

**ORDER NO. R3-2017-0026
NPDES NO. CA0048941**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE HERITAGE RANCH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT**

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Heritage Ranch Community Services District
Name of Facility	Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	4870 Heritage Road
	Paso Robles, CA 93446
	San Luis Obispo County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001A	Disinfected Secondary Treated Municipal Effluent	35.730833° N	120.839167° W	Unnamed drainage tributary to Nacimiento River
001B	Undisinfected ^[1] Secondary Treated Municipal Effluent	35.725278° N	120.84° W	Spray irrigation land disposal at former evaporation pond facility location
001C	Undisinfected ^[1] Secondary Treated Municipal Effluent	35.720833° N	120.883056° W	Spray irrigation land disposal on fields adjacent to Facility
001D	Undisinfected ^[1] Secondary Treated Municipal Effluent	35.717778° N	120.863889° W	Spray irrigation reuse on horse pasture

[1] Secondary effluent for land discharges and reuse at Discharge Points 001B, 001C, and 001D will be disinfected with varying degrees of chlorine contact time depending on the location of the turnout points for the water distribution systems from the force main downstream of chlorine injection point and effluent pump station. For the purposes of this permit the point of compliance for these discharge points is immediately downstream of the chlorine injection point and effluent pump station. Subsequently, the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 Water Recycling Criteria and land disposal requirements applied to the noted land discharge and reuse areas are based on "undisinfected secondary recycled water" due to an unknown level of disinfection at the points of application.

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on:	September 21, 2017
This Order shall become effective on:	December 1, 2017
This Order shall expire on:	November 30, 2022
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	June 4, 2022
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Central Coast Water Board have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R3-2011-0007 is superseded upon the effective date of this Order and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this amended Order.

John M. Robertson, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Heritage Ranch Community Services District Wastewater Treatment Plant (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

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

- A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Central Coast Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E are also incorporated into this Order.
- C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions/requirements in subsections IV.B, IV.C, and V.B are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.
- D. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Central Coast Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- E. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Central Coast Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order R3-2011-0007 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Central Coast Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner, other than as described by this Order, is prohibited.
- B.** The discharge of any waste not specifically regulated by this Order, excluding storm water regulated by General Permit No. CAS000001 (Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities), is prohibited.

- C. The discharge of wastewater by seepage or percolation through units of the wastewater treatment system is prohibited.
- D. The discharge of radioactive substances is prohibited.
- E. 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 I.G (Bypass), is prohibited.
- F. The discharge of any wastes, including overspray and runoff from transport, treatment, or disposal systems, to adjacent properties or drainage ways is prohibited.
- G. Creation of a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by section 13050 of the CWC, is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001A

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001A

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001A, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
pH ^[2]	standard units	6.0 – 8.3 at all times		
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	---	---	10
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20
Chlorine, Total Residual	µg/L	--	---	ND ^[3]
Settleable Solids	mL/L	---	---	0.1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	11	---	22
Un-ionized Ammonia	mg/L	0.025	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[4]		

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

^[2] Applied as an instantaneous effluent limitation.

^[3] If total residual chlorine is not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits and the lowest practical quantitation limit is below the effluent limitation, it will be considered in compliance with effluent that limitation, provided that analyses are conducted using the amperometric titration or an equally sensitive method.

^[4] As specified in section V.A.6.a of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E)

- b. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of BOD₅ and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

- c. **Dry Weather Flow:** Effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 0.4 MGD.

d. Fecal Coliform Bacteria:

- i. Fecal coliform concentrations, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200 organisms/100 mL; and
- ii. Fecal coliform concentrations shall not exceed 400 organisms/100 mL for more than 10 percent of the samples in a 30-day period.

e. Total Coliform Bacteria:

- i. Total coliform concentrations shall not exceed a median of 23 organisms/100 mL based on the results of the last 7 days of sampling results for which analyses have been completed.
- ii. Total coliform concentrations shall not exceed 2,400 organisms/100 mL at any time.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Discharge Point Nos. 001B, 001C, and 001D

Upon receiving written authorization from the Executive Officer to implement land discharges of effluent, based on information provided by the Discharger as specified in section VI.C.2.b of this Order, the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following.

1. The hydraulic loading to any individual field shall be at agronomic rates considering vegetation type, soil, climate, and irrigation management system, and designed to minimize percolation of wastewater constituents below the evaporative and root zone (i.e., deep percolation).
2. The total nitrogen loading to any individual field shall not exceed the agronomic rate for plant available nitrogen for the type of vegetation grown, as specified in the most recent edition of the Western Fertilizer Handbook or otherwise approved in writing from the Central Coast Water Board staff.
3. The discharge of waste classified as “hazardous” as defined in CCR Title 23 § 2521(a), or “designated,” as defined in CWC § 13173, is prohibited.
4. Wastewater may not be used for irrigation purposes during periods of significant precipitation, and for at least 24 hours after cessation of significant precipitation, or when soils are saturated. Significant rainfall is defined as 0.25 inches during a 24-hour period.
5. Areas irrigated with or used to store effluent shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.
6. Land discharge of effluent (defined by the wetted area produced during irrigation) shall be set back specified below:
 - a. A minimum of 150 feet from any surface water or well used for domestic supply or irrigation of food crops, or any place where public exposure could be similar to that of a park, playground, or school yard; and,
 - b. A minimum of 50 feet from the land application area property boundary and any public road.
7. The land application areas shall be managed in a manner to prevent public contact, through methods such as fences and signage notifying the public of the presence of wastewater.
8. Over spray, mist, and surface runoff of effluent from land disposal areas are prohibited.

C. Recycling Specifications – Discharge Point No. 001D

This permit conditionally authorizes the Discharger to act as the Producer, Distributor, and User of recycled (or reclaimed) water as specified below. Unless otherwise specified within water recycling requirements (permits) issued to other entities acting as a Distributor and/or User of recycled water produced by the Facility, the Discharger is responsible for compliance with all applicable requirements associated with the production, distribution, and use of recycled water as specified within this permit.

Upon receiving written authorization from the Executive Officer to implement the use of recycled water for irrigation purposes, based on information provided by the Discharger as specified in section VI.C.2.c of this Order, the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following.

1. Effluent Specifications

- a. Recycled water used for irrigating pasture land used for grazing horses shall be undisinfected secondary recycled water, or better quality, pursuant to § 60301.900 of the Water Recycling Criteria contained within CCR Title 22, division 4, chapter 3.
- b. Unless otherwise specified within this permit, application of recycled water for irrigation of pasture land shall comply with all applicable portions of the Water Recycling Criteria contained within CCR Title 22, division 4, chapter 3.
- c. Spray irrigation of recycled water shall be accomplished at a time and in a manner to minimize the possibility of ponding, surface runoff, and public contact with recycled water.
- d. The incidental discharge of recycled water to waters of the State shall not unreasonably affect the beneficial uses of the water, and not result in an exceedance of an applicable water quality objective in the receiving water¹.
- e. The application of undisinfected secondary recycled water shall comply with the Land Discharge Specifications contained within section IV.B.2 of this Order.

2. Use Area Requirements

- a. No irrigation with, or impoundment of, undisinfected secondary recycled water shall take place within 150 feet of any domestic water supply well.
- b. Any use of recycled water shall comply with the following:
 - i. Any irrigation runoff shall be confined to the recycled water use area, unless the runoff does not pose a public health threat and is authorized by the regulatory agency.
 - ii. Spray, mist, or runoff shall not enter dwellings, designated outdoor eating areas, or food handling facilities.
 - iii. Drinking water fountains shall be protected against contact with recycled water spray, mist, or runoff.
- c. No spray irrigation of any recycled water, other than the disinfected tertiary recycled water, shall take place within 100 feet of a residence or a place where public exposure could be similar to that of a park, playground, or school yard.
- d. All use areas where recycled water is used that are accessible to the public shall be posted with signs that are visible to the public, in a size no less than 4 inches high

¹ February 24, 2004, SWRCB memorandum re: Incidental Runoff of Recycled Water.

by 8 inches wide, that include the following wording: "RECYCLED WATER – DO NOT DRINK." Each sign shall display an international symbol similar to that shown in Figure 60310-A of CCR Title 22 § 60310. The Executive Officer may accept alternative signage and wording, or an educational program, provided the applicant demonstrates to the Executive Officer that the alternative approach will assure an equivalent degree of public notification.

