a TIE using the same species and test method, and U.S. EPA TIE guidance manuals-to identify the causes of toxicity. The U.S. EPA TIE guidance manuals are: *Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPN600/6-91/005F, 1992; only chronic toxicity); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPN600/6-91/003, 1991; only acute toxicity); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPN600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPN600/R-92/081 , 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPN600/R-96-054, 1996).

6.3.2.5. **Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Inspection**

At least every three years (2023 and additional years if the Order is administratively extended), the Discharger shall visually inspect the entire outfall and diffuser structure pursuant to section 9.1 of the MRP.

6.3.3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

6.3.3.1. **Pollutant Minimization Program**

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) when the effluent limitation is less than the minimum detection limit (MDL), sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

6.3.3.1.1. A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reporting limit (RL); or

6.3.3.1.2. A sample result is reported as "Not Detected" (ND) and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section 10.2.4.

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.3.1.2.5. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, including:

6.3.3.1.2.5.1. All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;

6.3.3.1.2.5.2. A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s);

6.3.3.1.2.5.3. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and

6.3.3.1.2.5.4. A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

6.3.4. **Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications**

6.3.4.1. The Facility shall be operated as specified under Standard Provision 1.4 of Attachment D.

6.3.5. **Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

6.3.5.1. **Biosolids Management.** Standard requirements for the monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, and handling of biosolids in accordance with 40 CFR Part 503 are the permittee's responsibilities. This also includes biosolids annual reports, including major POTWs that prepare sewage sludge and other facilities designated as "Class 1 sludge management facilities," electronic reporting requirements. Permittees must submit biosolids annual reports using EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool ("NeT") by February 19th of the following year. Standard requirements for the monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, and handling of biosolids in accordance with 40 CFR Part 503 are the responsibility of the permittee.

Solids and sludge treatment, storage, and disposal or reuse must not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, and must not result in groundwater contamination. Sites for solids and sludge treatment and storage

must have adequate facilities to divert surface water runoff from adjacent areas to protect the boundaries of such sites from erosion, and to prevent drainage from treatment and storage sites.

The treatment, storage, disposal, or reuse of sewage sludge and solids must not cause waste material to be in a position where it is, or can be, conveyed from the treatment and storage sites and deposited into waters of the State. The Discharger is responsible for ensuring that all biosolids produced at its Facility are used or disposed of in accordance with the above rules, regardless of whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of the requirements that they must adhere to these rules.

6.3.5.2. **Pretreatment – Not Applicable**

6.3.5.3. **Discharges of Stormwater.** For the control of storm water discharged from the site of the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, if applicable, the Discharger shall seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*.

6.3.5.4. **Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems.** The Order requires coverage by and compliance with applicable provisions of the effective General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems.

6.3.6. **Other Special Provisions**

6.3.6.1. **Climate Change Adaptation Program**

The Discharger must develop a climate change adaptation program to identify and address climate change hazards and vulnerabilities at the facility, including all associated infrastructure (e.g., treatment facilities, conveyances to discharge points, mains, pump stations, and discharge facilities). The climate change adaptation program will consist of three separate sections (coastal hazards monitoring plan, life expectancy analysis, and climate change adaptation plan). The climate change adaptation program must be developed using the H++ scenario[2] and each plan must be based on the latest
and best available science on climate projections and hazards. The analysis conducted as part of the climate change adaption program should include future rates of erosion rather than using current erosion rate over the next 75-100 years. The minimum requirements and associated due dates for each of

[2] The State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance (Ocean Protection Council 2018) recommends which sea level rise scenarios to evaluate and specifically recommends evaluating the extreme risk aversion (also called H++) scenario for critical infrastructure projects. The guidance can be found online at: State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance

these deliverables are as follows:

6.3.6.1.1. Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan.

By May 4, 2024, the Discharger must submit a coastal hazards monitoring Plan, for Executive Officer approval, that establishes the framework and parameters for: (1) regularly monitoring bluff erosion tidal inundation, and other coastal hazards at the site; (2) identifying the level of threat those hazards present to the facility, collection system, and associated infrastructure; (3) identifying control measures[3] necessary to protect and accommodate the existing location and facility to allow uninterrupted function of wastewater treatment; and (4) identifying tidal inundation/bluff erosion 'thresholds' to establish when facility changes (including potential plant relocation) need to be pursued in order to ensure continued function of the wastewater treatment facility in a manner that will be protective of human health and the environment. At the request of the Discharger, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer may provide an extension to the due date for submittal of the coastal hazards Monitoring Plan, provided the Discharger demonstrates significant progress has been made on the coastal hazards monitoring plan and there is good cause for the extension

6.3.6.1.2 Life Expectancy Analysis

By May 4, 2025, the Discharger must submit a life expectancy analysis for Executive Officer approval. The primary purpose of the analysis is to determine when the facility and associated infrastructure cannot function without substantial investment in new infrastructure and protective measures, at which point it might be appropriate to relocate the existing facility or associated infrastructure. The life expectancy analysis shall include information on each component of the facility (e.g., headworks, clarifiers, digesters, etc.) and within the collection system (e.g., mains, pump stations, etc.); the installation date of each component; upgraded component dates and the current condition of that equipment; major upgrade events; the expected lifespan and repair/maintenance and replacement costs of each component based on industry accepted sources, manufacturers' information, or the reports of other municipalities with similarly sized facilities; and the expected remaining years of use for each component and for the overall facility and associated infrastructure. At the request of the Discharger, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer may provide an extension to the due date for submittal of the life expectancy analysis, provided the Discharger demonstrates significant progress has been made on the life expectancy analysis and there is good cause for the extension.

[3] Control measures include emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate induced impacts such as changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

6.3.6.1.3 Climate Change Adaptation Plan

By May 4, 2027, the Discharger must submit a climate change adaptation plan for Executive Officer approval. The Facility and vicinity are subject to coastal hazards related to major storm events, tidal inundation, erosion, and coastal retreat; therefore, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan is required to ensure uninterrupted function and viability of the Facility in a manner that is protective of water quality.

The climate change adaptation plan must provide a clear, long-term plan for providing necessary wastewater treatment functions that are not vulnerable to coastal hazards threatening the existing infrastructure. The climate change adaptation plan must, at minimum, include a detailed cost-benefit analysis comparing the costs and benefits of two adaptation scenarios: (1) maintaining the plant at the present location versus (2) relocating the plant to an inland location safe from flooding and other coastal hazards over time. Conclusions must be included regarding the expected point in time when investments in infrastructure (including tidal inundation and bluff erosion protection measures) at the current location outweigh investing in a relocated plant at a location that is safe from tidal inundation and other coastal hazards. Additional details are provided below. At the request of the Discharger, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer may provide an extension to the due date for submittal of the climate change adaptation plan, provided the Discharger demonstrates significant progress has been made on the climate change adaptation plan and there is good cause for the extension.

The climate change adaptation plan must include, at a minimum:

6.3.6.1.3.1. Identification of control measures required for near and long-term protection and accommodation of the existing site such as emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate induced impacts such as changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

6.3.6.1.3.2. Identification of preferred inland site or sites for wastewater treatment functions, including evaluating alternative wastewater treatment options in lieu of building a new inland wastewater treatment plant (including the construction of an inland package plant or plants, the possibility of combining services with other nearby existing wastewater treatment plants, natural infrastructure alternatives, (e.g., constructed wetlands and similar alternatives).

The Discharger must coordinate with the County of Santa Barbara’s Planning and Development office following the approval of the coastal hazards monitoring plan and life expectancy analysis, and during the development of the climate change adaptation plan to understand the land

use and environmental health regulations that would be applicable for each alternative.

6.3.6.1.3.3. Details regarding the production of recycled water to maximize the amount of the Facility's treated effluent used for beneficial reuse water recycling in both adaptation scenarios.

6.3.6.1.3.4. Details regarding the mechanisms, costs, funding options, and timing for each adaptation scenario.

6.3.6.1.3.4.1. Expected costs associated with both adaptation scenarios to: purchase land for a relocated plant, decommission the existing plant and restore the site to its natural state, upgrade wastewater treatment functions to include water recycling (including addressing the potential for joint satellite facilities and/or collaborations with nearby communities and wastewater service providers for water recycling), and maximize energy efficiency and reduce carbon output must be included.

6.3.6.1.3.4.2. Timeline of potential major relocation events, including expected timeframes for land acquisition, planning, permitting, design, construction and eventual operation of a relocated plant or alternative wastewater treatment solutions that avoid the significant coastal hazards that threaten the existing facility.

6.3.6.2. **Loss of Disinfection.** As soon as possible after learning of a significant loss of disinfection, and no more than 12 hours after the Discharger becomes aware of the disinfection loss, the Discharger shall notify the California Department of Public Health's Preharvest Shellfish Protection and Marine Biotoxin Monitoring Program (510-412- 4638), the Santa Barbara County Public Health Services (805-681-5100), the Central Coast Water Board (805-549-3147), and any shellfish leaseholders with active shellfish growing operations in the area of the discharge, as set forth in a list to be obtained from DHS, and regularly updated. The Discharger shall also conduct monitoring for bacteria in the receiving water in accordance with section 8.1 of the MRP.

6.3.8. **Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable**

7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

7.1. General

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

7.2. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple samples analyses and the data set

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

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

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL 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). The average of daily discharges over the calendar month that exceeds the AMEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that month only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

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 noncompliance. 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 taken 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 taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

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

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity

a. Acute Toxicity (TUa)
Expressed in Toxic Units Acute (TUa)

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)
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.

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

Chlordane
The sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

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

a. Chronic Toxicity
   Expressed as Toxic Units Chronic (TUc)

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

b. No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)

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

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

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

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

DDT
The sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)
DNQ are 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.

Dichlorobenzenes
The sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Downstream Ocean Waters
Waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

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.

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

Enclosed Bays
Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between 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.

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

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons
Waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated

from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by section 12220 of the California Water Code (CWC), Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

Geometric Mean (GM)
A type of mean or average that indicates the central tendency or typical value of a set of numbers by using the product of their values (as opposed to the arithmetic mean which uses their sum). The geometric mean is defined as the nth root of the product of n numbers. The formula is expressed as: $GM = [(x1)(x2)(x3)\ldots(xn)]^{1/n}$, where xi is the sample value and n is the number of samples taken. A geometric mean is also called the log mean.

Halomethanes
The sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide) and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Method Detection Limit (MDL)
The minimum concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B.

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

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.

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

Not Detected (ND)
Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters
The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

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 priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Central Coast Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to CWC section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
The sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

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

Reported Minimum Level
Also known as the Reporting Level or RL, the reported ML is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved

analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Central Coast Water Board either from Appendix II of the Ocean Plan in accordance with section III.C.5.a. of the Ocean Plan or established in accordance with section III.C.5.b. of the Ocean Plan. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the reported ML.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow
Any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. Sanitary sewer overflows include: (1) overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that reach waters of the United States; (2) overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States; and (3) wastewater backups into buildings and on private property that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publicly owned portion of a sanitary sewer system.

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

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

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs)
Non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All ASBS that were previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolutions 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of SWQPAs and require special protections afforded by the Ocean Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT B – MAP

Figure B-1. Location of Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility and Ocean Outfall