3. Design and Operation Requirements

- a. Except as allowed under CCR Title 17 § 7604, no physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any recycled water system and any separate system conveying potable water.
- b. The portions of the recycled water piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any hose bibs. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system shall be used on the portions of the recycled water piping system in areas subject to public access.
- c. If the recycled water sue area (horse pasture) is to include both potable and recycled water distribution piping and appurtenances (i.e., dual plumed system), the Discharger shall be responsible for all applicable requirements contained within CCR Title 22, division 4, chapter 3, article 5 for Dual Plumbed Recycled Water Systems.
- d. The public water supply shall not be used as a backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed recycled water system unless the connection between the two systems is protected by an air gap separation which complies with the requirements of CCR Title 17 § 7602(a) and CCR Title 17 § 7603(a), and the approval of the public water system has been obtained².
- e. All pipes installed above or below the ground, on and after June 1, 1993, that are designed to carry recycled water, shall be colored purple or distinctively wrapped with purple tape³.
- f. 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.
- g. The Discharger shall ensure that all above-ground equipment, including pumps, piping, storage reservoirs, and valves, etc., under their control which may at any time contain reclaimed water shall be adequately and clearly identified with warning signs. The Discharger shall make all necessary provisions to inform the public that the water being stored or distributed is reclaimed municipal wastewater and is unfit for human consumption.
- h. The Discharger shall implement a Cross Connection Control Plan to protect the public water supply system. The Cross Connection Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually as necessary. A copy of the revised plan or statement indicating the plan has been reviewed, but not updated, shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board as part of the Discharger's annual monitoring report.
- i. Recycling facilities shall be operated in conformance with the California Department of Public Health Services (CDPH) *Guidelines for Use of Reclaimed Wastewater for Irrigation and Impoundment, Guidelines for Worker Protection at Recycling Use*

² CCR Title 22, Div. 4, Chap. 3, Article 5, § 60315.

³ California Health & Safety Code § 116815

*Areas, and the American Water Works Association, California-Nevada Section
Guidelines for the Distribution of Non-potable Water.*

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge from the wastewater treatment facility shall not cause the following in the receiving waters:

1. Waters shall be free of coloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses. Coloration attributable to materials of waste origin shall not be greater than 15 units or 10 percent above natural background color, whichever is greater.
2. Waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, that cause nuisance, or that adversely affect beneficial uses.
3. Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
4. Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
5. Waters shall not contain settleable material in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
6. Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other similar materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
7. Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
8. The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate to surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
9. Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increase in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits.
 - a. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU), increases shall not exceed 20 percent.
 - b. Where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 JTU, increases shall not exceed 10 JTU.
 - c. Where natural turbidity is greater than 100 JTU, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.
10. The pH value shall not be depressed below 7.0 nor raised above 8.3. The change in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 in fresh water.
11. Dissolved oxygen concentrations in receiving waters shall not be reduced below 7.0 mg/L at any time.

12. Natural temperature of receiving waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. Survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge or other controllable water quality conditions shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge.
14. The discharge of wastes shall not cause concentrations of un-ionized ammonia (NH₃) to exceed 0.025 mg/L (as N) in the receiving water.
15. No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall reach concentrations that adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. For waters where existing concentrations are presently nondetectable or where beneficial uses would be impaired by concentrations in excess of nondetectable levels, total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be present at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods as prescribed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition, or other equivalent methods approved by the Executive Officer.
16. Waters shall not contain organic substances in concentrations greater than the following:

Table 5. Organic Substances Water Quality Objectives

Parameter	Water Quality Objective
Phenol	1.0 µg/L
Methylene Blue Activated Substances	0.2 mg/L
Total Phenols	0.1 mg/L
PCBs	0.3 µg/L
Phthalate Esters	0.002 µg/L

17. 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, which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. In no circumstance shall receiving waters contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for radioactivity presented in Table 4 of Title 22 California Code of Regulations, division 4, chapter 15, article 5.
18. Receiving waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified for drinking water in Table 64431-A (Primary MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals) and Table 64444-A (Primary MCLs for Organic Chemicals) of Title 22 California Code of Regulations, division 4, chapter 15.
19. Fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200 per 100 mL, nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 400 per 100 mL.
20. The following surface water quality objectives for the Nacimiento River shall not be exceeded.

Table 6. Surface Water Quality Objectives for Nacimiento River

TDS	Chloride	Sulfate	Boron	Sodium
200 mg/L	20 mg/L	50 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	20 mg/L

Objectives, immediately above, are annual mean values and are objectives based on preservation of existing quality or water quality enhancement believed attainable following control of point sources.

- The following concentrations of metals shall not be exceeded for the protection of aquatic life.

Table 7. Hardness Dependent Metal Criteria

Parameter	Receiving Water Hardness (mg/L)	
	> 100 mg/L CaCO ₃	< 100 mg/L CaCO ₃
Cadmium	0.03	0.004
Chromium	0.05	0.05
Copper	0.03	0.01
Lead	0.03	0.03
Mercury	0.0002	0.0002
Nickel	0.4	0.1
Zinc	0.2	0.004

B. Groundwater Limitations

Activities at the Facility shall not cause exceedance/deviation from the following water quality objectives for groundwater established by the Basin Plan. The Central Coast Water Board may require the Discharger to investigate the cause of exceedances in the groundwater before determining whether the Discharger caused any water condition that exceeds the following groundwater limitations. Groundwater shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

- Groundwater shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 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 which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. In no circumstances shall groundwater contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the MCLs for radioactivity presented in Table 4 of Title 22 California Code of Regulations, division 4, chapter 15, article 5.
- The median concentration of coliform organisms in groundwater, over any seven-day period, shall be less than 2.2 organisms/100 mL.
- Groundwater shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the primary MCLs specified for drinking water in Table 64431-A (Primary MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals) and Table 64444-A (Primary MCLs for Organic Chemicals) of Title 22 California Code of Regulations, division 4, chapter 15.
- Groundwater shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the agricultural supply beneficial use. Interpretation of adverse effects shall be as described in University of California Agricultural Extension Service guidelines provided in Table 3-3 of the Basin Plan.

6. Groundwater used for irrigation and livestock watering shall not exceed concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of those levels specified for irrigation and livestock watering in Section III, Table 3-4 of the Basin Plan.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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.
- b. 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 State Implementation Policy (SIP) water quality objective.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation for toxicity specified by section IV.A of this Order, the Discharger shall conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) in accordance with the Discharger's TRE Workplan.

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 maintain a TRE Workplan, which describes steps that the Discharger intends to follow if a toxicity effluent limitation in this Order is exceeded.

The Workplan shall be prepared in accordance with current technical guidance and reference material, including EPA/600/2-88-062, and shall describe, at a minimum:

- i. Actions proposed to investigate/identify the causes/sources of toxicity;
- ii. Actions proposed to mitigate the discharge’s adverse effects, to correct the non-compliance, and/or to prevent the recurrence of acute or chronic toxicity; and
- iii. A schedule to implement these actions.

When monitoring detects effluent toxicity greater than a limitation 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 Executive Officer (EO) as soon as possible after receiving monitoring results. The EO will determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a TRE, or to implement other measures. The Discharger shall conduct a TRE 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 8. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Schedule

Action Step	When Required
Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where the source is known.	Within 24 hours of identification of noncompliance.
Initiate the TRE in accordance to the Workplan.	Within 7 days of notification by the EO.
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 EO.

b. Land Disposal Work Plan Requirements

For consideration to receive written authorization from the Executive Officer for land disposal as specified in section IV.B of this Order, the Discharger shall submit a detailed workplan to the Central Coast Water Board for review. The workplan shall be sufficient to ensure the land disposal sites will be constructed and managed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of this Order and will not result in a hydraulic connection to surface waters or degrade groundwater quality. At a minimum, the workplan shall include final engineering reports, designs, and an operations and maintenance plan. Additional information/materials may be requested upon review of the initial work plan package.

c. Recycled Water Engineering Report Requirements

For consideration to receive written authorization from the Executive Officer for water recycling as specified in section IV.C of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an engineering report to the Central Coast Water Board and Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for review and approval. The engineering report shall clearly

describe the manner by which the project will comply with the Water Recycling Criteria contained within CCR Title 22 § 60301 through CCR Title 22 § 60355. Engineering report requirements are contained within section 60323 of Title 22 and the DDW March 2001 guidance document, "*Guidance for the Preparation of an Engineering Report for the Production, Distribution, and Use of Recycled Water.*" Links to CCR Title 22 and the CDPH guidance document are available upon request or at the following DDW website link:

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/RecycledWater.shtml

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. 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 DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

- i. A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or
- ii. A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section X.B.4; or
- iii. There is evidence showing that the pollutant is present in the effluent above the calculated effluent limitation. Such evidence may include: health advisories for fish consumption, presence or whole effluent toxicity; results of benthic or aquatic organisms tissue sampling; sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than methods.

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

- i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
- ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
- iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
- iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
- v. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board including:
 - (a) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (b) A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s);
 - (c) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and

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

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

- a. The Facility shall be operated as specified under Standard Provision D of Attachment D.
- b. Freeboard shall be equal to or exceed two feet in all ponds at all times (measured vertically to the lowest point of overflow).
- c. The treatment, storage, and disposal facilities shall be managed to exclude the public and posted to warn the public of the presence of wastewater.
- d. Ponds shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. In particular:
 - i. An erosion control program should ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface;
 - ii. Weeds shall be minimized; and
 - iii. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.

5. Other Special Provisions

- a. **Discharges of Storm Water.** 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 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities.
- b. **Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ).** The Order requires coverage by and compliance with applicable provisions of General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-003-DWQ). This General Permit, adopted on May 2, 2006, is applicable to all "federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California." The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows. This provision is retained from the previous Order. The Discharger is enrolled under the General Permit and the Discharger's WDID number for coverage is 355010275.

6. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

7. Salt and Nutrient Management Program

- a. Within one year of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall maintain an ongoing salt/nutrient management program with the intent of reducing mass loading of salts and nutrients (with an emphasis on nitrogen species) in treated effluent to a level that will ensure compliance with effluent limitations and protect beneficial uses of groundwater.
- b. Salt reduction measures shall focus on all potential salt contributors to the collection system, including water supply, commercial, industrial and residential dischargers. The salt/nutrient management program shall also address the concentration of salts

in the wastewater treatment process as a result of excessive hydraulic retention times and/or chemical addition.

- c.** Nutrient reduction measures shall focus on optimizing wastewater treatment processes for nitrification and denitrification, or other means of nitrogen removal. Reduction measures may also include source control (non-human waste from commercial and industrial sources) as appropriate.
- d.** As part of the salt/nutrient management program, the Discharger shall submit an annual report of salt and nutrient reduction efforts. This salt/nutrient management report shall be included as part of the annual report described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). The report shall be submitted by January 30th, and shall include (at a minimum):
 - i.** Salt Component
 - (a) Calculations of annual salt mass discharged to (influent) and from (effluent) the wastewater treatment or recycling facility with a description of contributing sources;
 - (b) Analysis of wastewater evaporation/salt concentration effects;
 - (c) Analysis of groundwater monitoring results for salts constituents and associated trends;
 - (d) Analysis of potential impacts of salt loading on the groundwater basin (focusing on the relationship between salt concentration in the discharge and the Basin Plan water quality objectives);
 - (e) A summary of existing salt reduction measures; and
 - (f) Recommendations and time schedules for implementation of any additional salt reduction measures.
 - ii.** Nutrient Component
 - (a) Calculations of annual nitrogen mass (for all identified species) discharged to (influent) and from (effluent) the wastewater treatment or recycling facility with a description of contributing sources;
 - (b) Analysis of wastewater treatment facility's ability to facilitate nitrification and denitrification, or other means of nitrogen removal;
 - (c) Analysis of groundwater monitoring results for nitrogen constituents and trends;
 - (d) Analysis of potential impacts of nitrogen loading on the groundwater basin (focusing on the relationship between salt concentration in the discharge and the Basin Plan water quality objectives);
 - (e) A summary of existing nitrogen loading reduction measures; and
 - (f) Recommendations and time schedules for implementation of any additional nitrogen loading reduction measures.
- e.** As an alternative to the salt/nutrient management program requirements described above, upon Executive Officer approval, the Discharger may submit documentation and summary of participation in a regional salt/nutrient management plan implemented under the provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0011 (Recycled Water Policy).

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

A. General

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

B. Multiple Sample Data

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

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

C. 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.

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is 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.

E. 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

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

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

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

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

Bioaccumulative

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

Carcinogenic

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

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

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

Daily Discharge

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

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

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.

Dilution Credit

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

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

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

Enclosed Bays

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

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

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the state that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of

measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

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

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Mixing Zone

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

Not Detected (ND)

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

Persistent Pollutants

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of 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 Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention

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

clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Central Coast Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

The RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Central Coast Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Central Coast Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

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

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

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

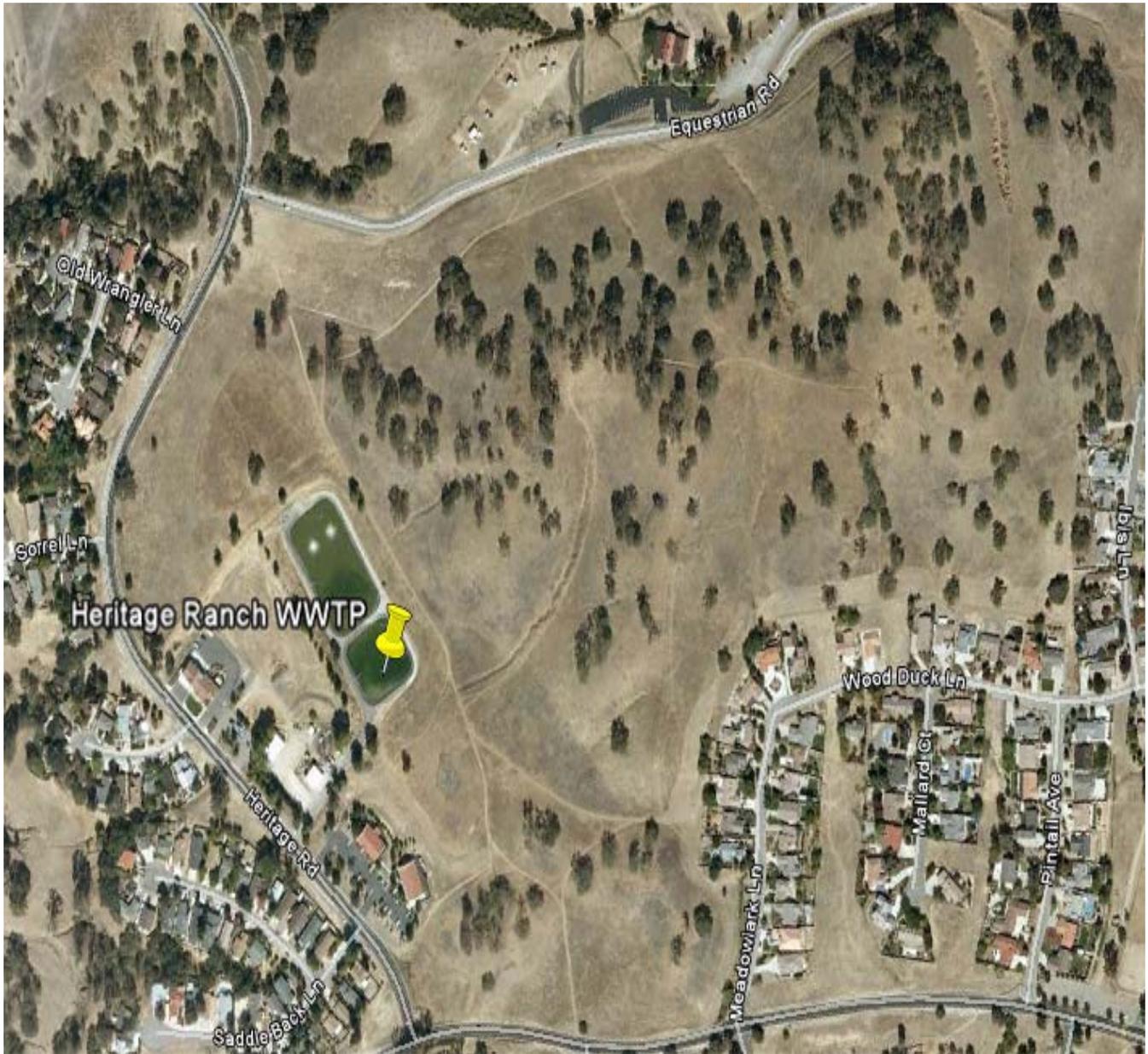
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection 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.)