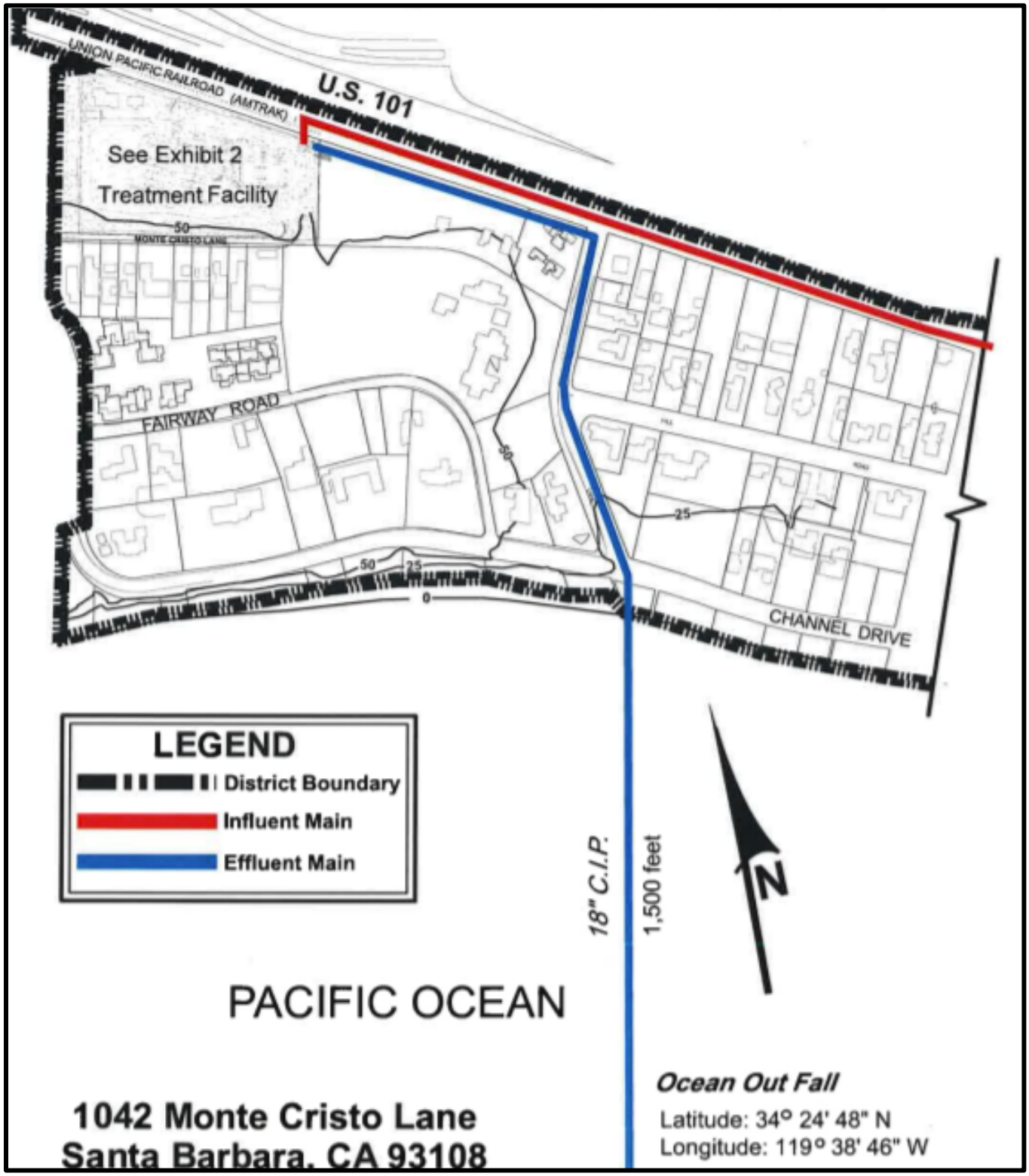


Figure B-2. Facility Topographic Map

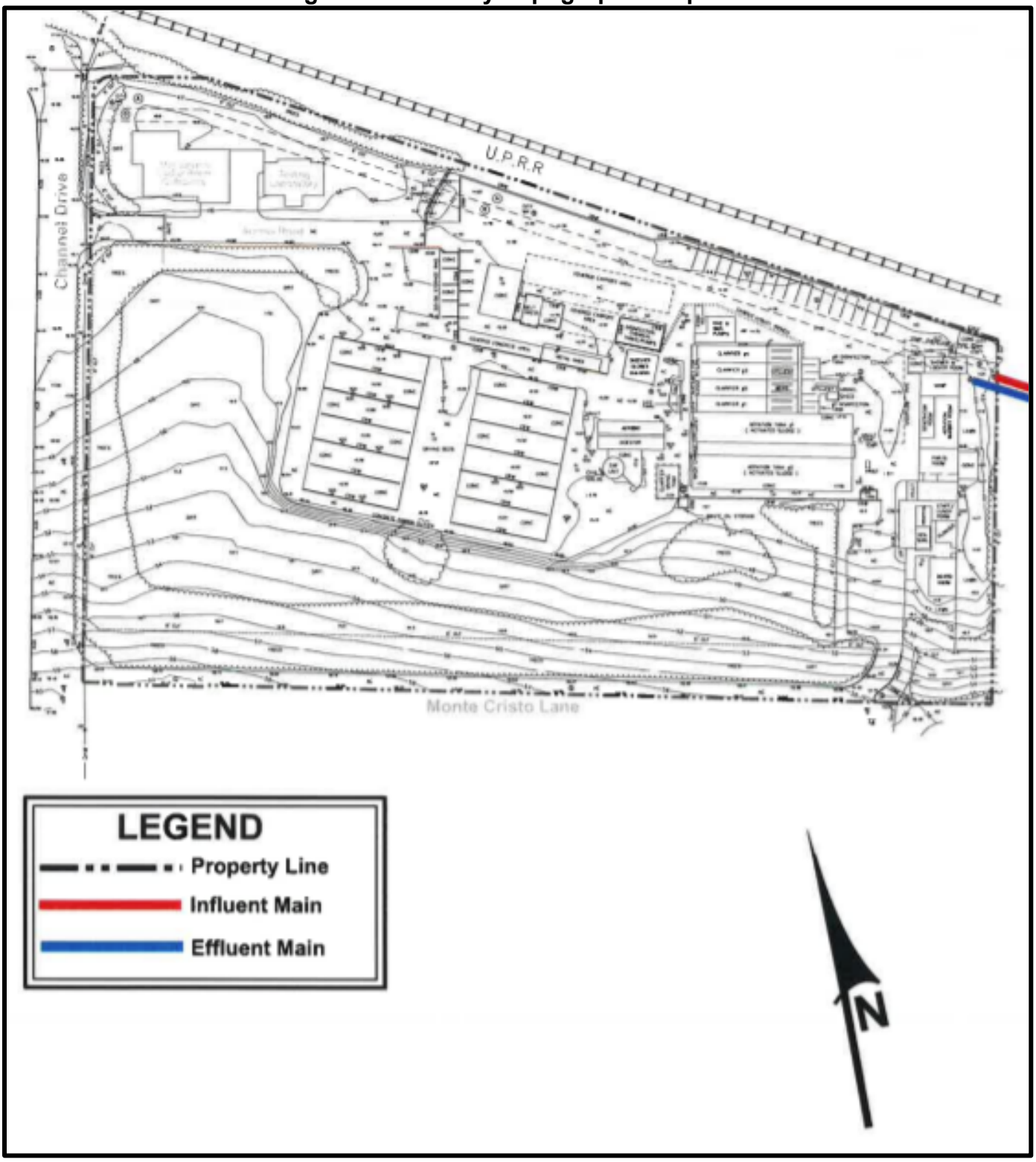


Figure B-3. Facility Site Map

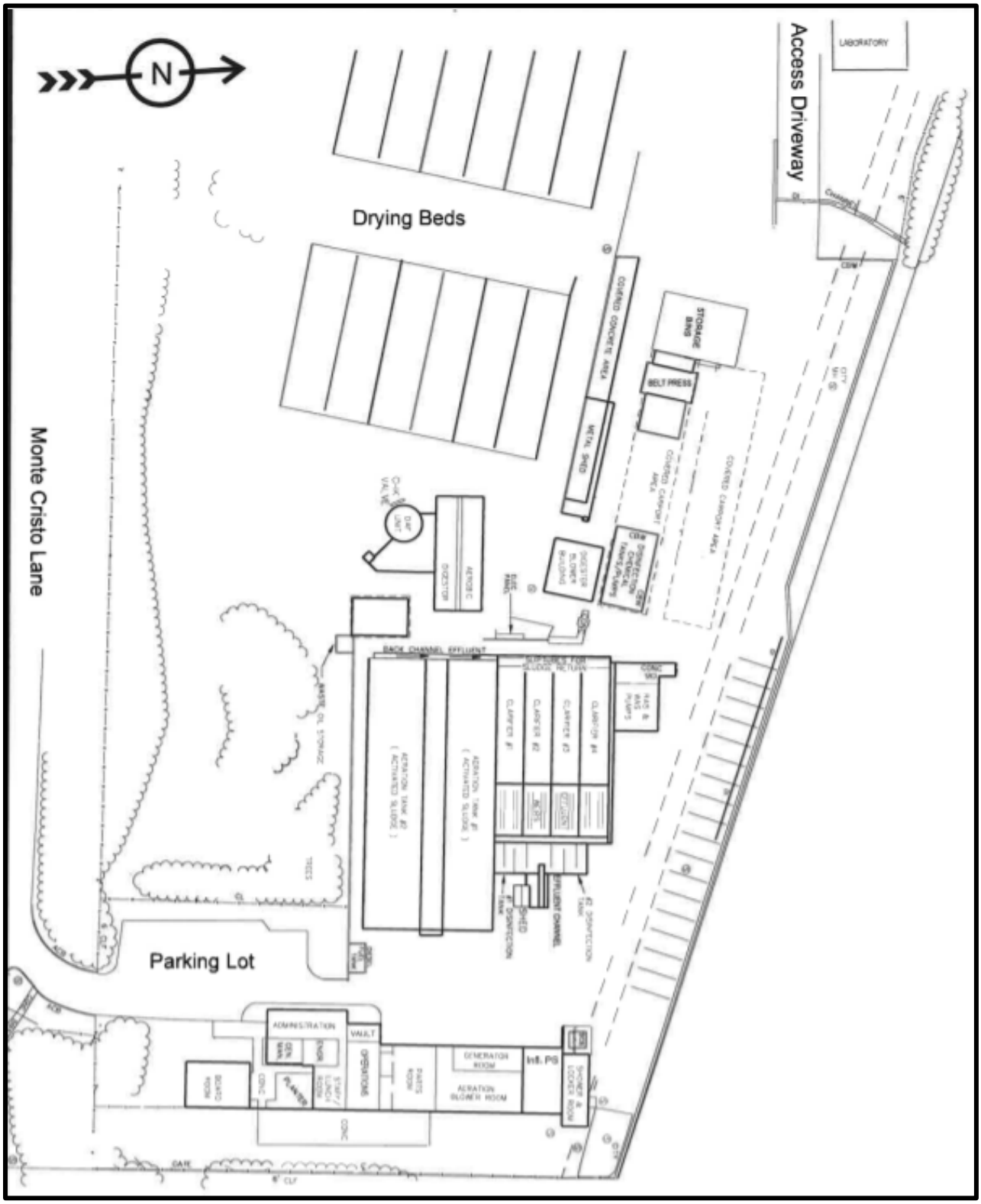


Figure B-4. Satellite Image of Montecito WWTF and proximity to the beach.

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC

Figure C-1: Flow Schematic for Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility

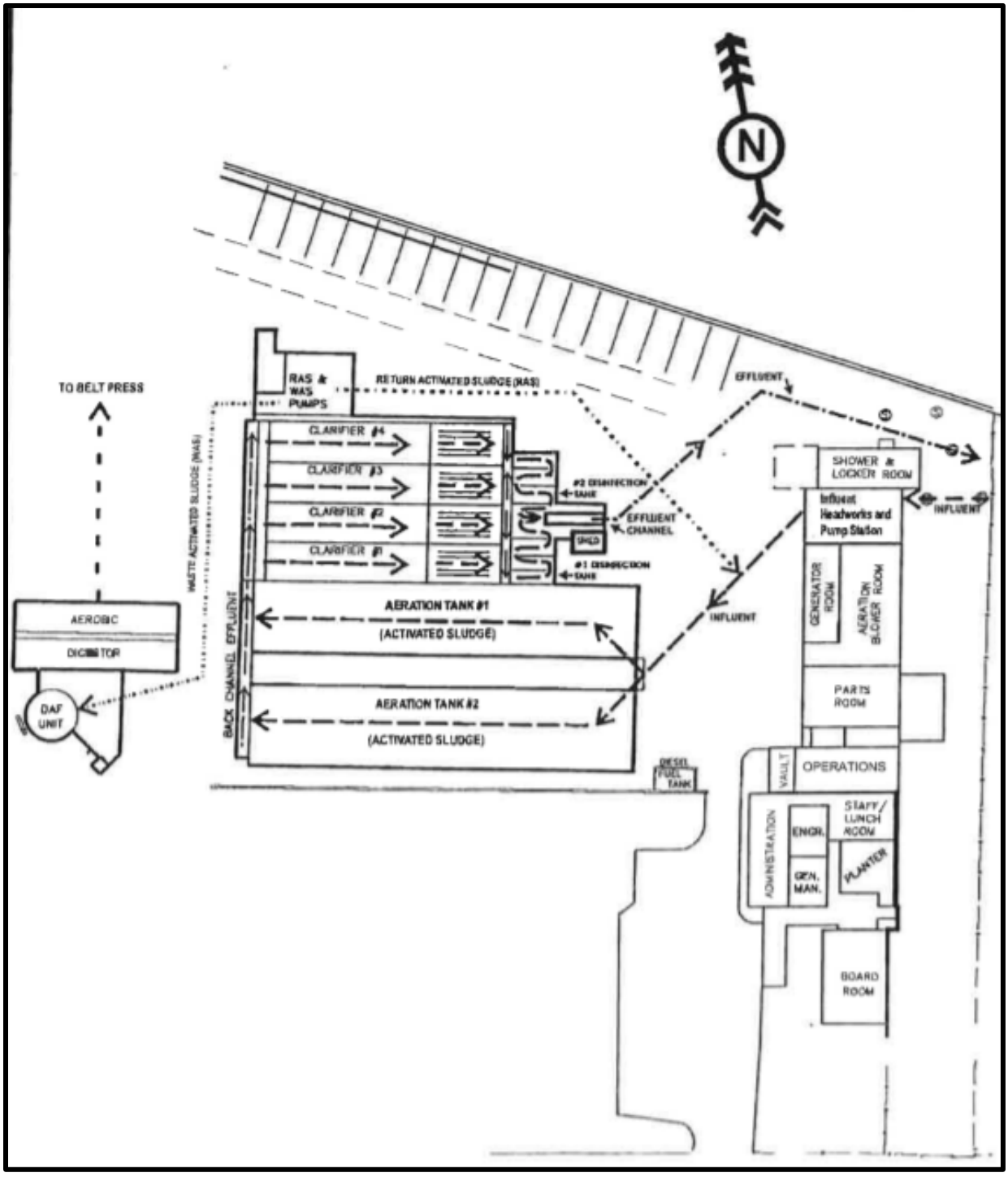
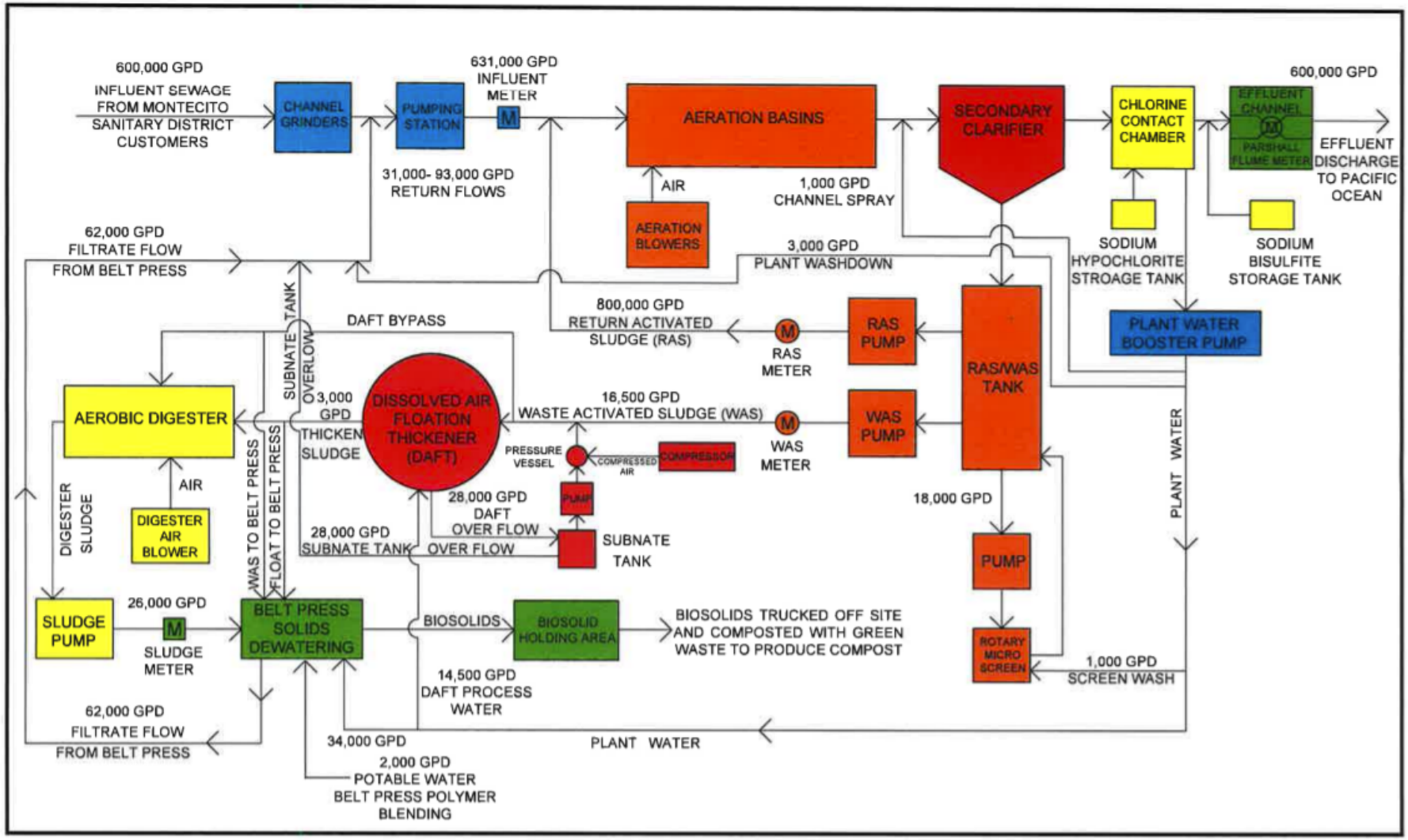


Figure C-2: Process Flow Schematic for the Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); CWC §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)

1.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

1.5. Property Rights

1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

1.6. **Inspection and Entry**

The Discharger shall allow the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); CWC §§ 13267, 13383):

1.6.1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); CWC §§ 13267, 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. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); CWC §§ 13267, 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. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); CWC, §§ 13267, 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 CWC, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

1.7. **Bypass**

1.7.1. Definitions

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

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

1.7.2. **Bypass not exceeding limitations.** The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

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

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

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

1.7.3.3. The Discharger submitted notice to the Central Coast Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

1.7.4. The Central Coast Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Coast Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

1.7.5. **Notice**

1.7.5.1. **Anticipated bypass.** If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 21, 2023, be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

1.7.5.2. **Unanticipated bypass.** The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 21, 2023, be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 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 Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1.8.1. **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 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)

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

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

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

1.8.2.3. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

1.8.2.4. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

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

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 Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

2.2. Duty to Reapply

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

2.3. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Central Coast Water Board. The Central Coast Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

3.2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according

to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(l)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

4.1. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. **Duty to Provide Information**

The Discharger shall furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); CWC §§ 13267, 13383.)