ATTACHMENT B – MAP

Map 1: Facility Location and Discharge Point



Map 2: Facility Location



Map 3: Spray Irrigation Field - Current Evaporation/Percolation Ponds



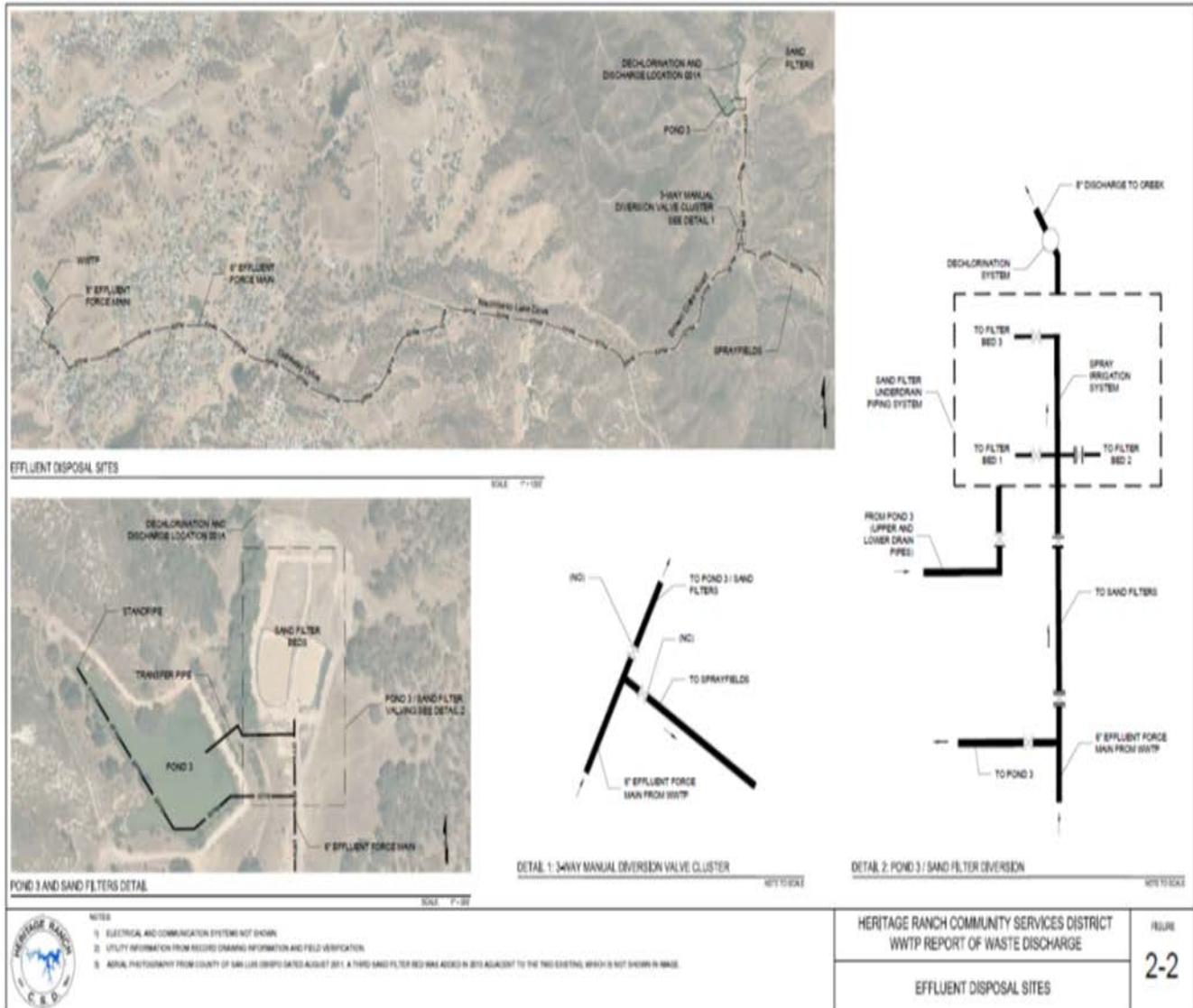
Map 4: Spray Irrigation Field - Adjacent to the Nacimiento Research Center



Map 5: Spray Irrigation Field - Adjacent to Facility

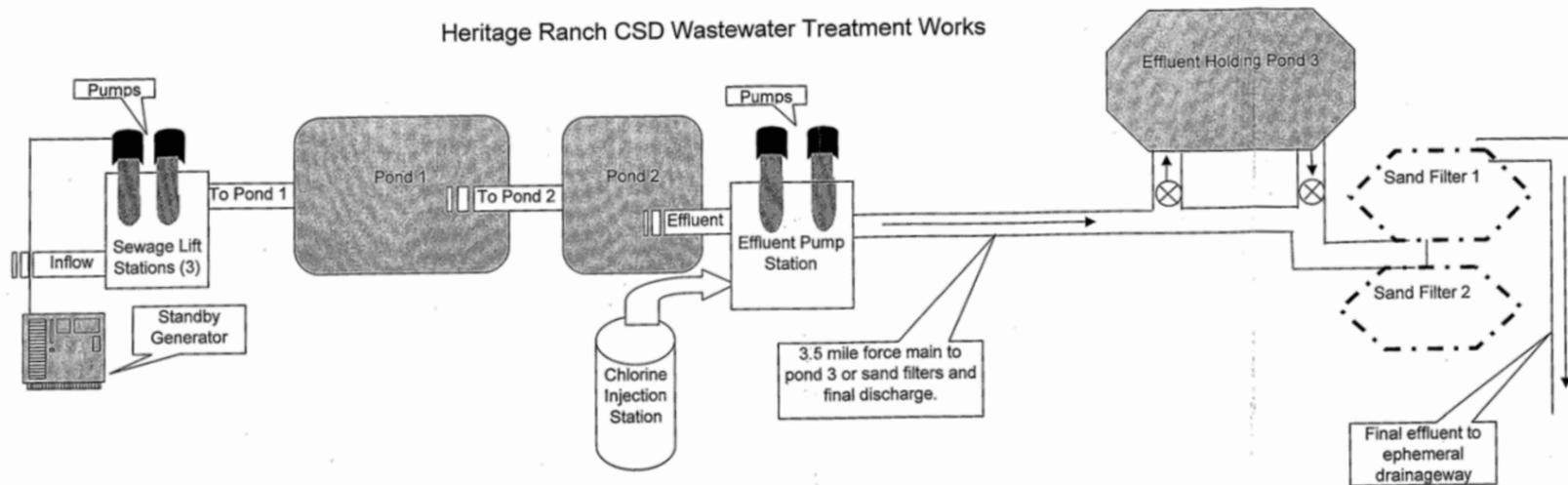


Map 6: Pond 3 and Sand Filters Detail



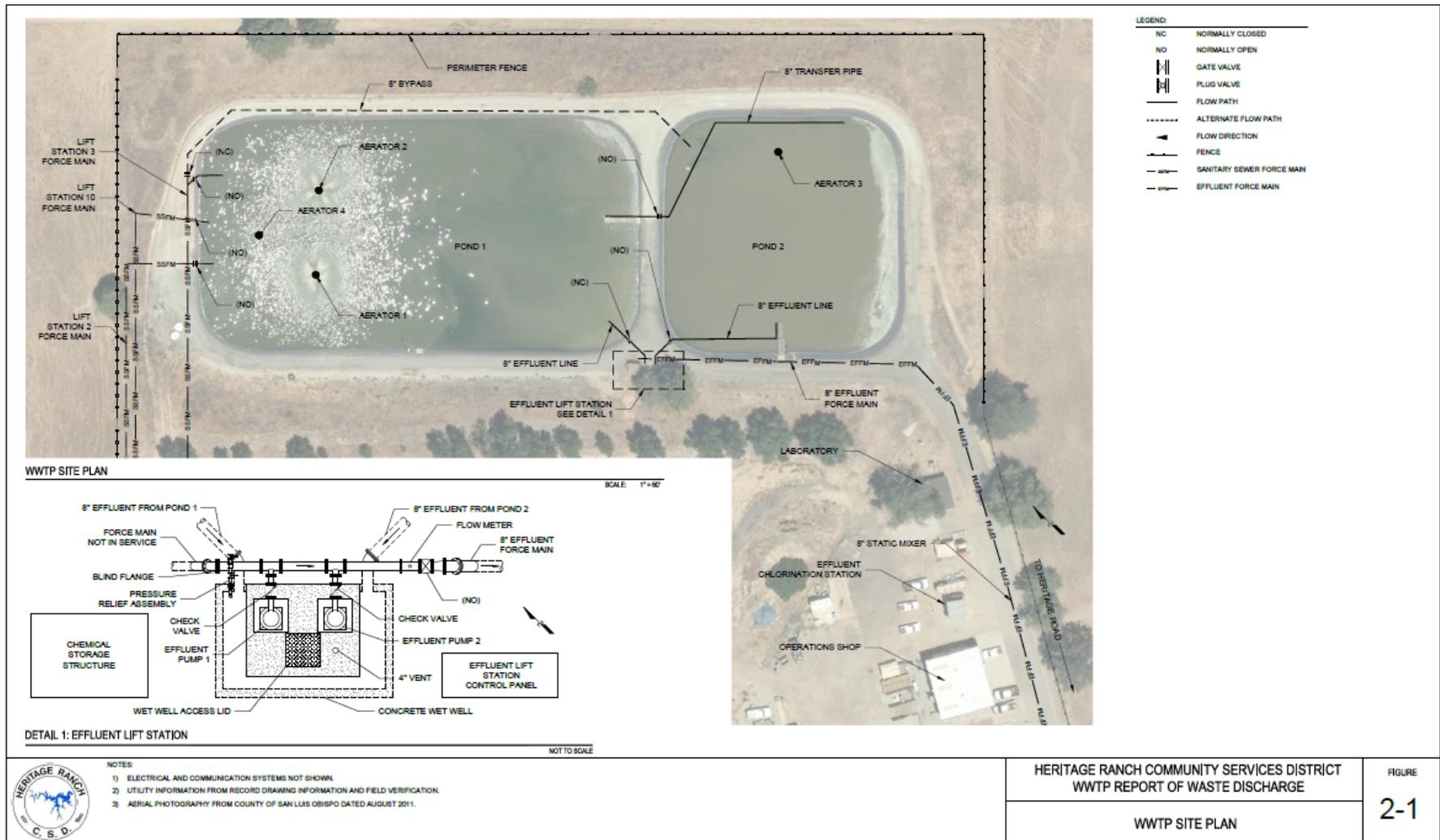
ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC

Flow Schematic 1



The Heritage Ranch CSD wastewater treatment process begins with influent from a residential community pumped via three main lift stations. The plant has a capacity of .400 MGD with current average influent of 0.18 MGD. Pond 1 is a combination aerated lagoon and facultative pond. Typically the BOD and suspended solids are reduced by 57% from influent. Pond 2 is a polishing pond with a one to two week detention time. Typically the BOD and suspended solids are reduced by 34% from influent in pond 2. Sodium hypochlorite is injected at the effluent pump station and pumped 3.5 miles in a six inch force main to the final treatment area. The free chlorine residual is maintained between 1 and 2 mg/l. The coliform organisms average less than 2 MPN. There is some biological process occurring in the force main, resulting in a 13% reduction in suspended solids and BOD. Chlorinated effluent can be directed to either the sand filters or first pond 3 then the underground collection system at the sand filters. Final discharge down an unnamed ephemeral drainage way occurs approximately 335 time per year with a flow of 0.18 MGD. The effluent is dechlorinated prior to discharge and travels down the ephemeral drainageway approximately 1.5 miles and then percolates upon meeting the Monterey geological formation which is know for its high permeability. The effluent can only flow to a surface water body during very heavy rainfall when there is a high volume of natural flow in the drainageway.

Effluent Schematic 1



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

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 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); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, 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); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Central Coast Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Central Coast Water Boards required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

4. The Central Coast Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Coast Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
5. Notice
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit 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, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J 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).)
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J 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).)

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

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

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

- B. Monitoring 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, subchapters N or O. 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 or O. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. 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 or O 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, subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)
- B.** Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
 - 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
 - 3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
 - 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
 - 5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
 - 6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
- C.** Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):
 - 1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
 - 2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or 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); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- 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 V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, V.B.5, and V.B.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
- 2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)
6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – V.B.1, V.B.2, or V.B.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B, 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).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board for reporting the results of monitoring, sludge use, or disposal practices. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined

in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J 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).)

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, subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Central Coast Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance 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 (combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events), type of sewer overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volumes untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the sewer overflow event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather. As of December 21, 2020 all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the initial recipient, as defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J, in compliance with this section and 40 C.F.R. part 3 (including in all cases, subpart D of part 3), section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Discharger may be required to electronically submit reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. 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).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

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

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

VIII. CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD STANDARD PROVISIONS (JANUARY 2013)

A. Central Coast Standard Provision – Prohibitions

1. Introduction of “incompatible wastes” to the treatment system is prohibited.
2. Discharge of high-level radiological waste and of radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents is prohibited.
3. Discharge of “toxic pollutants” in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is prohibited.
4. Discharge of sludge, sludge digester or thickener supernatant, and sludge drying bed leachate to drainageways, surface waters, or the ocean is prohibited.
5. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by and “indirect discharger” that:
 - a. Inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or,
 - b. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and,
 - c. Cause or “significantly contribute” to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.
6. Introduction of “pollutant free” wastewater to the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that threaten compliance with this order is prohibited.

B. Central Coast Standard Provision – Provisions

1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by California Water Code (CWC) 13050.
2. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes shall be adequately protected from inundation and washout as the result of a 100-year frequency flood.
3. Operation of collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.
4. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed in a manner approved by the Executive Officer.
5. Wastewater treatment plans shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.
6. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this order;
 - b. Obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - c. A change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and,
 - d. A substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.
7. Provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of the permit is found invalid, the remainder of the permit shall not be affected.
8. After notice and opportunity for hearing, this order may be modified or revoked and reissued for cause, including:
 - a. Promulgation of a new or revised effluent standard or limitation;
 - b. A material change in character, location, or volume of the discharge;
 - c. Access to new information that affects the germs of the permit, including applicable schedules;
 - d. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law; and,
 - e. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 C.F.R. part 122.
9. Safeguards shall be provided to ensure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards shall include preventative and contingency plans and may also include alternative power sources, stand-by generators, retention capacity, operative procedures, or other precautions. Preventative and contingency plans for controlling and minimizing the effect of accidental discharges shall:

- a. Identify possible situations that could cause “upset,” “overflow,” 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).
 - b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and describe procedures and steps to minimize or correct any adverse environmental impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit.
10. Physical Facilities shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and shall be capable of full compliance with this order when properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities shall be accessible during the wet-weather season.
11. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this order. Electrical and mechanical equipment shall be maintained in accordance with appropriate practices and standards, such as NFPA 70B, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance*; NFPA 70E, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace*; ANSI/NETA MTS *Standard for Maintenance: Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems*, or procedures established by insurance companies or industry resources.
12. If the discharger’s facilities are equipped with SCADA or other systems that implement wireless, remote operation, the discharger should implement appropriate safeguards against unauthorized access to the wireless systems. Standards such as NIST SP 800-53, *Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems*, can provide guidance.
13. Production and use of recycled water is subject to the approval of the Central Coast Board. Production and use of recycled water shall be in conformance with recycling criteria established in chapter 3, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations and chapter 7, division 7, of the California Water Code. An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations is required and a waiver or water 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.

C. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements

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

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

2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Public Health (DPH) for the 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.
3. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples shall be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples shall be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples shall be samples collected downstream of the last treatment unit and tributary flow and upstream of any mixing with receiving waters.
4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy.

D. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements

1. Reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall include at least the following information:
 - a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).
 - b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, grain size, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, evident life, etc.).
 - c. A description of the sampling procedures and preservation sequence used in the survey.
 - d. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis shall be conducted according to Central Coast Standard Provisions – C.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring III.B. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.
 - e. A brief discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion shall compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.
2. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall include a description of the reason, a description and schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.

3. The “Discharger” shall file a report of waste discharge at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.
4. Within 120 days after the discharger discovers, or is notified by the Central Coast Water Board, that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within four (4) years, the discharger shall file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall include:
 - a. the best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity; and,
 - b. a schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

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

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

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region
centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

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

Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA, Region 9
Attention: CWA Standards and Permits Office (WTR-5)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105

6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing “Discharger” and proposed “Discharger” containing specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action II.C.
7. Except for data determined to be confidential under CWA §308 (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records IV.C.

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:
 - a. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year.
 - b. A discussion of the previous year's compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharger into full compliance.
 - c. An evaluation of wastewater flows with projected flow rate increases over time and the estimated date when flows will reach facility capacity.
 - d. A discussion of operator certification and a list of current operating personnel and their grades of certification.
 - e. The date of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described in Provision B.9), the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility.
 - f. A discussion of the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and a summary of performance relative to Section C, General Monitoring Requirements.
 - g. If the facility treats industrial or domestic wastewater and there is no provision for periodic sludge monitoring in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report shall include a summary of sludge quantities, analyses of its chemical and moisture content, and its ultimate destination.
 - h. If appropriate, the report shall also evaluate the effectiveness of the local source control or pretreatment program using the State Water Resources Control Board's "Guidelines for Determining the Effectiveness of Local Pretreatment Program."

E. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Pretreatment Provisions

- a. 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 by the date specified therein or, if a new indirect discharger, upon commencement of discharge.

F. Central Coast Standard Provision – Enforcement

1. Any person failing to file a report of waste discharge or other report as required by this permit shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 per day.
2. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the "Discharger" shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this permit, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

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

1. A "composite sample" is a combination of no fewer than eight (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.

2. "Daily Maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable concentration or mass emission rate of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling. It is normally compared with results based on "composite samples" except for ammonia, total chlorine, phenolic compounds, and toxicity concentration. For all exceptions, comparisons will be made with results from a "grab sample".
3. "Discharger", as used herein, means, as appropriate: (1) the Discharger, (2) the local sewerage entity (when the collection system is not owned and operated by the Discharger), or (3) "indirect discharger" (where "Discharger" appears in the same paragraph as "indirect discharger", it refers to the discharger.)
4. "Duly Authorized Representative" is one where:
 - a. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in the signatory paragraph of Federal Standard Provision V.B.;
 - b. the authorization specifies either an individual or the occupant of a position having either responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the plant manager, or overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company; and,
 - c. the written authorization was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board.
5. A "grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during peak loading conditions, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with the daily maximum limits identified in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.2. and instantaneous maximum limits.
6. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 C.F.R. part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
7. "Incompatible wastes" are:
 - a. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
 - b. 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;
 - c. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works;
 - d. Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency; and,
 - e. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works or that raise influent temperatures above 40°C (104°F) unless the treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat.

8. "Indirect Discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants into a publicly owned treatment and disposal system.
9. "Log Mean" is the geometric mean. Used for determining compliance of fecal or total coliform populations, it is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Log Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n},$$

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

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

$$\text{mass emission rate (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times Q \times C; \text{ and,}$$

$$\text{mass emission rate (kg/day)} = 3.79 \times Q \times C,$$

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.

11. The "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," whether for a month, week, day, or six-month period, is a daily rate determined with the formulas in paragraph G.10, above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over the period.
12. "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate" is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.10, above, using the "six-month Median" effluent limit specified in the permit, and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over a 180-day period.
13. "Median" is the value below which half the samples (ranked progressively by increasing value) fall. It may be considered the middle value, or the average of two middle values.
14. "Monthly Average" (or "Weekly Average", as the case may be) is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations or of daily mass emission rates over the specified 30-day (or 7-day) period.

$$\text{Average} = (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) / n$$

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.

15. "Municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.
16. "Overflow" means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection and transport systems, including pumping facilities.
17. "Pollutant-free wastewater" means inflow and infiltration, stormwaters, and cooling waters and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.