5.2. **Signatory and Certification Requirements**

5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA 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 C.F.R. § 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 U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).).

5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA 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:

5.2.3.1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));

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

5.2.3.3. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 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 Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)

5.2.5. 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 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 C.F.R. § 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 Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

5.3.3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. 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 Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

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

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 C.F.R. § 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. 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, 2023, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 The reports shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Central Coast 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

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

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

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

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

5.6. **Planned Changes**

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

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 40 C.F.R. 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

5.7. **Anticipated Noncompliance**

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

5.8. **Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger 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 C.F.R. part 127. The Central Coast 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. **Other Information**

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA 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 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

6.1. The Central Coast Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. **Non-Municipal Facilities**

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Central Coast Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)):

7.1.1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)):

7.1.1.1. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));

7.1.1.2. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2 methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

7.1.1.3. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or

7.1.1.4. The level established by the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)

7.1.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)):

7.1.2.1. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));

7.1.2.2. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));

7.1.2.3. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or

7.1.2.4. The level established by the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

7.2. **Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

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

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

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

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

8. **CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD STANDARD PROVISIONS**

8.1. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Prohibitions**

8.1.1. Introduction of “incompatible wastes” to the treatment system is prohibited.

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

8.1.3. Discharge of “toxic pollutants” in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under CWA section 307(a) is prohibited.

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

8.1.5. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by and “indirect discharger” that:

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

8.1.5.2. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and,

8.1.5.3. Cause or “significantly contribute” to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.

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

8.2. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Provisions**

8.2.1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by CWC 13050.

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

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

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

8.2.5. Publicly owned wastewater treatment plans shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to title 23 of the California Administrative Code.

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

8.2.6.1. Violation of any term or condition contained in this order;

8.2.6.2. Obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;

8.2.6.3. A change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and,

8.2.6.4. A substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.

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

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

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

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

8.2.8.3. Access to new information that affects the erms of the permit, including applicable schedules;

8.2.8.4. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law; and,

8.2.8.5. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 C.F.R. part 122.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2.13. Production and use of reclaimed water is subject to the approval of the Central Coast Board. Production and use of reclaimed water shall be in conformance with recycling criteria established in chapter 3, title 22, of the California Administrative Code and chapter 7, division 7, of the CWC An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, title 22, of the California Administrative Code is required and a waiver or water recycling requirements from the Central Coast Board is required before reclaimed water is supplied for any use, or to any user, not specifically identified and approved either in this Order or another order issued by this Board.

8.3. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements**

8.3.1. If results of monitoring a pollutant appear to violate effluent limitations based on a weekly, monthly, 30-day, or six-month period, but compliance or non-compliance cannot be validated because sampling is too infrequent, the frequency of sampling shall be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency shall be maintained until the Executive Officer agrees the original monitoring frequency may be resumed.

For example, if copper is monitored annually and results exceed the six-month median numerical effluent limitation in the permit, monitoring of copper must be increased to a frequency of at least once every two months (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions 1.7.13.). If suspended solids are monitored weekly and results exceed the weekly average numerical limit in the permit, monitoring of suspended solids must be increased to at least four (4) samples every week (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions 1.7.14.).

8.3.2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services (DHS) for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the State

Department of Fish and Game. If the laboratory used or proposed for use by the discharger is not certified by the DHS or, where appropriate, the Department of Fish and Game due to restrictions in the State's laboratory certification program, the discharger shall be considered in compliance with this provision provided:

8.3.2.1. Data results remain consistent with results of samples analyzed by the Central Coast Water Board;

8.3.2.2. A quality assurance program is used at the laboratory, including a manual containing steps followed in this program that is available for inspections by the staff of the Central Coast Water Board; and,

8.3.2.3. Certification is pursued in good faith and obtained as soon as possible after the program is reinstated.

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

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

8.4. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements**

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

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

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

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

8.4.1.4. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis shall be conducted according to Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – 8.3.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring 3.2. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.

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

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

8.4.3. The “Discharger” shall file a report of waste discharge or secure a waiver from the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.

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

8.4.4.1. The best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity; and,

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

In addition to complying with Federal Standard Provision – Reporting 5.2., the required technical report shall be prepared with public participation and reviewed, approved and jointly submitted by all planning and building departments having jurisdiction in the area served by the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities.

8.4.5. All “Dischargers” shall submit reports electronically to the:

State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) database at: http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/.

In addition, "Dischargers" with designated major discharges shall submit a copy of each document to U.S. EPA, Region 9’s Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR) database at: https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/net-netdmr/.

Other correspondence may be sent to the Central Coast Region at: centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov.

8.4.6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between

the existing “Discharger” and proposed “Discharger” containing specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action 2.3.

8.4.7. Except for data determined to be confidential under CWA section 308 (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records 4.3.

8.4.8. By January 30 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall contain the following:

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

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

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

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

8.4.8.5. The date of the facility’s Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described in Provision 8.2.9), the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility.

8.4.8.6. A discussion of the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and a summary of performance relative to section 8.3, General Monitoring Requirements.

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

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

8.5. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – General Pretreatment Provisions**

8.5.1. Discharge of pollutants by "indirect dischargers” in specific industrial sub-categories (appendix C, 40 C.F.R. part 403), where categorical pretreatment

standards have been established, or are to be established, (according to 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N), shall comply with the appropriate pretreatment standards:

8.5.1.1. By the date specified therein;

8.5.1.2. Within three (3) years of the effective date specified therein, but in no case later than July 1, 1984; or,

8.5.1.3. If a new indirect discharger, upon commencement of discharge.

8.6. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Enforcement**

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

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

8.7. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Definitions (Not otherwise included in Attachment A to this Order)**

8.7.1. A “composite sample" is a combination of no fewer than eight (8) individual samples obtained at equal time intervals (usually hourly) over the specified sampling (composite) period. The volume of each individual sample is proportional to the flow rate at the time of sampling. The period shall be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program ordered by the Executive Officer.

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

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

8.7.4. “Duly Authorized Representative" is one where:

8.7.4.1. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in the signatory paragraph of Federal Standard Provision 5.2.;

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

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

8.7.5. A "grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during peak loading conditions, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with the daily maximum limits identified in Central Coast Water Board Standard Provision – Provision 8.7.2. and instantaneous maximum limits.

8.7.6. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 C.F.R. part 116 pursuant to section 311 of the CWA.

8.7.7. "Incompatible wastes" are:

8.7.7.1. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;

8.7.7.2. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case wastes with a pH lower than 5.0 unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such wastes;

8.7.7.3. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works;

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

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

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

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

Log Mean = $(C1 \times C2 \times ... \times Cn)^{1/n}$,
in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and any "C" is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. "n" should be five or more.

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

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

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

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

8.7.11. The "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," whether for a month, week, day, or six-month period, is a daily rate determined with the formulas in paragraph 8.7.10, above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the

permit for the period and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over the period.

8.7.12. “Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate" is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision 8.7.10, above, using the "six-month Median" effluent limit specified in the permit, and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over a 180-day period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.7.18. "Primary Industry Category" means any industry category listed in 40 C.F.R. part 122, Appendix A.

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

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

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

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

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

8.7.22.1. Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the "Discharger" or by Federal, State, or Local law;

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

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

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

8.7.23. "Toxic Pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307 (a) (1) of the CWA or under 40 C.F.R. part 122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to 24-hour reporting (Federal Standard Provisions 5.5.).

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

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (CWC) sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MRP) establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1.1. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), in accordance with the provision of CWC section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

1.2. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Central Coast Water Board.

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

1.3.1. *A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nbsspecialpublication421.pdf

1.3.2. *Water Measurement Manual*, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. https://www.usbr.gov/tsc/techreferences/mands/wmm/index.htm

1.3.3. *Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nbsspecialpublication484v2.pdf

1.3.4. *NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. https://www.epa.gov/compliance/compliance-inspection-manual-national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system

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

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

1.6. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using the specified methodology. Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxic pollutants specified in Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan shall be conducted in accordance with procedures described in the California Ocean Plan and restated in this MRP.

1.7. 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;
101 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

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:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description[1]
	INF-001	Influent wastewater at influent channel, after influent grinders and approximately six feet from influent pumps intake.

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description[1]
001	EFF-001	Location where representative sample of secondary treated effluent can be collected at the point of discharge from the outfall to the Pacific Ocean, and prior to contact with the Santa Barbara Channel. Latitude: 34.4133° Longitude: -121. 119.6478°
002	RCY-001	Location where a representative sample of tertiary treated recycled effluent can be collected after all treatment and prior to discharge.
		Benthic Receiving Water Monitoring Locations
	R-001	Surface water monitoring point, 330 feet eastward and at the same depth as the outfall terminus.
	R-002	Surface water monitoring point, Westward and near the outfall terminus.
	R-003	Surface water monitoring point, 330 feet westward and at the same depth as the outfall terminus.
	R-004	Surface water monitoring point, 1,600 feet westward and at the same depth as the outfall terminus.
		Near Shore Receiving Water Monitoring Locations
	R-00A	1,000 feet down coast (eastward along the coastline) from the outfall[2].
	R-00B	At the outfall in the surf.
	R-00C	1,000 feet up coast (westward along the coastline) from the outfall[2].

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

[2] If the sample location is not accessible at 1,000 feet, then samples shall be collected at an accessible location as close as possible to the designated location.

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Monitoring Location INF-001

3.1.1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the Facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 as below:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Total Daily Flow Volume	Million gallons (MG)	Calculated	1/Day
Maximum Daily Flow	Million gallons per day (MGD)	Metered	Continuous
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	1/Month
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C ($CBOD_5$)	Milligram per liter (mg/L)	24-hour Composite	1/Month[1]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour Composite	1/Month[1]

[1] Collection of $CBOD_5$ and TSS samples shall occur on days that effluent samples are collected.

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-001

4.1.1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Total Daily Flow Volume	MG	Calculated	1/Day
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	Continuous
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	1/Month
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Day
Settleable Solids	Milliliter per liter (mL/L)	Grab	1/Day
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	Grab	1/Week
$CBOD_5$	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Week
$CBOD_5$	Percent removal	Calculated	1/Month

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
TSS	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Week
TSS	Percent removal	Calculated	1/Month
Temperature	Degrees Fahrenheit (ºF)	Grab	1/Week
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Metered/Grab[1]	Continuous/Daily[1]
Total Chlorine Used	Pounds per day (lbs/day)	Calculated	1/Day
Total Coliform Bacteria	Most Probable Number (MPN)/100 mL	Grab	3/Week
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	3/Week
Halomethanes	Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	24-hour composite	1/Quarter
Bromoform	µg/L	24-hour composite	1/Quarter
Bromomethane	µg/L	24-hour composite	1/Quarter
Chloromethane	µg/L	24-hour composite	1/Quarter
Acute Toxicity[2]	Toxicity Units Acute (TUa)	24-hour composite	1/Year
Chronic Toxicity[2]	Toxicity Units Chronic (TUc)	24-hour composite	1/Year
Remaining Ocean Plan Table 3 Parameters[3]	µg/L	24-hour composite[4]	1/Year

[1] The Discharger shall review continuous monitoring data and submit a summary (chlorine residual daily minimum, maximum, mean) to the Central Coast Water Board with monthly monitoring reports. Grab samples shall be taken daily and collected at the last accessible monitoring location before discharge to the ocean.

[2] Acute and chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to methods described in Section 5 of this MRP, below.

[3] The Table 3 pollutants are those listed in the 2019 Ocean Plan and for which monitoring requirements have not been otherwise specified in Table E-3. Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan are the lowest

calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs, which are below applicable water quality criteria of Table 3; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML.

[4] Cyanide may be collected as a grab sample instead of by 24-hour composite.

5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Acute Toxicity

5.1.1. Acute Toxicity Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location EFF-001

5.1.1.1. Compliance with the acute toxicity objective shall be determined using a U.S. EPA approved protocol as provided in 40 C.F.R. part 136 (*Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA Office of Water, EPA-821-R-02-012 or the latest edition).

$$\text{Acute Toxicity (TUa)} = 100/\text{96-hr } LC_{50}$$

The percent waste giving 50 percent survival of test organisms (LC_{50}) shall be determined by a 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in EPA-821-R-02-012 and as noted in the following table:

Table E-4. Approved Tests for Acute Toxicity

Species	Scientific Name	Effect	Test Duration
Shrimp	*Holmesimysis costata*	survival	48 to 96 hours
Shrimp	*Mysidopsis bahia*	survival	48 to 96 hours
Silversides	*Menidia beryllina*	survival	48 to 96 hours
Sheepshead minnow	*Cyprinodon variegatus*	survival	48 to 96 hours

If the effluent is to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) and originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS®) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

Reference toxicant test results shall be submitted with the effluent sample test results. Both tests must satisfy the test acceptability criteria specified in EPA-821-R-02-012. If the test acceptability criteria are not achieved or if toxicity is detected, the sample shall be retaken and retested within five days of the failed sampling event. The retest results shall be reported in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012 (chapter on report preparation) and the results shall be attached to the next monitoring report.

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

TUa = [log(100-S)]/1.7

Where S = percentage survival in 100 percent waste.

If S > 99, TUa shall be reported as zero.

When toxicity monitoring finds acute toxicity in the effluent above the acute toxicity trigger of 89.3 TUa established by this Order, the Discharger shall immediately resample the effluent, if the discharge is continuing, and retest for acute toxicity. Results of the initial failed test and any toxicity monitoring results subsequent to the failed test shall be reported as soon as reasonable to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer. The Executive Officer will determine whether it is appropriate to initiate enforcement action, require the Discharger to implement toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements (section 6.3.2.2 of this Order), or implement other measures.

5.2. **Chronic Toxicity**

5.2.1. **Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location EFF-001**

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

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

Chronic Toxicity (TUc) = 100 / NOEL

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

In accordance with the Ocean Plan, Appendix III, Standard Monitoring Procedures, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified

in the table below to measure TUc. Other species or protocols will be added to the list after the State Water Board review and approval.

A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the toxicity objective. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period of no fewer than three sampling events, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

Table E-5. Approved Tests for Chronic Toxicity

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

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

[2] Protocol References:

- Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazochak. 1995. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to west coast marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA/600/R-95/136.
- Klemm, D.J., G.E. Morrison, T.J. Norberg-King, W.J. Peltier, and M.A. Heber. 1994. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-600-4-91-003.
- SWRCB 1996. Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marin Bioassay Project. 96-1WQ.

- Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, I.I., D.J. Klemm, T.W. Neiheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick and F. Kessler (eds). 1988. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-87/028. National Information Service, Springfield, VA.

Dilution and control waters shall be obtained from an area of the receiving waters, typically upstream, which is unaffected by the discharge. Standard dilution water can be used, if the receiving water itself exhibits toxicity or if approved by the Central Coast Water Board. If the dilution water used in testing is different from the water in which the test organisms were cultured, a second control sample using culture water shall be tested.

If the effluent to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS®) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

The presence of chronic toxicity at more than 90 TUc shall trigger the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirement of this Order (section 6.3.2.2).

5.3. **Conducting Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIE) and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TRE)**

5.3.1. When triggered, TRE shall be implemented by the Discharger as specified by the Executive Officer. A TIE may be required as part of the TRE.

5.3.2. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the U.S. EPA, which include the following:

5.3.2.1. *Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I,* (U.S. EPA, 1992a);

5.3.2.2. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase 1 Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition* (U.S. EPA, 1991a);

5.3.2.3. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Sampling Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (U.S. EPA, 1993a); *and*

5.3.2.4. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (U.S. EPA, 1993b).*

5.3.3. As part of the TIE investigation, the Discharger shall be required to implement its TRE Workplan. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the toxicity is identified. A failure to conduct required toxicity tests or a TRE within a designated period may result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. Recommended guidance in conducting a TRE includes the following:

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

5.3.3.2. *Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program* dated March 27, 2001, U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Regulatory Enforcement

5.4. **Toxicity Reporting**

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

5.4.1.1. Toxicity test results,

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

5.4.1.3. Acute and/or toxicity discharge triggers (or value).

5.4.2. Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the appropriate guidance – *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, U.S. EPA Office of Water, PA821-R-02-012 (2002) or the latest edition, or EPA-821-R-02-012 (2002) or subsequent editions.

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

5.4.4. Within 14 days of receipt of an acute toxicity test result which exceeds 89.3 TUa, or a chronic toxicity test result which exceeds 90 TUc, the Discharger shall provide written notification to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer of:

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

5.4.4.2. Actions the Discharger has taken/will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity. When corrective actions, including TRE, have not been completed, a schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented, or the reason for not taking corrective action, if no action has been taken.

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

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall comply with applicable state and local monitoring requirements regarding the production and use of reclaimed wastewater, including requirements established by the Division of Drinking Water at title 22, sections 60301 - 60355 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Water Recycling Criteria. Prior to

production of tertiary-treated wastewater, the Discharger must have a title 22 engineering report approved by the Division of Drinking Water that demonstrates or defines compliance with the Uniform Statewide Recycling Criteria (and amendments). Additionally, the Discharger must obtain coverage for distribution and use of recycled water through the Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use, Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW, or other appropriate order.

7.1. **Monitoring Location RCY-001**

7.1.1. When producing recycled water, the Discharger shall monitor recycled water at Monitoring Location RCY-001 as follows in Table E-6 below:

Table E-6. Recycled Water Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Total Daily Flow Volume	MG	Metered	Continuous
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	1/Day
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	1/Day
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100mL	Grab	1/Day
Turbidity	NTU	Metered	Continuous
Total Non-Filterable Residue (Suspended Solids)	mg/L	24-hour Composite	1/Month
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour Composite	1/Quarter
pH	Standard units	Grab	5/Week

7.1.2. In the event the Producer is unable to comply with the conditions of the water recycling requirements and prohibitions, the Producer shall immediately notify the Central Coast Water Board by telephone and submit a written follow-up report with two weeks of the noncompliance. The written report shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps are being taken to prevent the problems from recurring.

7.1.3. In the event the Discharger delivers recycled water not meeting the Uniform Statewide Recycling Criteria specification, the Discharger shall immediately notify, via telephone and email, all enrollees of the State Water Board's General Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use (State Water Board Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW), or enrollees of a separate applicable State or Central Coast Water Board permit, with potential to have received recycled water from the Facility.

7.1.4. An annual self-monitoring report shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board by February 1 of the following year. The report shall include the following:

7.1.4.1. A letter transmitting self-monitoring reports should accompany each report. The letter shall include a discussion of violations found during the reporting period

and actions taken or planned for correcting noted violations, such as operation or facility modifications. If the Producer has previously submitted a report describing corrective actions or a time schedule for implementing corrective actions, reference to the previous correspondence will be satisfactory. The transmittal letter shall contain a statement by the Producer or the Producer's authorized agent, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge the report is true, accurate, and complete.

7.1.4.2. Tabulations of the results of each required analysis by the Producer specified in Table E-6 by date, time, type of sample, and station.

7.2. **Volumetric Reporting of Wastewater and Recycled Water**

Pursuant to Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water,[4] when producing recycled water, the Discharger shall track volumetric reporting of wastewater and recycled water.

7.2.1. Annual Reporting. The Discharger shall submit an annual report to the State Water Board by April 30 of each calendar year furnished with the information detailed in section 7.1.2 of the MRP. The Discharger shall submit this annual report electronically via the State Water Board's Internet GeoTracker system under a site-specific global identification number at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/.

7.2.2. Volumetric Monitoring. The Discharger shall report the items described below and provide all volumetric data as acre-feet (af):

7.2.2.1. Influent. Monthly volume of wastewater collected and treated by the wastewater treatment plant.

7.2.2.2. Production. Monthly volume of wastewater treated, specifying level of treatment.

7.2.2.3. Discharge. Monthly volume of treated wastewater discharged to each of the following, specifying level of treatment:

7.2.2.3.1. Inland surface waters, specifying volume required to maintain minimum instream flow.

7.2.2.3.2. Enclosed bays, estuaries and coastal lagoons, and ocean waters.

7.2.2.3.3. Natural systems, such as wetlands, wildlife habitats, and duck clubs, where augmentation or restoration has occurred, and that are not part of a wastewater treatment plant or water recycling treatment plant.

7.2.2.3.4. Underground injection wells, such as those classified by U.S. EPA's Underground Injection Control Program, excluding groundwater recharge via

[4] Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water, State Water Quality Control Board, adopted December 11, 2018, page 2, Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water (ca.gov)

subsurface application intended to reduce seawater intrusion into a coastal aquifer with a seawater interface.

7.2.2.3.5. Land, where beneficial use is not taking place, including evaporation or percolation ponds, overland flow, or spray irrigation disposal, excluding pasture or fields with harvested crops.

7.2.2.4. Reuse. Monthly volume of recycled water distributed.

7.2.2.5. Reuse Categories. Annual volume of treated wastewater distributed for beneficial use in compliance with CCR, title 22 in each of the use categories listed below:

7.2.2.5.1. Agricultural irrigation: pasture or crop irrigation.

7.2.2.5.2. Landscape irrigation: irrigation of parks, greenbelts, and playgrounds; school yards; athletic fields; cemeteries; residential landscaping, common areas; commercial landscaping; industrial landscaping; and freeway, highway, and street landscaping.

7.2.2.5.3. Golf course irrigation: irrigation of golf courses, including water used to maintain aesthetic impoundments within golf courses.

7.2.2.5.4. Commercial application: commercial facilities, business use (such as laundries and office buildings), car washes, retail nurseries, and appurtenant landscaping that is not separately metered.

7.2.2.5.5. Industrial application: manufacturing facilities, cooling towers, process water, and appurtenant landscaping that is not separately metered.

7.2.2.5.6. Geothermal energy production: augmentation of geothermal fields.

7.2.2.5.7. Other non-potable uses: including but not limited to dust control, flushing sewers, fire protection, fill stations, snow making, and recreational impoundments.

7.2.2.5.8. Groundwater recharge: the planned use of recycled water for replenishment of a groundwater basin or an aquifer that has been designated as a source of water supply for a public water system. Includes surface or subsurface application, except for seawater intrusion barrier use.

7.2.2.5.9. Seawater intrusion barrier: groundwater recharge via subsurface application intended to reduce seawater intrusion into a coastal aquifer with a seawater interface.

7.2.2.5.10. Reservoir water augmentation: the planned placement of recycled water into a raw surface water reservoir used as a source of domestic drinking water supply for a public water system, as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, or into a constructed system conveying water to such a reservoir (CWC section 13561).

7.2.2.5.11. Raw water augmentation: the planned placement of recycled water into a system of pipelines or aqueducts that deliver raw water to a drinking water

treatment plant that provides water to a public water system as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code (CWC section 13561).

7.2.2.5.12. Other potable uses: both indirect and direct potable reuse other than for groundwater recharge, seawater intrusion barrier, reservoir water augmentation, or raw water augmentation.

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Near Shore Monitoring – Monitoring Locations R-00A, R-00B, and R-00C

The Discharger shall monitor the receiving water at Monitoring Locations R-00A, R-00B, and R-00C. The Discharger shall, to the best of its ability, conduct near shore monitoring during dry weather or at least three days after a significant rain event. The Executive Officer may grant a discretionary exception to this sampling requirement during extreme rain events where receiving water sampling is unlikely to provide data representative of the Discharger's effluent. The Discharger shall conduct effluent total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus sampling during such events or the subsequent period of its influence on receiving waters. Once shore stations sampling can resume, effluent sampling may return to its regular schedule according to the Order.

Table E-7. Near Shore Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Monitoring Locations	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	R-00A through R-00C	Grab	[1][2]
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	R-00A through R-00C	Grab	[1][2]
Enterococcus Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	R-00A through R-00C	Grab	[1][2]
Standard Observations		R-00A through R-00C		[1][3]

[1] If three consecutive effluent monitoring samples at Monitoring Location EFF-001 for total coliform bacteria exceed 2,300 CFU/100 mL, then the Discharger shall conduct monitoring for total and fecal coliform, Enterococcus, and standard observations at Monitoring Locations R-00A, R-00B, and R- 00C. The Discharger shall collect no fewer than five samples from each station over a 30-day period, with the sampling frequency evenly spaced throughout the period. Sampling shall continue until effluent bacteria concentrations return to compliance. The sampling results shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board within 14 days of each sampling event.

If a single sample exceeds any of the single sample maximum receiving water limitations established in section 5.1.1.1 of the Order, repeat sampling at that location shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued until the sample result is less than the single sample

maximum receiving water limitation or until the source of the high bacterial densities has been identified and positively determined to not be caused or contributed to by discharge of effluent by the Facility.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample maximum, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to determine compliance with the 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitations in section 5.1.1.1 of the Order.

[2] For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions shall be performed so the range of values extends from 2 to 16,000/100 mL. Dilutions shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. Detection methods used shall be those presented in the most recent edition of the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, or any improved method determined appropriate by the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA.

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

8.2. Benthic Sediment Monitoring – Monitoring Locations R-001, R-002, R-003, and R-004

Benthic sediment monitoring shall assess the temporal and spatial occurrence of pollutants in local marine sediments and evaluate the physical and chemical quality of the sediments in relation to the outfall. Sediment monitoring shall be conducted once per permit term. Three grab samples shall be collected using a 0.1 m^2 Van Veen grab sampler at each benthic monitoring station. A composite of these three samples shall be analyzed as follows:

8.2.1. The Discharger shall monitor benthic sediment at Monitoring Locations R-001, R-002, R-003, and R-004 as follows:

Table E-8. Benthic Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Sulfides (at pH 7)	Milligram per kilogram (mg/kg)	1/Permit Term
Particle Size Distribution[1]	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Organic Matter (Volatile Solids or Total Organic Carbon)	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Arsenic	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Cadmium	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Total Chromium	mg/kg	1/Permit Term

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Copper	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Lead	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Mercury	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Nickel	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Iron	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Silver	mg/kg	1/Permit Term
Zinc	mg/kg	1/Permit Term

[1] Includes the percent retained on No. 200 sieve and/or laser diffraction analysis.

The following procedures shall be carried out for sampling and analyzing ocean bottom sediments:

8.2.1. Duplicate samples shall be taken at each station and shall be analyzed and reported separately. Samples may be taken either by divers using non-contaminating samplers or by a surface-operated grab sampler which will obtain a relatively undisturbed sample. If the surface-operated grab sampler is used a sub-sample (uncontaminated by the sampler) should be taken from the grab. In either case, the top five centimeters of material shall be used for analyses. Enough cores shall be taken at each station to provide sufficient sediment material for the required duplicate analyses.

8.2.2. The contractor shall locate and mark the outfall terminus before beginning station locations and sampling. Reliance on charts or as-built plans will not suffice.

8.2.3. Control stations have been selected in areas that should provide similar sediments at similar depths to the outfall stations. If the contractor encounters rocks or gravel at a station, he shall reposition the station, as necessary, to obtain a usable sediment sample. Station location changes shall be described in the final report.

8.2.4. Samples shall be placed in airtight polyethylene containers. Care shall be taken to ensure the containers are completely filled by the samples and air bubbles are not trapped in the containers. A separate sub-sample for sulfide analysis shall be placed in small (100-200 mL), wide-mouth bottle and preserved with zinc acetate. The preservative must be carefully mixed with the sediment sample. The samples shall be stored immediately at 2 to 4 °C and not be frozen or dried. Total sample storage time shall not exceed two weeks. For bacterial analysis, storage time should not exceed 6 to 8 hours. Bacterial analysis should be performed prior to preservation.

8.2.5. When processing for analyses, macrofauna and remnants should be removed, taking care to avoid contamination. Chemical extractions are to be run for 24 hours with dilute HCl (0.5 N) using guidelines recommended by the State Water Resources Control Board. Subsequent analyses shall be conducted in

accordance with the current edition of *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants*, promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Any variations must be reported with the test results.

8.2.6. Results shall be expressed on a dry-weight basis.

8.2.7. Results shall be compared between outfall and reference areas using standard statistical techniques. Data shall be compared in its raw form, and chemical results are to be normalized to the clay fraction, which is the percent by weight passing the No. 200 sieve, as follows:

Normalized Result = (Raw Result) / (The Percent of Clay as a Decimal)

8.3. **Benthic Community Monitoring - Monitoring Locations R-001, R-002, R-003, and R-004**

8.3.1. At the same time as the ocean bottom sediment sampling, (per section 8.2, above), the Discharger shall monitor benthic biota at Monitoring Locations R-001, R-002, R-003, and R-004. At least four samples will be taken at each monitoring location. The samples shall be taken by mechanical grab or qualified diver biologists utilizing three-pound coffee cans (or similar) with both ends cut out. The cans are to be pushed into the sediment full length, the top capped, surrounding sediment dug away, and the bottom capped. During collection, water temperature shall be recorded at three-meter depth intervals, and at the surface and bottom.

8.3.2. For benthic infauna analyses, each replicate sample shall be passed through a 1 mm screen, and the organisms retained and preserved as appropriate for subsequent identification. It is recommended that sample preservation, sample processing, and data analyses be conducted according to *Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for 301(h) Monitoring Programs: Guidance on Field and Laboratory Methods* (EPA 430/9-86-004, 1987).

8.3.4. Benthic infauna from each replicate sample shall be counted and identified to the lowest possible taxon. For each replicate sample, number of individuals, number of species, and number of individuals per species, and within each major taxonomic group (polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms, and all other macroinvertebrates) shall be recorded. Species abundance lists shall be presented with data reduced to standard area (sq. meter) and standard volume (liter).

8.3.5. For data from each sampling period, the following basic statistical analyses shall, as a minimum, be performed and reported:

8.3.5.1. The mean, median, range, standard deviation, and 95 percent confidence limits of the species abundance data reduced to standard area and volume.

8.3.5.2. Information theory species diversity index value:

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (n_i/N)\ log\ (n_i/N)$$

For each replicate sample at each station and for the station as a whole (i.e., pooling data from all replicates for the station during one survey). In addition, the station mean, range, and standard deviation shall be calculated from the replicate index values.

8.3.5.3. The infaunal index, dominance index, and distributional statistics on "dominant" species as developed by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) shall be calculated for each station. SCCWRP should be contacted for the latest species list and formula required.

8.3.6. The names and qualifications of persons identifying this material shall be indicated in all data reports. Furthermore, type collections shall be established for the various groups. All material shall be saved and stored for future reference. Material may be discharged after four years.

8.3.7. The annual report shall include a complete discussion of benthic infaunal survey results and (possible) influence of the outfall on benthic infauna communities in the study area. The discussion should be based on graphical, tabular, and/or appropriate statistical analyses of spatial and temporal patterns. Temporal trends in the number of individuals, number of species, number of individuals per species, and community structure indices, species richness (S), Margalef index (d), Shannon-Wiener index (H'), Brillouin index (h), Simpson's Index (SI), Swartz's dominance, and Infaunal Trophic Index (IT) shall be reported. The annual report should also present an analysis of natural community variation including the effects of different sediment conditions, oceanic seasons, and water temperatures, etc., that could influence the validity of study results. Survey results shall be compared to pre-discharge and/or historical data using appropriate statistical methods.