18. "Primary Industry Category" means any industry category listed in 40 C.F.R. part 122, Appendix A.
19. "Removal Efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using "Monthly averages" of pollutant concentrations (C, in mg/l) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):
- $$C_{\text{Effluent}} \text{ Removal Efficiency (\%)} = 100 \times (1 - C_{\text{Effluent}} / C_{\text{Influent}})$$
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.
21. "Sludge" means the solids, residues, and precipitates separated from, or created in, wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system.
22. To "significantly contribute" to a permit violation means an "indirect discharger" must:
- Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the "Discharger" or by Federal, State, or Local law;
 - Discharge wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from its average discharge;
 - 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
 - Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with pollutants from other sources that increase the magnitude or duration of permit violations.
23. "Toxic Pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 C.F.R. part 122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to 24-hour reporting (Federal Standard Provisions V.E.).
24. "Zone of Initial Dilution" means the region surrounding or adjacent to the end of an outfall pipe or diffuser ports whose boundaries are defined through calculation of a plume model verified by the State Water Board.

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. Laboratory Certification. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (formerly California Department of Public Health), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- B. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Central Coast Water Board.
- C. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references.
 - 1. *A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
 - 2. *Water Measurement Manual*, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Recycling, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
 - 3. *Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22050. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
 - 4. *NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)
- D. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their

continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

- E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
- F. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. 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 listed by the California Toxics Rule shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (2005) (SIP).

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	INF-001	Influent wastewater, prior to discharge to Pond 1, and following all significant inputs to the collection system of untreated wastewater and inflow and infiltration.
001A	EFF-001	Location where a representative sample of final effluent to the unnamed drainage way can be collected, prior to contact with receiving water flow. Latitude: 35.73083° N Longitude: 120.83917° W
001B	LND-001B	Spray irrigation disposal area Latitude: 35.72528° N Longitude: 120.84° W
001C	LND-001C	Spray irrigation disposal area Latitude: 35.720830° N Longitude: 120.883060° W
001D	LND-001D	Spray irrigation reuse area Latitude: 35.717780° N Longitude: 120.863890° W
---	RSW-001	Approximately 50 feet upstream of Discharge Point 001A, when flow exists, within the unnamed drainage way.
---	RSW-002	Approximately 100 feet downstream of Discharge Point 001A, when flow exists, within the unnamed drainage way.
---	BIO-001	Biosolids at the last point in the biosolids handling process where representative samples of residual solids from the treatment process can be obtained.

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

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

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

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow	MGD	Measured	Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hr composite	2/Year
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Boron	mg/L	Grab	2/Year

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at 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 ^[1]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	mg/L	24-hr composite	Weekly
TSS	mg/L	24-hr composite	Weekly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Weekly
Chlorine, Total Residual	µg/L	Grab	Weekly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
pH	standard units	Grab	Monthly
Temperature	°F	Instantaneous	Monthly
Color	Color Units	Grab	Monthly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Monthly
Hardness, as CaCO ₃	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	2/Year

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Boron	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Un-ionized Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	Grab	2/Week
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 mL	Grab	2/Week
Aluminum	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	2/Year
Acute Toxicity ^[2]	% survival	Grab	1/Year
CTR Pollutants ^{[3][4]}	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term
Title 22 Pollutants ^{[5][6]}	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term

[1] Sampling shall be conducted in January and July for 2/Year monitoring

[2] Whole effluent toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in section V.A of this MRP.

[3] Those 126 pollutants with applicable water quality objectives established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) at 40 C.F.R. 131.38.

[4] Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP). The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix 4 of the SIP are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs which are below applicable water quality criteria of the CTR; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML.

[5] Analytical methods shall adhere to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) established by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), division 4, chapter 15, section 64432 (inorganics) and section 64445.1 (organics).

[6] The Title 22 pollutants are those pollutants for which the Department of Public Health has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) at Title 22, division 4, chapter 15, sections 64431 (inorganic chemicals) and 64444 (organic chemicals) of the CCR. Where these pollutants are included in other groups of pollutants (CTR Priority Pollutants), monitoring does not need to be duplicated.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

1. Acute Toxicity Monitoring Requirements - EFF-001
 - a. Bioassays shall be performed to evaluate the toxicity of the discharge in accordance with the following procedures unless otherwise specified by the Central Coast Water Board's Executive Officer or designee.
 - b. Acute toxicity testing shall be performed using USEPA Method 2001.0 (fathead minnow) in accordance with procedures described by *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition*, USEPA Office of Water, EPA-821-R-02-012 (2002) or the latest edition.

c. The test species given below shall be used to measure acute toxicity:

Species	Effect	Test Duration (days)	Reference
Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	Larval Survival and Growth	7	EPA/821-R-02-012 (Acute)

d. The presence of acute toxicity shall be determined as significantly reduced survival of test organisms at 100 percent effluent compared to a control using a statistical t-test. The Discharger shall include with the SMR the percent survival of the organisms for both the effluent and control, and the results of the t-test (“statistically different” or “not statistically different”).

B. Quality Assurance

1. The use of a dilution series for this Discharger is not applicable, because there is no dilution in the receiving water.
2. For the acute toxicity testing using a t-test, two dilutions shall be used, i.e., 100 percent effluent and a control (when a t-test is used instead of an LC50).
3. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with a referenced toxicant shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests also shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc.).
4. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the toxicity test references, then the permittee must resample and retest within 15 working days or as soon as possible. The retesting period begins when the Discharger collects the first sample required to complete the retest.
5. The reference toxicant and effluent tests must meet the upper and lower bounds on test sensitivity as determined by calculating the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) for each test result. The test sensitivity bound is specified for each test method in the respective methods manuals.

C. Accelerated Monitoring Requirements

1. When acute toxicity is detected in the effluent during regular toxicity monitoring, and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring to confirm the effluent toxicity.
2. The Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring frequency consisting of performing three toxicity tests in a six-week period following the first failed test results.

3. If implementation of the generic Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan indicates the source of the exceedance of the toxicity trigger (for instance, a temporary plant upset), then only one additional test is necessary. If exceedance of the toxicity trigger is detected in this test, the Discharger will continue with accelerated monitoring requirements or implement the Toxicity Identification and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations.
4. If none of the three tests indicated exceedance of the toxicity trigger, then the Discharger may return to the normal bioassay testing frequency.

D. Conducting Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations

1. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) shall be triggered if testing from the accelerated monitoring frequency indicates any of the following:
 - a. Two of the three accelerated toxicity tests are reported as failed tests meeting any of the conditions specified in Attachment E, Section V.C.
 - b. The TIE shall be initiated within 15 days following failure of the second accelerated monitoring test.
 - c. If a TIE is triggered prior to the completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TIE.
2. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the USEPA which include the following:
 - a. Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, (USEPA, 1992a);
 - b. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition (USEPA, 1991a);
 - c. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Sampling Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993a); and
 - d. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993b).
3. As part of the TIE investigation, the Discharger shall be required to implement its TRE work plan. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the toxicity is identified. A failure to conduct required toxicity tests or a TRE within a designated period shall result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. Recommended guidance in conducting a TRE include the following:
 - a. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, August 1999, EPA/833B-99/002; and

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

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall monitor at each of the land discharge and reuse locations (Discharge Points 001B, 001C, and 001D) as follows.
 - 1. The Discharger shall monitor daily application/discharge flows to each of the discharge and reuse locations.
 - 2. The Discharger shall conduct daily visual monitoring of the land discharge and reuse locations to evaluate compliance with the Land Discharger and Recycling Requirements contained within sections IV.B and IV.C of the Order. A daily log of the visual monitoring shall be maintained at the Facility and any incidences of non-compliance shall be reported along with the corrective actions taken within the applicable quarterly monitoring report.

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SEE SECTION VI ABOVE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. **Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002**
 - 1. The Discharger shall monitor the receiving water at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002 as follows

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements^[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
pH	standard units	Field Measurement	2/Year ^[2]
Temperature	°F	Field Measurement	2/Year ^[2]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Field Measurement	2/Year ^[2]
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
TDS	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Boron	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Un-ionized Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
Hardness, as CaCO ₃	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Methylene Blue Activated Substances	mg/L	Grab	2/Year ^[2]
CTR Pollutants ^{[3] [4] [5]}	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term ^[8]
Title 22 Pollutants ^{[3] [6] [7]}	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term ^[8]

- ^[1] If there is no surface water to sample at the monitoring location, then the monitoring requirement cannot be fulfilled and a statement to that effect shall be reported.
- ^[2] Semiannual monitoring events shall be conducted at the first opportunity where there is upstream flow between January 1 and June 30 and between July 1 and December 31.
- ^[3] Monitoring shall be performed at Monitoring Location RSW-001 only.
- ^[4] The 126 pollutants established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) at 40 C.F.R. 131.38.
- ^[5] Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Policy for Implementation of the SIP. The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the MLs presented in Appendix 4 of the SIP are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs which are below applicable water quality criteria of the CTR; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML.
- ^[6] Analytical methods shall adhere to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) established by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, division 4, chapter 15, section 64432 (inorganics) and section 64445.1 (organics).
- ^[7] The Title 22 Pollutants are those for which primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) have been established by the DDW and which are listed in Tables 64431-A and 64444-A of the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, division 4, chapter 15. Where these pollutants are included in other groups of pollutants (CTR Priority Pollutants), monitoring does not need to be duplicated. For parameters not included in the CTR, analytical methods shall adhere to the DLRs established by title 22 of the CCR, division 4, chapter 15, section 64432 and 64445.1.
- ^[8] Monitoring sample will be collected by the first day of the second month following the effective date of the permit, or at the first opportunity where there is upstream flow in the unnamed tributary.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Pond Freeboard