9. **OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

9.1. **Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Inspection**

At least every three years (2023 and additional years if the Order is administratively extended),the Discharger shall visually inspect the entire outfall and diffuser structure (e.g., divers, dye study) to note its structural integrity and any cracks, breaks, leaks, plugged ports, or other actual or potential malfunctions. The inspection shall be completed under conditions of underwater visibility suitable to observe the outfall and diffuser structure. This inspection shall include general observations and video records of the outfall pipe/diffuser system and the surrounding ocean bottom in the vicinity of the outfall/diffuser. The inspection shall be conducted along the outfall pipe/diffuser system from landfall to its ocean terminus. A report detailing inspection results shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA as described in Table E-11.

9.2. **Biosolids Monitoring, and Notification – BIO-001**

9.2.1. A representative sample of biosolids must be obtained from the last point in the handling process (i.e., in the spare aeration basin just prior to removal). Samples must be analyzed for total concentrations for comparison with Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) criteria. The Waste Extraction Test must be performed

when the total concentration of a pollutant exceeds ten times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) for that substance [California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 11, article 3].

Twelve discrete representative grab samples must be collected at separate locations in the biosolids ready for disposal and composited to form one sample for pollutant analysis. These 12 samples must be taken at equal time intervals over a typical dewatering operations period, up to 24 hours, from the last representative point in the solids handling process before disposal.

Samples must be analyzed for the metals required in 40 C.F.R. section 503.16 (for land application) or 503.26 (for surface disposal) using the methods in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (U.S. EPA Publication SW-846, all applicable editions and updates), as required in 503.8(b)(4), at the minimum frequencies established therein, provided in the table below.

Table E-9. Amount of Biosolids and Frequency of Analysis

Amount [1] (dry metric tons/365-day period)	**Minimum Sampling Frequency [2]**
Greater than zero, but less than 290	Once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1,500	Once per quarter (four times per year)
Equal to or greater than 1,500 but less than 15,000	Once per sixty days (six times per year)
Greater than 15,000	Once per month (twelve times per year)

[1] For land application, either the amount of bulk biosolids applied to land or the amount prepared for sale or give-away in a bag or other container for application to land (dry weight basis). If the Discharger's biosolids are directly land applied without further treatment by another preparer, biosolids must also be tested for organic nitrogen, ammonia, and nitrate at the frequencies required. For surface disposal, the amount of biosolids placed on an active sludge unit (dry weight basis).

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

The Discharger must monitor biosolids annually until data collected over a 365-day period establishes a new basis for monitoring frequency pursuant to 40 CFR 503. Biosolids monitoring requirements are summarized in Table E-8 below.

For accumulated and previously untested biosolids, the Discharger must develop a representative sampling plan, including number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples.

Biosolids must be analyzed for the parameters and pollutants in the table below.

Table E-10. Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[4]
Quantity Removed	Tons or yd^3	Measured	During Removal
Location of Reuse/Disposal	General Public or Specific Site[2]	--	--
Moisture Content	Percent	Grab	1/Year (July)
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year (July)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Ammonia (as N)	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Nitrate (as N)	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Total Phosphorus	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Oil and Grease	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Arsenic	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Boron	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Cadmium	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Copper	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Chromium (Total)	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Lead	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Mercury	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Molybdenum	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Nickel	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Selenium	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Zinc	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)
Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants (excluding asbestos)	mg/kg[1]	Grab	1/Year (July)

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

[2] The annual report must identify the destination for which biosolids are transported once they leave the Facility.

[3] Sampling for Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters must be coordinated with effluent sampling for the same parameters.

[4] Actual sampling frequency must be determined based on biosolids production, see Table E-7

9.2.2. Prior to land application, the Discharger must demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 C.F.R. section 503.32 (unless transferred to another preparer who demonstrates pathogen reduction). Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Discharger must demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or must ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a “Process to Significantly/Further Reduce Pathogens“

(PFRP), the Discharger must maintain daily records of the operating parameters to achieve this reduction.

The following applies when biosolids from the Discharger are directly land applied as Class B, without further treatment by a second preparer. If the Discharger demonstrates pathogen reduction by direct testing for fecal coliforms and/or pathogens, samples must be drawn at the frequency in Table E-7. If the Discharger demonstrates Class B pathogen reduction by testing for fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be drawn and analyzed during each monitoring event and a geometric mean calculated from these seven samples. If the Discharger demonstrates Class A pathogen reduction by testing for fecal coliform and/or salmonella plus one of the PFRP processes or testing for enteric viruses and helminth ova, at least four samples of fecal coliform or salmonella must be drawn during each monitoring event. All four samples must meet the limits specified in 503.32(a).

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

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

9.2.5. Biosolids must be tested annually, or more frequently, if necessary, to determine hazardousness. All pollutants regulated under California Code of Regulations title 22, division 5, chapter 11, article 3 must be analyzed for comparison with TTLC criteria. The Waste Extraction Test must be performed for any pollutant when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the STLC limit for that substance.

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

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

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

9.2.8.1. *Notification of non-compliance*. The Discharger must notify U.S. EPA Region 9, the State Water Board, and the regional water quality control board located in the region where the biosolids are used or disposed of any non-compliance within 24 hours if the noncompliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Discharger must notify U.S. EPA Region 9 and the affected regional water quality control board of any non-compliance in writing within five working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. The Discharger must require its biosolids management contractors to notify U.S. EPA Region 9 and the affected regional water quality control board of any non-compliance within the same time frames.

9.2.8.2. If biosolids are shipped to another state or to Tribal lands, the Discharger must send notice at least 60 days prior to the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving state or Tribal land (the U.S. EPA regional office for that area and the state/Tribal authorities).

9.2.8.3. *For land application (in cases where Class B biosolids are directly applied without further treatment):* Prior to reuse of any biosolids from the Discharger's facility to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger must notify U.S. EPA, the Central Coast Water Board, and any other affected regional water quality control board. The notification must include description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed loading rates and determination of agronomic rates.

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

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

9.2.9. The Discharger must submit an annual biosolids report to the EPA Region 9 biosolids coordinator through the NeT e-reporting system (see https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/compliance-and-annual-reporting-guidance-about-clean-water-act-laws) by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. This report must include:

9.2.9.1 The quantity of biosolids generated that year and the amount of biosolids accumulated from previous years, in dry metric tons.

9.2.9.2 Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring section, above, reported on a 100% dry weight basis.

9.2.9.3 Demonstrations and certifications of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods, as required in 40 CFR 503.17 and 503.27.

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

9.2.9.5 For land application sites, the following information must be submitted by the permittee, unless the permittee requires its biosolids management contractors to report this information directly to the EPA Region 9 biosolids coordinator: locations of land application sites used that calendar year (with field names and numbers), size of each field applied to; the name of the site owner and biosolids appliers; the quantities applied to each field (in wet tons and dry metric tons); quantity of nitrogen applied and calculated plant-available nitrogen; and the crop(s) planted, date(s) of planting, and date(s) of harvesting. For biosolids exceeding 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3 pollutant concentrations, include the locations of sites where applied and cumulative metals loading at that site to date, certifications of management practices in 40 CFR 503.14, and certifications of site restrictions in 40 CFR 503.17(b)(6).

9.2.9.6 For surface disposal sites: The locations of sites, site operator, site owner, and size of parcel on which disposed; the results of any required groundwater monitoring; certifications of management practices in 40 CFR 503.24; and for closed sites, the date of site closure, and certifications of management practices for the three years following site closure.

9.2.9.7 All reports must be submitted through the NeT e-reporting system (see https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/compliance-and-annual-reporting-guidance-about-clean-water-act-laws for more information).

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

10.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

10.2.1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs. The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

10.2.2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 through 9. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

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

Table E-11. Reporting Schedule

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring and Sampling Data Included in Report	SMR Submittal Frequency	SMR Due Date
Influent and Effluent NPDES Monitoring Report - Monthly	MRP Sections 3 (Influent) and 4 (Effluent))	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling.
NPDES Monitoring Report - Quarterly	MRP Section 4 (Effluent)	Quarterly	May 1st August 1st November 1st February 1st
NPDES Monitoring Report - Annually	MRP Sections 4 (Effluent), 5 (WET),	Annually	February 1st, following calendar year of following sampling
NPDES Monitoring Report – Once per Permit Term	MRP Section 8 (Receiving Water)	Once per permit term	180 days prior to permit expiration date
Biosolids Monitoring Report	MRP Section 10.1 (Biosolids Monitoring)	Annually	February 19th, the year following sampling Note: This report is submitted to USEPA via the NeT e-reporting system, not CIWQS.

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring and Sampling Data Included in Report	SMR Submittal Frequency	SMR Due Date
Recycled Water Monitoring Report	MRP Section 7.1 (Recycled Water Monitoring)	Annually	February 1st following calendar year
Recycled Water Volumetric Monitoring Report	MRP Section 7.2 (Volumetric Reporting of Wastewater and Recycled Water)	Annually	April 30th following calendar year Note: This report is submitted using the GeoTracker system, not CIWQS.
Facility Summary Report	Attachment D, Standard Provision, 8.4.8	Annually	February 1st following calendar year
Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Inspection Technical Report	MRP Section 9.2 (Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Inspection)	Once Every Three Years	February 1st following calendar year
Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan	Order Section 6.3.6.1 (Climate Change Adaptation Program)	-	May 4, 2024
Life Expectancy Analysis	Order Section 6.3.6.1 (Climate Change Adaptation Program)	-	May 4, 2025
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Order Section 6.3.6.1 (Climate Change Adaptation Program)	-	May 4, 2027
Report of Waste Discharge Application	Permit renewal application	Once per permit term	May 4, 2027

10.2.4. **Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136. The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

10.2.4.1. 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).

10.2.4.2. 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.

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

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

10.2.5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

10.2.6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

10.2.6.1. 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.

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

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

10.2.7.1. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not

required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

10.2.7.2. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the waste discharge requirements; 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.

10.3. **Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

10.3.1. DMRs are U.S. EPA 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>.

10.4. **Other Reports**

10.4.1. With the Report of Waste Discharge submitted for reissuance of this Order, the Discharger shall submit a Climate Change Response Hazards and Vulnerabilities Plan.

10.4.2. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, and PMP, required by Special Provisions – 6.3. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the Central Coast Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Central Coast Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

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

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	3 420107001
Discharger	Montecito Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address	1042 Monte Cristo Lane Santa Barbara, CA 93108 Santa Barbara County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Brad Rahrer, General Manager, (805) 969-4200
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Brad Rahrer, General Manager, (805) 969-4200
Mailing Address	1042 Monte Cristo Lane, Santa Barbara, CA 93108
Billing Address	Same as mailing address
Type of Facility	POTW
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	No
Recycling Requirements	Yes
Facility Permitted Flow	1.5 million gallons per day (MGD)

Facility Design Flow	1.5 MGD
Watershed	South Coast Hydrologic Unit
Receiving Water	Pacific Ocean
Receiving Water Type	Ocean waters

1.1. The Montecito Sanitary District (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Montecito Wastewater Treatment Facility (hereinafter Facility), a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

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

1.2. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R3-2012-0016 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0047899, adopted on December 06, 2012, which expired on January 25, 2018. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility. References in this Order to the "previous Order" mean Order No. R3-2012-0016.

1.3. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on June 09, 2017**.**

1.4. Regulations at title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), 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. Accordingly, the terms of Order No. R3-2012-0016, NPDES Permit No. CA0047899, were administratively continued until the issuance of a new permit.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The Discharger owns and operates a collection system and wastewater treatment facility, which provides service to Montecito Sanitary District customers. The Facility currently serves a population of approximately 9,000.

Influent enters the headworks of the Facility and is processed through macerators (i.e., channel grinders) and into a wet well. Plant return flows from the belt press and waste stream mix with influent in the wet well. Wastewater is then conveyed to the secondary treatment system, which consists of two 370,000-gallon aeration basins, four rectangular clarifiers, chlorination in two chlorine contact chambers with

sodium hypochlorite, and dechlorination in an effluent channel with sodium bisulfite, prior to discharge through the ocean outfall at Discharge Point 001. The design average dry weather flow rate for the Facility is 1.5 MGD. The average monthly effluent flow rate January 2017 through June 2021 ranged from 0.35 MGD to 1.06 MGD, with a peak instantaneous effluent flow of 7.76 MGD during the same time period.

Less than 35,000 gallons per day (GPD) of effluent from the chlorine contact chambers is used for foam control channel spray, rotary screen spray, plant wash down needs, dissolved air floatation thickener (DAFT) process water, and belt press wash water at the Facility.

The District has installed a small pilot recycled water facility to evaluate producing recycled water in the future. The system operates by sending disinfected secondary effluent water to an ultrafiltration membrane followed by a reverse osmosis membrane to reduce total dissolved solids. The processed water is stored in an onsite reservoir and used for plant processes onsite and water for cleaning operations within the collection system.

Settled sludge from the secondary clarifiers is collected in the Return Activated Sludge (RAS)/Waste Activated Sludge (WAS) Tank. A side stream rotary micro screening process removes rags and foreign materials from the tank prior to WAS being pumped to the DAFT. Thickened sludge is then pumped to an aerobic digester, and the remaining wastewater is combined with DAFT process water prior to flowing to the subnate tank and being combined with the main influent flow prior to the influent pump station. Sludge from the aerobic digesters is dewatered using a belt press, and biosolids are stockpiled in holding bins prior to disposal by composting facility.

Bypass piping also allows for flow configurations related to WAS bypassing the DAFT to the digester, WAS bypassing the DAFT and digester directly to the belt press, and DAFT thickened sludge bypassing the digester to the belt press.

2.2. **Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

Secondary treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point 001 (34.4133° N latitude; 119.6478° W longitude) within the South Coast Hydrologic Unit. Effluent is discharged from a 1,500-foot outfall/diffuser system at a depth of approximately 35 feet. The diffuser is modeled to achieve a minimum initial dilution of 89 to 1.

2.3. **Summary of Existing Requirements and SMR Data**

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Daily Dry Weather Flow	Million gallons per day (MGD)	1.5			1.062		
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C ($CBOD_5$)	Milligram per liter (mg/L)	25	40	85	21	28	616
$CBOD_5$	Pounds per day (lbs/day)	310	500	1,100	78	103	116
$CBOD_5$	Percent removal	≥85			89[1]		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	90	16	30	1,262
TSS	lbs/day	380	560	1,100	66	109	109
TSS	Percent removal	≥85			96[1]		
pH	Standard units			6.0 to 9.0[2]			6.32 to 7.76[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75	17	17	17
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	310	500	940	84	84	84
Settleable Solids	Milliliter per liter (mL/L)	1.0	1.5	3.0	<0.10	0.30	10
Turbidity	Nephelo metric Turbidity Units (NTU)	75	100	225	7.6	22	58
Total Coliform Bacteria	Most Probable Number (MPN)/ 100 mL		23[3]	2,300[4]		6.8	3,000

[1] Minimum reported value.
[2] Minimum and maximum reported values.
[3] The 7-day median concentration shall not exceed 23 MPN/100 mL.
[4] No single sample shall exceed 2,300 MPN/100 mL.

Table F-3. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for the Protection of Marine Animal Life

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	Microgram per liter (µg/L)	450	2,600	6,900	1.3	1.3	1.3
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	5.7	33	87	0.0056	0.0056	0.0056
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	90	360	900	0.32	0.32	0.32
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	1.1	4.5	11	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	µg/L	180	720	1,800	6.8	6.8	6.8
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	lbs/day	2.3	9.0	23	0.033	0.033	0.033
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	3.6	14	36	0.036	0.036	0.036
Mercury, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.039	0.17	0.44	0.033	0.33	0.33
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,400	5,400	14,000	2.5	2.5	2.5
Selenium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	17	68	170	0.012	0.012	0.012
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	49	240	620	0.13	0.13	0.13
Silver, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.61	3.0	7.7	0.00064	0.00064	0.00064
Cyanide, Total Recoverable	µg/L	90	360	900	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Cyanide, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	1.1	4.5	11			

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	180	720	5,400		6,850	
Total Chlorine Residual	lbs/day	2.2	9.0	68		34	
Acute Toxicity	µg/L		3.0			0.51	
Chlorinated Phenolics	lbs/day	90	360	900		<0.30	
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	1.4	4.5	11			
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	lbs/day	2,700	11,000	27,000		<0.22	
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	34	140	340			
Endosulfan	lbs/day	0.81	1.6	2.4		<0.0021	
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.010	0.020	0.030			
Endrin	lbs/day	0.18	0.36	0.54		<0.0013	
Endrin	µg/L	0.0023	0.0045	0.0068			
HCH	lbs/day	0.36	0.72	1.1		<0.0037	
HCH	µg/L	0.0045	0.009	0.014			
Radioactivity	Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	[1]	[1]	[1]		43	

[1] Radioactivity is not to exceed limits specified in title 17, division 1, chapter 5, subchapter 4, group 3, article 3, section 30253 of the CCR. Reference to section 30253 is prospective including future changes to incorporate provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.

Table F-4. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for the Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	Highest 30-Day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	20,000	<0.063
Acrolein	lbs/day	250	
Antimony	µg/L	110,000	0.79
Antimony	lbs/day	1,400	0.0035
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	400	<0.25
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	lbs/day	5.0	
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	110,000	<0.38
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	lbs/day	1,400	
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	51,000	<0.036
Chlorobenzene	lbs/day	640	
Chromium (III)	µg/L	17,000,000	0.71
Chromium (III)	lbs/day	210,000	0.0033
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	320,000	0.60
Di-n-butyl phthalate	lbs/day	3,900	0.0026
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	460,000	<0.063
Dichlorobenzenes	lbs/day	5,700	
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	2,300,000	<0.15
Diethyl phthalate	lbs/day	37,000	
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	74,000,000	<0.18
Dimethyl phthalate	lbs/day	920,000	
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	20,000	<0.43
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	lbs/day	250	
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	360	<0.22
2,4-dinitrophenol	lbs/day	4.5	
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	370,000	<0.046
Ethylbenzene	lbs/day	4,600	
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1,400	<0.023
Fluoranthene	lbs/day	17	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	5,200	<0.24
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	lbs/day	65	
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	440	<0.36
Nitrobenzene	lbs/day	5.5	
Thallium	µg/L	180	0.13
Thallium	lbs/day	2.3	0.00057

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	Highest 30-Day Average
Toluene	µg/L	7,700,000	0.65
Toluene	lbs/day	96,000	0.0027
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.13	<0.0013
Tributyltin	lbs/day	0.0016	
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	49,000,000	<0.053
1,1,1-trichloroethane	lbs/day	610,000	

Table F-5. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for the Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	Highest 30-Day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	9.0	<0.63
Acrylonitrile	lbs/day	0.11	
Aldrin	µg/L	0.002	<0.00091
Aldrin	lbs/day	0.000025	
Benzene	µg/L	530	<0.13
Benzene	lbs/day	6.6	
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0062	<1.4
Benzidine	lbs/day	0.000078	
Beryllium	µg/L	3.0	0.15
Beryllium	lbs/day	0.037	0.00066
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	4.1	<0.27
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	lbs/day	0.051	
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	81	<0.05
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs/day	1.0	
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0021	<0.00043
Chlordane	lbs/day	0.000026	
DDT	µg/L	0.015	<0.0023
DDT	lbs/day	0.00019	
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1,600	<0.47
1,4-dichlorobenzene	lbs/day	20	
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.73	<0.43
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	lbs/day	0.0091	
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	2,500	<0.044

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	Highest 30-Day Average
1,2-dichloroethane	lbs/day	32	
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	81	<0.32
1,1-dichloroethylene	lbs/day	1.0	
Dichloromethane	µg/L	41,000	<0.24
Dichloromethane	lbs/day	510	
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	800	<0.10
1,3-dichloropropene	lbs/day	10	
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0036	<0.0015
Dieldrin	lbs/day	0.000045	
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	230	<0.18
2,4-dinitrotoluene	lbs/day	2.9	
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	14	<0.30
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	lbs/day	0.18	
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0045	<0.0018
Heptachlor	lbs/day	0.000056	
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.0018	<0.00077
Heptachlor epoxide	lbs/day	0.000023	
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.019	<0.47
Hexachlorobenzene	lbs/day	0.00024	
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1,300	<0.45
Hexachlorobutadiene	lbs/day	16	
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	230	<0.43
Hexachloroethane	lbs/day	2.8	
Isophorone	µg/L	66,000	<0.21
Isophorone	lbs/day	820	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	660	<0.47
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	lbs/day	8.2	
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	µg/L	34	<0.26
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	lbs/day	0.43	
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	230	<0.19
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	lbs/day	2.8	
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	µg/L	0.79	<0.05
PAHs	lbs/day	0.0099	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	0.0017	<0.19
PCBs	lbs/day	0.000021	

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	Highest 30-Day Average
TCDD equivalents	µg/L	3.5E-07	<4.1E-07
TCDD equivalents	lbs/day	4.4E-09	
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	210	<0.076
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	lbs/day	2.6	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	180	0.18
Tetrachloroethylene	lbs/day	2.3	0.00078
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.019	<0.044
Toxaphene	lbs/day	0.00024	
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2,400	<0.050
Trichloroethylene	lbs/day	30	
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	850	<0.033
1,1,2-trichloroethane	lbs/day	11	
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	26	<0.22
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	lbs/day	0.33	
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	3,200	<0.17
Vinyl chloride	lbs/day	41	

2.4. **Compliance Summary**

2.4.1. **Effluent Limitation Compliance Summary.** The Discharger violated its numeric effluent limitations three times from February 2013 through June 2021. In addition to the numeric effluent limitation violations, there was one violation for deficient monitoring in January 2014. A summary of the effluent limitation violations that occurred during the term of the previous Order are listed in Table 5-6, below. The Discharger has taken several corrective actions to address the compliance issues, including installing an Uninterruptible Power Supply unit to the chlorination chemical system.

Table F-6. Compliance Summary

Parameter	Violation Type	Number of Violations	Reported Value Range	Permit Limitation	Units	Date
Chlorine, Total Residual	Instantaneous Maximum	1	6,850	5,400	µg/L	6/21/2014
Total Coliform Bacteria	Weekly Average	1	33	23	MPN/ 100 mL	3/8/2014

Parameter	Violation Type	Number of Violations	Reported Value Range	Permit Limitation	Units	Date
Total Coliform Bacteria	Single Sample Maximum	1	3,000	2,300	MPN/ 100 mL	5/8/2013

2.5. **Planned Changes**

Although the Discharger has no planned changes during the next permit term, master planning efforts for the Facility have included setting aside land for recycled water production in the future.

3. APPLICABLE POLICIES, PLANS, 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 (CWC), commencing with section 13260. This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations promulgated by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the CWC, 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 location described in Table 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

3.2. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

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

This action to adopt new recycling requirements for the Facility if it produces disinfected tertiary recycled wastewater is not exempt from the provisions of CEQA. The Discharger is not currently producing disinfected tertiary recycled wastewater, but if the Discharger decides to do so, it must comply with the provisions of CEQA. The Central Coast Water Board, as a responsible agency under CEQA, will review and consider any EIR or negative declaration prepared by the Discharger, and the Central Coast Water Board will make its own conclusions on whether and how to approve the Disc1harger's project related to the recycling requirements for the Facility.

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

3.3.1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Central Coast Water Board adopted the current edition of the Water Quality Control Plan for the *Central Coastal Basin* (hereinafter Basin Plan) in June 2019. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses,

establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives the receiving waters addressed within the Region. To address ocean waters, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan). The Ocean Plan is discussed in further detail in section 3.3.2 of this Fact Sheet.

Beneficial uses established by the Basin Plan for the Pacific Ocean are presented below.

Table F-7. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses for the Pacific Ocean (from Coal Point to Rincon Point)

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

3.3.2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains the following temperature objective for existing discharges to enclosed bays and coastal waters of California which is applicable to this Discharger.

Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

The Ocean Plan defines elevated temperature wastes as:

Liquid, solid, or gaseous material discharged at a temperature higher than the natural temperature of receiving water.

Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

3.3.3. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on August 7, 2018, and it became effective on February 4, 2019. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the state to be protected as summarized below:

Table F-8. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

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

3.3.4. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California"). Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates 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 Central Coast Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

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

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

3.3.7. **Sewage Sludge and Biosolids.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in violation of requirements administered by U.S. EPA to implement 40 C.F.R. part 503, Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge. These standards regulate the final use or disposal of sewage sludge that is generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a municipal wastewater treatment

facility. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 503 that are under U.S. EPA's enforcement authority.

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

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

The U.S. EPA approved the State's 2014-2016 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on April 6, 2018. The 2014-2016 303(d) list identifies no impairments for the Pacific Ocean at East Beach near the mouth of Sycamore Creek, which is approximately a mile west of the outfall.

3.5. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

3.5.1. **General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (State Water Board Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, as amended) (Industrial Stormwater General Permit)**. For the control of stormwater discharged from the site of the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, the Order requires, if applicable, the Discharger to seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. If the Facility conditions change, the Central Coast Water Board may require the Discharger to enroll in the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

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

3.5.3. **State Water Board Recycled Water Policy and State Board Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC.** The Recycled Water Policy was adopted by the State Water Board on December 11, 2018, and became effective on April 8, 2019. The Recycled Water Policy encourages the safe use of recycled water in a manner that is protective of public health and the environment. State Board Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC, as amended on January 14, 2020, implements the Recycled Water Policy by amending the monitoring and reporting programs for dischargers

subject to NPDES permits, waste discharge requirements (WDRs), master recycling permits, and water reclamation requirements to require annual reporting of volumetric data on wastewater and, if applicable, recycled water use by volume and category of reuse. Under State Board Order WQ-2019-0037-EXEC applies to the Discharger until the Central Coast Water Board, reissues or otherwise amends the Discharger's MRPs to incorporate the requirements of State Board Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC.

3.5.4. **Statewide General Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use (State Water Board Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW).** Water Quality Order WQ 2016-0068-DDW, adopted on June 7, 2016, is applicable to recycled water projects where recycled water is used or transported for non-potable uses. The distribution and offsite reuse of recycled water produced by the Facility is subject to State Water Board Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW, or other applicable permit, dependent on final use.

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

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

4.1.1. **Discharge Prohibition 3.1. (No discharge at a location or in a manner except as described by the Order).** This prohibition has been retained from the previous Order and is based on 40 C.F.R. section 122.21(a), duty to apply, and CWC section 13260, which requires filing a ROWD before discharges can occur. Discharges not described in the ROWD, and subsequently in this Order, are prohibited.

4.1.2. **Discharge Prohibition 3.2. (The discharge of any waste not specifically regulated by this Permit is prohibited).** This prohibition has been retained from the previous Order and is based on 40 C.F.R. section 122.21(a), duty to apply, and CWC section 13260, which requires filing a ROWD before discharges can occur. Discharges not described in the ROWD, and subsequently in this Order, are prohibited. Because limitations and conditions of the Order have been prepared based on specific information provided by the Discharger and specific wastes described by the Discharger, the limitations and conditions of the Order do not adequately address waste streams not contemplated during drafting of the Order. To prevent the discharge of such waste streams that may be inadequately regulated, the Order prohibits the discharge of any waste that was not described

by the Discharger to the Regional Water Board during the process of permit reissuance.

4.1.3. **Discharge Prohibition 3.3. (At Discharge Point 001, the average monthly effluent flow rate shall not exceed 1.5 MGD).** This provision has been retained from the previous permit and reflects the design treatment capacity of the Facility.

4.1.4. **Discharge Prohibition 3.4** (**The discharge of effluent without a dilution of 89:1 is prohibited**). This prohibition is based on the reported minimum initial dilution for the Discharger's outfall and is necessary to ensure that the water quality-based effluent limitations that have been calculated based on the available dilution of 89:1 (seawater to effluent) are protective of water quality.

4.1.5. **Discharge Prohibition 3.5. (The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste to the Ocean is prohibited).** This prohibition has been retained from the previous Order, and restates a discharge prohibition established in chapter III.I.1 of the Ocean Plan.

4.1.6. **Discharge Prohibition 3.6.** (**Pipeline discharge of sludge to the Ocean is prohibited by federal law. The discharge of municipal or industrial waste sludge directly to the Ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the Ocean, is prohibited by the California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan). The discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the Ocean or to a waste stream that discharges to the Ocean without further treatment is prohibited).** This prohibition restates a discharge prohibition established in chapter III.I.3 of the Ocean Plan.

4.1.7. **Discharge Prohibition 3.7. (The overflow, bypass, or overspray of wastewater from the Discharger's facilities and the subsequent discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater, except as provided for in Attachment D, Standard Provision 1.7. (Bypass), is prohibited).** The discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection, treatment, or disposal facilities represents an unauthorized bypass pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(m) or an unauthorized discharge, which poses a threat to human health and/or aquatic life, and therefore, is explicitly prohibited by this Order. This prohibition has been retained from the previous Order.

4.1.8. **Discharge Prohibition 3.8. (Materials and substances that are prohibited).** This prohibition is based on the requirements of chapter III.A.2.b of the Ocean Plan.

4.2. **Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)**

4.2.1. **Scope and Authority**

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on secondary treatment standards at 40 C.F.R. part 133.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in CWA section 304(d)(1)]. CWA section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the U.S. EPA Administrator.

40 C.F.R. section 125.3(a)(1) implements CWA section 301(b)(1)(B) and requires NPDES Permits for POTWs to include technology-based effluent limitations for based on secondary treatment standards.

Based on the statutory requirement in CWA section 301(b)(1)(B), U.S. EPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 C.F.R. part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand ($CBOD_5$), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH.

Table F-9. Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average
BOD_5[1,2]	mg/L	30	45
$CBOD_5$[1,2]	mg/L	25	40
TSS[2]	mg/L	30	45
pH	standard units	6.0[3]	9.0[4]

[1] At the option of the permitting authority, effluent limitations for $CBOD_5$ may be substituted for those limitations specified for BOD_5.
[2] The 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent.
[3] Instantaneous minimum value.
[4] Instantaneous maximum value.

4.2.2. **Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

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

40 C.F.R section 122.45(d) requires effluent limitations for continuous discharges be stated as average weekly and average monthly unless it is impracticable. In addition to including average weekly and average monthly TBELs, this Order retains maximum daily effluent limitations established in the previous order.

4.2.2.1. **$CBOD_5$ and TSS.** 40 C.F.R. part 133 establishes the minimum weekly and monthly average level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for $CBOD_5$ and TSS. In addition to average weekly and average monthly effluent limitations based on secondary treatment standards, Order No. R3-2012-0084 established maximum daily effluent limitations for $CBOD_5$ and TSS based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Effluent limitations for $CBOD_5$ and TSS have been retained from the previous order, and represent the degree of treatment capable of the Facility.

Additionally, 40 C.F.R. section 133.012, in describing the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, states that the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. This Order retains effluent limitations requiring an average of 85 percent removal of $CBOD_5$ and TSS over each calendar month.

4.2.2.2. **Settleable Solids.** Effluent limitations for settleable solids are based on the requirements of Table 4 of the Ocean Plan, and have been retained from the previous order.

4.2.2.3. **Oil and Grease.** Effluent limitations for oil and grease are based on the requirements of Table 4 of the Ocean Plan, and have been retained from the previous Order.