The Discharger shall record the available freeboard of Pond 1, Pond 2, and the effluent storage pond once per month and report these values with the monthly SMRs.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website <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.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using 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.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring & Sampling Data Included in this Report	SMR Submittal Frequencies	SMR Due Date
NPDES Monitoring Report – Monthly	MRP Sections III (Influent) and IV (Effluent)	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling (first report due Feb 1, 2017)
NPDES Monitoring Report – Semiannual	MRP Sections III (Influent), IV (Effluent) and VIII (Receiving Water)	Twice per year	1st half: March 1st (following January sampling) 2nd half: September 1st (following July sampling)
NPDES Monitoring Report – CTR	MRP Sections IV (Effluent) and VIII (Receiving Water)	Once per Permit	June 3, 2022 (or within 2 months of sample collection if sooner)
NPDES Summary Report	Attachment D, Standard Provision VIII.D.8	Annually	January 30 following calendar year of sampling
ROWD Application	Permit Renewal Application	Once per permit	June 3, 2022

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:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL, shall be reported as “Detected, but Not Quantified,” or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\pm a percentage of the reported

- value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.
- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. 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).
6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL), average weekly effluent limitation (AWEL), or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for 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:
- a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
7. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. The Discharger shall include electronic pdfs of all lab data sheets and chain of custodies for analytical data as attachments to the SMRs. Additionally, any calculations used to provide calculated values (e.g., removal efficiencies, coliform

medians, average monthly values, average weekly values, intake credits, etc.) shall be attached such that the data and/or assumptions used can be validated.

- c. 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.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

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.

D. Other Reports

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special monitoring, TREs, or other data or information that results from the Special Provisions, section VI.C, of the Order. The Discharger shall submit such report 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 II.B of this Order, the Central Coast Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Central Coast Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

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

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	3 401013001
Discharger	Heritage Ranch Community Services District
Name of Facility	Heritage Ranch Community Services District Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	4870 Heritage Road
	Paso Robles, CA 93446
	San Luis Obispo County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Scott Duffield, General Manager, (805) 227-6230
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Scott Duffield, General Manager, (805) 227-6230
Mailing Address	4870 Heritage Road, Paso Robles, CA 93446
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	POTW
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	B
Pretreatment Program	No
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	0.4 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	0.4 MGD
Watershed	Nacimiento Watershed
Receiving Water	Drainage way, tributary to the Nacimiento River
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water

- A.** Heritage Ranch Community Services District (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Heritage Ranch Community Services District Wastewater Treatment Plant (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.

- B.** The Facility discharges wastewater to an unnamed drainage way which is a tributary to the Nacimiento River, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R3-2011-0007 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0048941 adopted on May 5, 2011 and expired on June 1, 2016. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.
- C.** When applicable, state law requires dischargers to file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights and receive approval for any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that decreases the flow in any portion of a watercourse. The State Water Board retains separate jurisdictional authority to enforce any applicable requirements under Water Code section 1211. This is not an NPDES permit requirement.
- D.** The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on November 18, 2015.
- E.** Regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, Table 3 of this Order limits the duration of the discharge authorization. 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.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The Discharger owns and operates provides water treatment; water distribution; and wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to the Heritage Ranch Development, serving an estimated population of approximately 3,792. The treatment at the Facility consists of influent pump stations, two partially aerated lagoons (Pond 1) and (Pond 2), an effluent holding pond (Pond 3), hypochlorite injection, and three sand filters. The Facility has a design capacity of 0.4 MGD.

Wastewater enters the Facility via three discrete collection system force mains without screening or grit removal and flows into Pond 1. Pond 1 is a combination aerated lagoon and facultative pond with an approximate capacity of 2.7 million gallons and 1.25 acres of surface area. Pond 2 is a polishing pond with an estimated capacity of 1.5 million gallons and a surface area of 0.75 acres. Following the aerated lagoons, wastewater is chlorinated and pumped approximately three miles through a 6-inch force main to two mono-media sand filters in series. The Discharger maintains a 20-acre effluent storage lagoon where flow can be diverted prior to the sand filters.

Effluent from Pond 3 can bypass the sand filters if the quality is acceptable. Final treated effluent from the sand filters and/or Pond 3 is dechlorinated and discharged to an unnamed ephemeral drainageway that is a tributary to the Nacimiento River 4.2 miles downstream of the discharge point.

Chlorinated effluent is discharged either directly from the effluent holding pond to the under drain system of the sand filters (bypassing the sand filters is subject to requirements in Standard Provisions section I.G Bypass, Attachment D) or directed through the sand filters prior to discharge, depending on the quality of water in the effluent holding pond. The effluent

is dechlorinated prior to discharge within the under drain system of the sand filters. The dechlorinated effluent is discharged to an unnamed ephemeral drainage way, a tributary to the Nacimiento River.

The spray irrigation fields, located at the former percolation ponds location, are currently being developed by the District based on the report “Spray Irrigation Field Work Plan” by HRCSD dated October 16, 2014. Currently, all discharge is directed to the ephemeral drainageway, Discharge Location 001A.

In addition to the surface water discharge, the Discharger previously used percolation/evaporation ponds to dispose of approximately 18-21% of the overall effluent from the Facility. During the permitting effort for Order No. R3-2006-0012, the Central Coast Water Board determined that the shallow groundwater in the area of the Facility’s percolation/evaporation ponds is hydrologically connected to local surface water. Treated wastewater that does percolate travels along bedrock and flows laterally into the surface water. Although only a minimal amount of treated wastewater actually percolates to groundwater that percolation is essentially a discharge to surface water. Rather than imposing discharge limitations on that portion of treated wastewater flow routed to the percolation/evaporation ponds, the Central Coast Water Board followed the Discharger’s suggestion of prohibiting the discharge. The Discharger has acknowledged the existing possibility of a discharge to surface water via hydraulically connected groundwater. Thus, Order No. R3-2006-0012 prohibited the discharge of water by seepage from the percolation/evaporation ponds, and required the Discharger to install liners in the pond.

Since the adoption of Order No. R3-2006-0012, the Discharger has determined that it is not cost effective to line the evaporation/percolation ponds, and committed to no longer using the evaporation/percolation ponds.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Secondary treated effluent is discharged to an unnamed ephemeral drainage way at Discharge Point No. 001A (35° 43 51” N; 120° 50’ 21” W). The drainage way is tributary to the Nacimiento River, approximately 4.2 miles downstream from the discharge point. The point of discharge has low permeability. The discharge flows largely intact for approximately 1.5 miles in the unnamed ephemeral drainage way where it percolates upon meeting the Monterey geological formation with higher permeability. During wet weather periods, the discharge has the potential to flow through the unnamed drainage way and discharge to the Nacimiento River. No dilution has been granted for this discharge.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001A (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

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From 6/1/2011 – To 5/31/2016)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Flow	MGD	0.4	---	---	0.19	---	0.324
	mg/L	30	45	90	42.4	60	60

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From 6/1/2011 – To 5/31/2016)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	% Removal	≥85%	---	---	92.71 ^[1]	--	78.73 ^[1]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^[2]	mg/L	30	45	90	19.42	31.6	32.7
	% Removal	≥85%	---	---	93.93 ^[1]	--	90.24 ^[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20	8.5	8.5	8.5
Settleable Solids	mL/L	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.014
pH	standard units	6.5 – 8.3			6.51 – 8.3		
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	---	---	8.0	---	---	11
Chlorine, Total Residual	µg/L	---	---	^[3]	---	---	<10 ^[4]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.0	---	18.0	---	---	16.8
Aluminum	mg/L	1.0	---	---	---	---	0.12
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	---	---	^[5]	---	---	65 ^[5]
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	200 ^[6] / 400 ^[7]	---	---	---	---	1,600
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	---	23 ^[8]	2,400 ^[9]	---	50 ^[8]	1,600

^[1] The numbers represent the lowest reported values.

^[2] Applied as an instantaneous effluent limitation.

^[3] Non-detected by amperometric titration or an equally sensitive method.

^[4] This is the lowest MDL reported by the Discharger. All results were reported as not detected.

^[5] Survival of test organisms exposed to 100 percent effluent shall not be significantly reduced when compared, using a t-test to the survival of control organisms, as defined in section V of Attachment E to this Order. The lowest percent survival in the Effluent is shown,

^[6] Fecal coliform concentrations, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200 organisms/100 mL.

^[7] Fecal coliform concentrations shall not exceed 400 organisms/100 mL for more than 10 percent of the samples in a 30-day period.

^[8] This is a seven sample median.

^[9] Total coliform concentrations shall not exceed 2,400 organisms/100 mL at any time.