4.2.2.4. **pH.** 40 C.F.R. part 133 establishes TBELs for pH. The secondary treatment standards require the pH of the effluent to be no lower than 6.0 and no greater than 9.0 standard units. This effluent limitation has been retained from the previous Order.

4.2.2.5. **Turbidity.** Effluent limitations for turbidity are based on the requirements of Table 4 of the Ocean Plan, and have been retained from the previous Order.

The following table summarizes technology-based effluent limitations established by this Order at Discharge Point 001.

Table F-10. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Maximum Daily
$CBOD_5$[1]	mg/L	25	40	85
$CBOD_5$	lbs/day[2]	310	500	1,100
TSS[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
TSS	lbs/day[2]	380	570	1,100
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Oil and grease	mg/L	25	40	75
Oil and grease	lbs/day[2]	310	500	940
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
pH	standard units	6.0[3]	9.0[4]	

[1] The average monthly percent removal of $CBOD_5$ and TSS, as measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, shall not be less than 85 percent.

[2] Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated using the following formula:

lbs/day = pollution concentration (mg/L) * Design flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[3] Instantaneous minimum value.

[4] Instantaneous maximum value.

4.3. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)**

4.3.1. **Scope and Authority**

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 C.F.R. requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

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

Beneficial uses for ocean waters of the Central Coast Region are established by the Basin Plan and Ocean Plan and are described in section 3.3 of this Fact Sheet.

Water quality criteria applicable to ocean waters of the region are established by the Ocean Plan, which includes water quality objectives for bacterial characteristics, physical characteristics, chemical characteristics, biological characteristics, and radioactivity. In addition, Table 3 of the Ocean Plan contains numeric water quality objectives for 83 toxic pollutants for the protection of marine aquatic life and human health. The water quality objectives from the Ocean Plan are implemented as receiving water limitations in this Order, as discussed in section 5 of this Fact Sheet.

4.3.3. **Determining the Need for WQBELs**

Procedures for performing a reasonable potential analysis RPA for ocean dischargers are described in section III.C and Appendix VI of the California Ocean Plan. The procedure is a statistical method that projects an effluent data set while

taking into account the averaging period of water quality objectives, the long-term variability of pollutants in the effluent, limitations associated with sparse data sets, and uncertainty associated with censored data sets. The procedure assumes a lognormal distribution of the effluent data set and compares the 95th percentile concentration at 95 percent confidence of each Table 3 pollutant, accounting for dilution, to the applicable water quality criterion. The RPA results in one of three following endpoints.

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

Endpoint 2 - There is no “reasonable potential.” An effluent limitation is not required for the pollutant. Ocean Plan Appendix III effluent monitoring is not required for the pollutant. However, the Regional Water Board may require occasional monitoring for the pollutant or for whole effluent toxicity as appropriate.

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

The State Water Board has developed a reasonable potential calculator (RPcalc 2.2). RPcalc 2.2 was used in the development of this Order and considers several pathways in the determination of reasonable potential.

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

4.3.3.2. **Second Path.** If any pollutant concentration, adjusted to account for dilution, is greater than the most stringent applicable water quality objective, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

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

most stringent applicable water quality objective, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

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

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

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

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

In this case, a RPA was conducted using effluent monitoring data from June 2016 until July 2021. The implementation provisions for Table 3 in section III.C of the Ocean Plan specify that the minimum initial dilution is the lowest average initial dilution within any single month of the year. Dilution estimates shall be based on observed waste flow characteristics, observed receiving water density structure, and the assumption that no currents of sufficient strength to influence the initial dilution process flow across the discharge structure. The two previous WDRs regulating the Facility, Order Nos. R3-2006-0084 and R3-2012-0016 determined the minimum initial dilution factor (Dm) for the discharge to be 89 to 1 (seawater to effluent). The Discharger has indicated that no additions or modifications to the Facility have been proposed that would alter the previously determined dilution characteristics. Therefore, the previous Dm of 89 to 1 will be retained from the previous Order and applied to WQBELs established herein. If the actual dilution ratio is found to be different, then the ratio will be recalculated, and this Order may be reopened when and as appropriate.

A summary of the RPA results is provided below.

Table F-11. Summary of RPA Results

Parameter	Units	N[1]	MEC[2,3]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[4]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	1.3	8	3	2
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	0.32	1	0	2
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	6.8	2	0	2
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	31	3	2	2
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	1.2	2	0	2
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	0.036	0.04	0.0005	2
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	5.8	5	0	2
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	2.5	15	0	2
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	0.13	0.7	0.16	2
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	125	20	8	2
Cyanide, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	<0.010	1	0	3
Total Chlorine Residual	**µg/L**	**67**	**5,198**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Ammonia, Total as N	µg/L	66	390	600	0	2
Acute Toxicity	TUa	4	0.51	0.3	0	2
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	15	10	1	0	3
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	5	<0.22	30	0	3
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	5	<0.30	1	0	3
Endosulfan[5]	µg/L	5	<0.0021	0.009	0	3
Endrin	µg/L	5	<0.0013	0.002	0	3
HCH[5]	µg/L	5	<0.0037	0.004	0	3
Radioactivity	pCi/L	5	43	[6]	0	3
Acrolein	µg/L	5	<0.063	220	0	3
Antimony	µg/L	5	0.79	1,200	0	2
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	5	<0.25	4.4	0	3
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	5	<0.38	1,200	0	3
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.036	570	0	3
Chromium (III)	µg/L	5	0.71	190,000	0	3
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	5	0.60	3,500	0	3
Dichlorobenzenes[5]	µg/L	5	<0.063	5,100	0	3

Parameter	Units	N[1]	MEC[2,3]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[4]
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	5	<0.15	33,000	0	3
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	5	<0.18	820,000	0	3
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	5	<0.43	220	0	3
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	5	<0.22	4	0	3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	5	<0.046	4,100	0	3
Fluoranthene	µg/L	5	<0.023	15	0	3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	5	<0.24	58	0	3
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.36	4.9	0	3
Thallium	µg/L	5	0.13	2	0	3
Toluene	µg/L	5	0.65	85,000	0	3
Tributyltin	µg/L	5	<0.0013	0.0014	0	3
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.053	540,000	0	3
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	5	<0.63	0.1	0	3
Aldrin	µg/L	5	<0.00091	0.000022	0	3
Benzene	µg/L	5	<0.13	5.9	0	3
Benzidine	µg/L	5	<1.4	0.000069	0	3
Beryllium	µg/L	5	0.15	0.033	0	3
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	5	<0.27	0.045	0	3
Bis(2-ethlyhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	5	1.96	3.5	0	3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	5	<0.05	0.9	0	3
Chlordane[5]	µg/L	5	<0.00043	0.000023	0	3
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	5	86	8.6	0	2
Chloroform	µg/L	5	72	130	0	2
DDT[5]	µg/L	5	<0.0023	0.00017	0	3
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.47	18	0	3
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	5	<0.43	0.0081	0	3
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.044	28	0	3
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	5	<0.32	0.9	0	3
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	4	56	6.2	0	2
Dichloromethane	µg/L	5	<0.24	450	0	3
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	5	<0.10	8.9	0	3
Dieldrin	µg/L	5	<0.0015	0.00004	0	3
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	5	<0.18	2.6	0	3
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	5	<0.30	0.16	0	3

Parameter	Units	N[1]	MEC[2,3]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[4]
Halomethanes[5]	**µg/L**	**5**	**135**	**130**	**0**	**1**
Heptachlor	µg/L	5	<0.0018	0.00005	0	3
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	5	<0.00077	0.00002	0	3
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.47	0.00021	0	3
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	5	<0.45	14	0	3
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.43	2.5	0	3
Isophorone	µg/L	5	<0.21	730	0	3
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	5	<0.47	7.3	0	3
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	µg/L	5	<0.26	0.38	0	3
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	5	<0.19	2.5	0	3
PAHs[5]	µg/L	5	<0.05	0.0088	0	3
PCBs[5]	µg/L	5	<0.19	0.000019	0	3
TCDD equivalents[5]	µg/L	5	<4.1E-07	3.9E-09	0	3
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.076	2.3	0	3
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5	0.18	2	0	3
Toxaphene	µg/L	5	<0.044	0.00021	0	3
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	<0.050	27	0	3
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.033	9.4	0	3
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	5	<0.22	0.29	0	3
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	5	<0.17	36	0	3

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

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

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

[4] End Point 1 – RP determined, limit required, monitoring required
End Point 2 – Discharger determined not to have RP, monitoring may be established.
End Point 3 – RPA was inconclusive, carry over previous limits if applicable, and establish monitoring.

[5] As defined in Attachment A – Definitions.

[6] Criteria for radioactivity is defined at title 17, division 1, chapter 5, subchapter 4, group 3, article 3, section 30253 of the CCR.

Consistent with 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B), effluent limitations from Order No. R3-2012-0016 will not be retained for constituents for which reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives has not been determined. Parameters for which Endpoint 2 was concluded are determined not to have reasonable potential, thus it is inappropriate to establish effluent limitations for these parameters.

For parameters for which Endpoint 3 was concluded, reasonable potential was inconclusive. For parameters for which Endpoint 3 was concluded and effluent limitations had not been established in Order No. R3-2012-0016, effluent limitations were not established in this Order. For parameters for which Endpoint 3 was concluded and effluent limitations had been established in Order No. R3-2012-0016, effluent limitations have been retained.

Reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives contained within the Ocean Plan (i.e., Endpoint 1) was determined for total chlorine residual and halomethanes. Effluent limitations for these parameters (based on the initial dilution of 89:1, as discussed below) have been retained from Order No. R3-2012-0016 or established in this Order.

4.3.4. **WQBEL Calculations**

Table 3 of the Ocean Plan includes water quality objectives for the protection of marine aquatic life and these objectives are used to establish effluent limits for discharges from this Facility.

The Ocean Plan considers the "minimum probable initial dilution" in determining effluent limitations for toxic pollutants. Initial dilution is the process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge. For the purposes of the Ocean Plan, minimum initial dilution is the lowest average initial dilution within any single month of the year. Dilution estimates must be based on observed waste flow characteristics, observed receiving water density structure, and the assumption that no currents of sufficient strength to influence the initial dilution process flow across the discharge structure. This Order retains a dilution credit of 89 to 1 from Order No. R3-2012-0016 for use in calculating WQBELs based on the minimum initial dilution modeled to be achieved by the diffuser at the ocean outfall.

The following equation from section III.C.4.a. of the Ocean Plan was used to calculate all concentration-based, effluent limitations.

$$Ce = Co + Dm\ (Co - Cs)$$

Where: Ce = the effluent concentration limit, µg/L

Co= the concentration (water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial dilution, µg/L

Cs = background seawater concentration, µg/L

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

Table 3 of the Ocean Plan establishes background concentrations for some pollutants to be used when determining reasonable potential (represented as "Cs"). In accordance with Table 3 of the Ocean Plan implementing procedures, Cs equals zero for all pollutants not established in Table 3. The background concentrations provided in Table 5 of the Ocean Plan are summarized below.

Table F-12. Background Concentrations (Cs) – California Ocean Plan (Table 5)

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

For all other California Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters, Cs=0

As an example, chronic toxicity trigger is determined as follows:

Water quality objectives from the Ocean Plan for chronic toxicity are:

Table F-13. Example Parameter Water Quality Objectives

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	N/A	1	N/A

Using the equation, Ce = Co + Dm (Co – Cs), the chronic toxicity trigger is calculated as follows.

Chronic Toxicity

Ce = N/A + 89 (N/A – 0) = N/A (6-Month Median)

Ce = 1 + 89 (1 – 0) = 90 (Daily Maximum)

Ce = N/A + 89 (N/A – 0) = N/A (Instantaneous Maximum)

40 C.F.R. 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, with some exceptions, and 40 C.F.R. 122.45(f)(2) allows pollutants that are limited in terms of mass to additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement. This Order includes effluent limitations expressed in terms of mass and concentration. In addition, pursuant to the exceptions to mass limitations provided in 40 C.F.R. 122.45(f)(1), some effluent limitations are not expressed in terms of

mass, such as pH and temperature, and when the applicable standards are expressed in terms of concentration (e.g., California Toxics Rule (CTR) criteria and maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)) and mass limitations are not necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Mass-based effluent limitations were computed based on the average dry weather design flow rate (1.5 MGD) for average annual flow.

Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated using the following equation:

lbs/day = permitted flow (MGD) x pollutant concentration (mg/L) x 8.34

4.3.5. **Indicator Bacteria**

4.3.5.1 **Total Coliform**

The 7-day median total coliform effluent limitation (23 MPN/100 mL) and the maximum daily limitation (2,300 MPN/100 mL) were first established in Order No. 01-116 and have been retained in subsequent Orders. These limitations were established on the basis of the California Department of Health Services' Uniform Guidelines for Wastewater Disinfection. Consistent with previous Orders regulating the discharge and with anti-backsliding provisions, this Order retains these limitations for total coliform bacteria.

4.3.6. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

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

The RPA results, summarized in Table F-11 of this Fact Sheet, indicate that there is no reasonable potential for acute toxicity or chronic toxicity to exceed water quality objectives. Section III.C.4.c of the Ocean Plan requires a Discharger to conduct chronic toxicity testing for discharges of the effluent is below 100:1 at the edge of the mixing zone. However, annual monitoring for both acute and chronic toxicity have been retained from Order No. R3-2012-0016 in accordance with Appendix III.7 of the Ocean Plan to evaluate compliance with the applicable acute and chronic toxicity triggers based on the available dilution for the discharge of 89:1.

The Discharger must also develop, maintain, and, if required, implement a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan, as described in section 6.3.2.2 of the Order. The TRE Workplan shall describe steps that the Discharger intends to follow in the event that the chronic toxicity trigger is exceeded. When monitoring measures WET in the effluent above the trigger established by the Order, the Discharger must resample, if the discharge is continuing, and retest. The Central

Coast Water Board Executive Officer will then determine whether to initiate enforcement action, require the Discharger to implement a toxicity reduction evaluation, or to implement other measures.

4.4. **Final Effluent Limitation Considerations**

4.4.1. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements**

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with the exception of effluent limitations for arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), mercury, selenium, silver, acute toxicity, and antimony. Effluent data over the previous permit term indicate that discharges from Discharge Point 001 no longer have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality criteria for these pollutants. Based on this new information, effluent limitations for total recoverable arsenic, total recoverable cadmium, total recoverable chromium (VI), total recoverable mercury, total recoverable selenium, total recoverable silver, acute toxicity, and antimony have not been retained in this Order. This is consistent with State and federal anti-backsliding requirements, including CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i).

4.4.2. **Antidegradation Policies**

Provisions of the Order are consistent with the anti-degradation policies expressed by NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 131.12 andby State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Limitations and conditions of the Order assure maintenance of the existing quality of receiving waters and do not authorize increased rates of discharge or increased pollutant loadings that are anticipated to result in the degradation of the receiving water.

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

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The TBELs consist of restrictions on $CBOD_5$, TSS, oil and grease, turbidity, pH, and settleable solids. Restrictions on $CBOD_5$, TSS, oil and grease, turbidity, pH, and settleable solids are discussed in section 4.2 of this 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. These requirements include no limitations that are more stringent than required by the CWA.

In addition, this Order contains applicable California-specific technology-based requirements established in the Ocean Plan in 1978. Under the EPA-approved Ocean Plan, inclusion of the TBELs in permits issued to all POTWs discharging to the ocean is mandatory; therefore, consideration of the factors in CWC section 13241 will not influence the inclusion of the Ocean Plan effluent limitations in this

Order. Nevertheless, the factors in CWC section 13241 have been considered throughout this Order.