D. Compliance Summary

A summary of the violations that occurred during the term of Order No. R3-2011-0007 are included in the table below. In addition to the effluent violations listed below, the Discharger also violated monitoring requirements on November 30, 2014 by failing to take monthly oil and grease and hardness samples.

Table F-3. Compliance Summary

Date	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
September 20, 2011	Weekly Average	BOD ₅	47.2	45	mg/L
September 30, 2011	Monthly Average	BOD ₅	31.05	30	mg/L
December 21, 2011	Weekly Average	BOD ₅	60	45	mg/L
December 27, 2011	% Survival	Acute Toxicity	65	95	%
March 13, 2012	Weekly Average	BOD ₅	58.4	45	mg/L
March 31, 2012	Monthly Average	BOD ₅	42.4	30	mg/L
April 30, 2012	Monthly Average	BOD ₅	31.48	30	mg/L
July 24, 2012	Weekly Average	BOD ₅	46.75	45	mg/L
August 7, 2013	Daily Maximum	Nitrate, Total	11	8	mg/L
July 23, 2014	Seven Sample Median	Total Coliform	50	23	MPN/ 100 mL
July 29, 2014	Seven Sample Median	Total Coliform	50	23	MPN/ 100 mL
July 30, 2014	Seven Sample Median	Total Coliform	50	23	MPN/ 100 mL
August 5, 2014	Seven Sample Median	Total Coliform	30	23	MPN/ 100 mL

The Discharger has a good history of compliance and addressing discharge violations promptly when they have occurred. A unforeseen power failure caused the September 2011 violations. Other BOD violations occurred during the cleaning of sludge accumulations within the system. Total coliform violations in 2014 were not accompanied by fecal coliform violations, and residual chlorine was present.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger has not indicated that any changes to the Facility are anticipated during the term of the Order.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

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

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

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

1. Water Quality Control Plans. The Central Coast Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin* (hereinafter Basin Plan), the most recent version released in June 2011, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those

objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. The Basin Plan does not specifically identify beneficial uses for the unnamed drainage way, but does identify present and potential uses for the Nacimiento River, downstream of the reservoir, to which the unnamed drainage way, is tributary. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Thus, beneficial uses applicable to the unnamed drainage way are as follows:

Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Unnamed drainage way/Nacimiento River downstream of the reservoir	Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN); Agricultural Supply (AGR); Industrial Service Supply (IND); Ground Water Recharge (GWR); Water Contact Recreation (REC-1); Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2); Wildlife Habitat (WILD); Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD); Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM); Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR); Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN); Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE); and Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
--	Groundwater	Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN); Agricultural Supply (AGR); and Industrial Service Supply (IND)

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
3. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Central Coast Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

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 68-16 ("*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*"). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The 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 68-16.
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 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.
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, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

D. 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 2012 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 26, 2015. The Nacimiento River is not listed for any impairment and there are no effective TMDLs for the Nacimiento River.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

1. **Storm Water Management.** For the control of storm water discharged from the site of the wastewater treatment facilities, the Order requires the Discharger to seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the State Water Resource Control Board's Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*. At this time, the Facility is not required to enroll in the General Permit. If the Facility conditions change, the Central Coast Water Board may require the Discharger to seek coverage under the General Permit.
2. **Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ).** The General Permit, adopted on

May 2, 2006, is applicable to all “federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California.” The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger has obtained coverage under the General Permit.

3. **Recycled Water Policy.** The State Water Board’s Recycled Water Policy, which was adopted via Resolution No. 2009-0011, calls for the development of regional groundwater basin/sub-basin salt/nutrient management plans. Pursuant to the letter from statewide water and wastewater entities dated December 19, 2008 and attached to Resolution No. 2009-0011, the local water and wastewater entities, together with local salt/nutrient contributing stakeholders, will fund locally driven and controlled, collaborative processes open to all stakeholders that will prepare salt and nutrient management plans for each basin/sub-basin in California, including compliance with CEQA and participation by Central Coast Water Board staff. The policy was added to establish participation in development of a regional groundwater basin/sub-basin salt/nutrient management plan.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

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

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. **Discharge Prohibition III.A** (No discharge at a location or in a manner except as described by the Order). The limitations and conditions established by the Order are based on specific information provided by the Discharger and gained by the Regional Water Board through site visits, monitoring reports, and other information. Discharges to surface waters at locations not contemplated by this Order or discharges of a character not contemplated by this Order are therefore viewed as inconsistent with CWA section 402’s prohibition against discharges of pollutants except in compliance with the Act’s permit requirements, effluent limitations, and other enumerated provisions. This prohibition is retained from the previous permit.
2. **Discharge Prohibition III.B** (The discharge of any waste not specifically regulated by this Permit is 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 to the Regional Water Board during the process of permit reissuance.

3. **Discharge Prohibition III.C** (No discharge of wastewater by seepage or percolation through units of wastewater treatment.) As discussed in section II.A of this Fact Sheet, the Central Coast Water Board determined that wastewater percolate from the former evaporation ponds was hydraulically connected to surface waters, and thus constituted a discharge to surface waters. This permit does not regulate the discharge of wastewater to surface waters through discharges points other than Discharge Point No. 001A. This prohibition was modified from Order R3-2006-0012 to eliminate references to evaporation pond liner requirements because the percolation/evaporation ponds are out of service. This prohibition has been retained from Order. No. R3-2011-0007.
4. **Discharge Prohibition III.D** (Discharges of radioactive substances is prohibited). This prohibition is based on the water quality objective for radioactivity for surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply. This prohibition has been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.
5. **Discharge Prohibitions III.E and III.F** (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 I.G (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. 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.
6. **Discharge Prohibition III.G** (Creation of a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC, is prohibited.) The Basin Plan requires that the disposal of wastewater in ephemeral streams be accomplished in a manner that safeguards public health and prevents nuisance conditions. This prohibition has been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

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. section 133 as summarized below.

Table F-5. Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Maximum Daily
BOD ₅ ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
TSS ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
pH	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times		

^[1] The 30-day average percent removal for BOD₅ and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

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

Table F-6. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations, Discharge Point 001A		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
BOD ₅ ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	100	150	300
TSS ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	100	150	300
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20
	lbs/day ^[2]	33	---	67
Settleable Solids	ml/L	---	---	0.1
pH	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times		
^[1] The 30-day average percent removal for BOD ₅ and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.				
^[2] Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated using a design flow of 0.4 MGD.				

- a. **BOD₅ and TSS.** All technology-based effluent limitations are retained from the previous permit. Federal Regulations at 40 C.F.R. 133 establish the minimum weekly and monthly average level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for BOD₅ and TSS. A daily maximum effluent limitation for BOD₅ and TSS is also included in the Order to ensure that the treatment works are not organically overloaded and operate in accordance with design capabilities. The maximum daily limitation of 90 mg/L is retained from the previous Order. The Discharger has been able to meet this effluent limitation. The Central Coast Water Board has determined that the limitation remains appropriate and that it's removal would constitute backsliding, which is prohibited by CWA section 402(o)(1). In addition, 40 C.F.R. § 133.102, 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.
- b. **pH.** Federal Regulations, 40 C.F.R. part 133, establishes technology-based effluent limitations for pH. The secondary treatment standards require the pH of the effluent to be no lower than 6.0 and no greater than 9.0 standard units. This technology-based effluent limitation is not as stringent as the water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for pH as discussed in section IV.C.6 of this Fact Sheet, therefore, this Order establishes the more stringent WQBELs for pH.
- c. **Flow.** The Facility was designed to provide a secondary level of treatment for up to an average dry weather design flow of 0.4 MGD. Therefore, this Order contains an average monthly discharge flow effluent limit of 0.4 MGD.
- d. **Settleable Solids and Oil and Grease.** A daily maximum effluent limitation for settleable solids of 0.1 ml/L and monthly average and daily maximum effluent limitations for oil and grease of 10 mg/L and 20 mg/L, respectively, are retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007. The Discharger has demonstrated the ability to consistently comply with these effluent limitations. These limitations are typical standards of performance for secondary treatment facilities and remain applicable to the discharge.
- e. **TDS, Chloride, Sulfate, Boron, and Sodium.** Section VI.C.8 of this Order requires the Discharger to maintain a Salt and Nutrient Management Program to control levels of TDS, chloride, sulfate, and boron, and sodium (collectively referred to as

salts) in discharges from the Facility and attain applicable WQOs for salts in the Nacimiento River. The Discharger shall develop and implement a Nutrient Management Program as part of the Salt and Nutrient Management Program, as discussed in section VI.C.8 of this Order, based on the Recycled Water Policy discussed in section III.E.3 of this Fact Sheet.

- f. **Un-ionized Ammonia.** During the term of Order R3-2011-0007, effluent concentrations of un-ionized ammonia ranged from $0.05 \mu\text{g/L}$ to $0.95 \mu\text{g/L}</math>, with six out of nine samples exceeding the basin plan objective of $0.025 \text{ mg/L}</math> of un-ionized ammonia. In order to prevent the discharge from causing or contributing to an exceedance of the basin plan objective, this Order includes an effluent limitation for un-ionized ammonia at Discharge Point No