4.4.4. **Summary of Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001**

4.4.4.1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the above effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001 with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

Table F-14. Effluent Limitations for Conventional Pollutants

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
$CBOD_5$	mg/L	25	40	85		
$CBOD_5$	lbs/day[1]	310	500	1,100		
TSS	mg/L	30	45	90		
TSS	lbs/day[1]	380	560	1,100		
pH[2]	standard units				6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40			75
Oil and Grease	lbs/day[1]	310	500			940
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5			3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100			225

[1] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formula:
lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[2] When the Discharger continuously monitors effluent pH, levels shall be maintained within specified ranges 99 percent of the time. To determine 99 percent compliance, the following conditions shall be met:

- The total time during which pH is outside the range of 6.0 – 9.0 shall not exceed 7 hours and
- 26 minutes in any calendar month;
- No single excursion from the range of 6.0 – 9.0 shall exceed 30 minutes;
- No single excursion shall fall outside the range of 6.0 – 9.0; and
- When continuous monitoring is not being performed, standard compliance guidelines shall be
- followed (i.e., between 6.0 – 9.0 at all times, measured daily).

Table F-15. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Cyanide, Total Recoverable [4]	µg/L	90	360	900
Cyanide, Total Recoverable [4]	lbs/day[5]	1.1	4.5	11
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	180	720	5,400
Total Chlorine Residual	lbs/day[5]	2.3	9.0	68
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	2,700	11,000	27,000
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	lbs/day[5]	34	140	340
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	90	360	900
Chlorinated Phenolics	lbs/day[5]	1.1	4.5	11
Endosulfan[6]	µg/L	0.81	1.6	2.4
Endosulfan[6]	lbs/day[5]	0.010	0.020	0.030
Endrin	µg/L	0.18	0.36	0.54
Endrin	lbs/day[5]	0.0023	0.0045	0.0068
HCH[6]	µg/L	0.36	0.72	1.1
HCH[6]	lbs/day[5]	0.0045	0.0090	0.014
Radioactivity	pCi/L	[7]	[7]	[7]

[1] The six-month median shall apply as a moving median of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered equal to zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month median effluent concentration Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in MGD.

[2] The daily maximum shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as Ce and the observed flow rate, Q, in MGD.

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

[4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to U.S. EPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal

complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the approved method in 40 C.F.R. 136.

[5] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formula: lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[6] As defined in Attachment A – Definitions.

[7] Radioactivity is not to exceed limits specified in title 17, division 1, chapter 5, subchapter 4, group 3, article 3, section 30253 of the CCR. Reference to section 30253 is prospective including future changes to incorporate provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.

Table F-16. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	20,000
Acrolein	lbs/day[1]	250
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	400
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	lbs/day[1]	5.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	110,000
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	lbs/day[1]	1,400
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	51,000
Chlorobenzene	lbs/day[1]	640
Chromium (III)	µg/L	17,000,000
Chromium (III)	lbs/day[1]	210,000
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	320,000
Di-n-butyl phthalate	lbs/day[1]	3,900
Dichlorobenzenes[2]	µg/L	460,000
Dichlorobenzenes[2]	lbs/day[1]	5,700
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	2,300,000
Diethyl phthalate	lbs/day[1]	37,000
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	74,000,000
Dimethyl phthalate	lbs/day[1]	920,000
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	20,000
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	lbs/day[1]	250
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	360
2,4-dinitrophenol	lbs/day[1]	4.5
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	370,000
Ethylbenzene	lbs/day[1]	4,600

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1,400
Fluoranthene	lbs/day[1]	17
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	5,200
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	lbs/day[1]	65
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	440
Nitrobenzene	lbs/day[1]	5.5
Thallium	µg/L	180
Thallium	lbs/day[1]	2.3
Toluene	µg/L	7,700,000
Toluene	lbs/day[1]	96,000
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.13
Tributyltin	lbs/day[1]	0.0016
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	49,000,000
1,1,1-trichloroethane	lbs/day[1]	610,000

[1] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formula:
lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[2] As defined in Attachment A – Definitions.

Table F-17. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	9.0
Acrylonitrile	lbs/day[1]	0.11
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0020
Aldrin	lbs/day[1]	0.000025
Benzene	µg/L	530
Benzene	lbs/day[1]	6.6
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0062
Benzidine	lbs/day[1]	0.000078
Beryllium	µg/L	3.0
Beryllium	lbs/day[1]	0.037
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	4.1

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	lbs/day[1]	0.051
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	81
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs/day[1]	1.0
Chlordane[2]	µg/L	0.0021
Chlordane[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.000026
DDT[2]	µg/L	0.015
DDT[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.00019
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1,600
1,4-dichlorobenzene	lbs/day[1]	20
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.73
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	lbs/day[1]	0.0091
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	2,500
1,2-dichloroethane	lbs/day[1]	32
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	81
1,1-dichloroethylene	lbs/day[1]	1.0
Dichloromethane	µg/L	41,000
Dichloromethane	lbs/day[1]	510
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	800
1,3-dichloropropene	lbs/day[1]	10
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0036
Dieldrin	lbs/day[1]	0.000045
Halomethanes[2]	µg/L	12,000
Halomethanes[2]	lbs/day[1]	150
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	230
2,4-dinitrotoluene	lbs/day[1]	2.9
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	14
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	lbs/day[1]	0.18
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0045
Heptachlor	lbs/day[1]	0.000056
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.0018
Heptachlor epoxide	lbs/day[1]	0.000023
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.019
Hexachlorobenzene	lbs/day[1]	0.00024
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1,300
Hexachlorobutadiene	lbs/day[1]	16
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	230

Parameter	Unit	30-day Average
Hexachloroethane	lbs/day[1]	2.8
Isophorone	µg/L	66,000
Isophorone	lbs/day[1]	820
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	660
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	lbs/day[1]	8.2
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	µg/L	34
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	lbs/day[1]	0.43
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	230
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	lbs/day[1]	2.8
PAHs[2]	µg/L	0.79
PAHs[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.0099
PCBs[2]	µg/L	0.0017
PCBs[2]	lbs/day[1]	0.000021
TCDD equivalents[2]	µg/L	3.5E-07
TCDD equivalents[2]	lbs/day[1]	4.4E-09
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	210
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	lbs/day[1]	2.6
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	180
Tetrachloroethylene	lbs/day[1]	2.3
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.019
Toxaphene	lbs/day[1]	0.00024
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2,400
Trichloroethylene	lbs/day[1]	30
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	850
1,1,2-trichloroethane	lbs/day[1]	11
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	26
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	lbs/day[1]	0.33
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	3,200
Vinyl chloride	lbs/day[1]	41

[1] Mass loading limits were calculated using the following formulas: lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * permitted flow (1.5 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

[2] As defined in Attachment A – Definitions.

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

4.4.4.3. **Dry Weather Flow:** The average dry weather effluent flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 1.5 MGD.

4.4.4.4. **Total Coliform Bacteria**

Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed the following:

4.4.4.4.1 A median of 23 MPN/100 mL as determined from the last 7 days of sampling results for which analyses have been completed; and

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

4.5. **Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable**

4.6. **Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable**

4.7. **Recycling Specifications**

The Order allows the production and use of disinfected tertiary recycled wastewater in compliance with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of reclaimed wastewater, including those requirements established by the Division of Drinking Water at title 22, sections 60301 - 60355 of the CCR, Water Recycling Criteria. The Order includes water reclamation requirements for the Facility pursuant to the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water recommendations submitted to the Central Coast Water Board. The Order requires the Discharger to adhere to the requirements outlined in section 4.3 and any additional conditions pursuant to specifications in updated title 22 engineering reports approved by the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water, including any updated disinfection conditions.

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water

The Ocean Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to the coastal waters of California. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high-quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan.

5.2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

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

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the CWC is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference CWC section 13387(e).

6.2. **Special Provisions**

6.2.1. **Reopener Provisions**

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

6.2.2. **Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

6.2.2.1. **Toxicity Reduction Requirements.** The requirements in section 6.3.2.1 through 6.3.2.4 of this Order address requirements necessary to ensure compliance with Ocean Plan objectives for toxicity. The requirement to develop and maintain a TRE Workplan is retained in this Order from the Order No. R3-2012-0016. When toxicity monitoring measures acute or chronic toxicity in the effluent above the trigger established by this Order, the Discharger is required to resample and retest, if the discharge is continuing. When all monitoring results are available, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer can determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement TRE requirements, or whether other measures are warranted.

6.2.2.2. **Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Monitoring.** The Order requires the Discharger to conduct visual inspections of the outfall and diffuser system every three years. This requirement is necessary to assess the structural integrity of the entire outfall structure and to determine whether there are leaks, potential leaks, or malfunctions.

6.2.3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

6.2.3.1. **Pollutant Minimization Program.** The 2019 Ocean Plan establishes requirements for a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant through pollutant minimization control strategies. PMP language from section III.C.9 of the Ocean Plan is included in this Order to provide guidance in the event that a PMP must be developed and implemented by the Discharger. The Discharger is required to develop a PMP when there is

evidence and effluent conditions present pursuant to section 6.3.3.1 or if required to do so in writing by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer.

6.2.4. **Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications**

Section 6.1.1 of the Order requires the Discharger to comply with standard NPDES permit provisions based on federal and State regulations. The Facility shall be operated as specified under Standard Provisions, Attachment D. These requirements have been retained from Order No. R3-2012-0016.

6.2.5. **Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

6.2.5.1. **Biosolids Management.** The use and disposal of biosolids is regulated under federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 C.F.R. part 503. The Discharger is required to comply with the standards and time schedules contained in 40 C.F.R. part 503, which is enforceable by U.S. EPA because California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program.

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

6.2.5.2. **General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (**State Water Board Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001) (Industrial Stormwater General Permit)**.** Discharges of stormwater from POTWs with a design capacity greater than 1.0 MGD are eligible for coverage under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

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

6.2.6. **Other Special Provisions**

6.2.6.1. **Loss of Disinfection.** As soon as possible after learning of a significant loss of disinfection, and no more than 12 hours after the Discharger becomes aware of the disinfection loss, the Discharger shall notify the California Department of Public Health’s (CDPH) Preharvest Shellfish Protection and Marine Biotoxin

Monitoring Program (510-412- 4638), the Santa Barbara County Public Health Services (805-681-5100), the Central Coast Water Board (805-549-3147), and any shellfish leaseholders with active shellfish growing operations in the area of the discharge, as set forth in a list to be obtained from CDPH, and regularly updated. The requirement to conduct monitoring for bacteria in the receiving water in accordance with section 8.1 of the monitoring and reporting program is necessary to ensure compliance with water quality criteria for shellfish harvesting in the Ocean Plan.

6.2.6.2. **Climate Change Adaptation Program.** The Central Coast Water Board is addressing the threats of climate change and flooding by including provisions in new orders that ensure climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies are implemented. There is widespread scientific consensus that climate change is occurring and will continue at an accelerating rate into the future. Extreme weather events, including drought, high-intensity precipitation, flooding, and extreme heat have occurred through much of California in the recent years and are projected to increase in frequency, extent, or intensity due to climate change. The climate change adaptation program in this order requires the Discharger to submit a coastal hazards monitoring plan, life expectancy analysis, and climate change adaptation plan. The climate change adaptation program is imperative to ensure continued function and viability of the Facility in a manner that is protective of water quality.

Climate change has the potential to impact discharging facilities through inundation, storm impacts, and erosion, increasing the risk of accidental discharge that results in discharge permit violations. These events have significant implications for wastewater treatment and operations, such as increased corrosion, deposition of solids, infiltration, overflows, inundation of facilities, impairment of treatment processes, and disruption of power or electrical components. Due to the long-term nature of these risks, there is a need to avoid piecemeal or reactionary adaptation and instead undertake proactive, long-term planning with consideration of various adaptation strategies that both keep facilities safe, maintain safe discharging practices, and avoid impacts to resources.

6.2.7. **Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable**

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E 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**

Monitoring requirements for $CBOD_5$ and TSS have been retained from Order No. R3-2012-0016 to determine compliance with the Order's percent removal requirement for these pollutants. This permit also retains influent monitoring requirements for total daily flow volume to aid in the compliance determination with Facility's design flow.

7.2. **Effluent Monitoring**

Effluent monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations and evaluate compliance with applicable water quality objectives and criteria. Most effluent monitoring requirements have been retained from Order No. R3-2012-0016.

Effluent monitoring frequency for halomethanes, bromoform, bromomethane, and chloromethane was increased from once per year to once per quarter to determine compliance with newly established effluent limitations for halomethanes.

7.3. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations protect receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. Acute toxicity testing measures mortality in 100 percent effluent over a short test period and chronic toxicity testing is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and or growth. Acute and chronic toxicity monitoring requirements are necessary to determine compliance with the toxicity triggers, and have been retained from the previous Order.

7.4. **Recycled Water Monitoring**

The State Water Board Recycled Water Policy requires that this Order include recycled water monitoring and reporting requirements. The Recycled Water Policy specifies wastewater treatment plant and recycled water producer annual reporting of monthly volumes of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type, as well as annual reporting of recycled water use by volume and category of reuse. Recycling water monitoring requirements in this Order are based on title 22 criteria and the title 22 engineering report approved by the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water.

7.5. **Receiving Water Monitoring**

7.5.1. **Surface Water**

Receiving water monitoring requirements are necessary to evaluate compliance with water quality objectives and the protection of beneficial uses.

Near shore monitoring is necessary to assess bacteriological conditions in areas used for body-contact sports (e.g., surfing) and where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption and to assess aesthetic conditions for general recreational uses (e.g., picnicking, boating, etc.). Ocean monitoring is necessary to evaluate the impacts of the discharge on the receiving water and to determine compliance with surface water limitations. Surface water receiving water

monitoring requirements are consistent with other ocean discharge permits within the Central Coast Region.

Benthic monitoring is necessary to assess the temporal and spatial occurrence of pollutants in local marine sediments and to evaluate the physical and chemical quality of the sediments in relation to the outfall. Monitoring frequency is consistent with other similar municipal wastewater treatment facilities permitted to discharge to ocean waters in the Central Coast Region.

Receiving water monitoring requirements have been retained from the previous Order.

7.5.2. **Groundwater – Not Applicable**

7.6. **Other Monitoring Requirements**

7.6.1. **Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program**

Under the authority of section 308 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1318), U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA 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 ensure 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 U.S. EPA's DMR-QA Coordinator and Quality Assurance Manager.

7.6.2. **Biosolids Monitoring**

Biosolids monitoring shall be reported in the annual report in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 503. Biosolids monitoring requirements have been retained from the previous Order.

7.6.3. **Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Inspection**

This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual visual inspections of the outfall and diffuser structure and provide a report of this inspection to the Central

Coast Water Board regarding the system's physical integrity. This monitoring requirement has been retained from the previous Order.

8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Central Coast Water Board considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Montecito Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Central Coast Water Board staff developed tentative WDRs and encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

8.1. Notification of Interested Parties

The Central Coast Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through posting on the Central Coast Water Board website.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Central Coast Water Board's website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/

8.2. Written Comments

The comment period for this draft order opened **July 6, 2022.** Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Central Coast Water Board at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Central Coast Water Board, the written comments were due at the Central Coast Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on **August 5, 2022**.

8.3. Public Hearing

The Central Coast 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:	August 25, 2022
Time:	9:00 am
Location:	Via video and teleconference. Information about participating in the remote meeting can be found at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/board_info/remote_meeting/index.html. Any changes to the hearing location, e.g., to add a physical location, will be included in the Central Coast Water Board's meeting agenda.

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Central Coast Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

8.4. **Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements**

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

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

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

8.5. **Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Coast Water Board by calling (805) 549-3147.

8.6. **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 Central Coast Water Board**,** reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

8.7. **Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this permit should be directed to Peter von Langen at 805-549-3688 or the Central Coast email inbox at centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov.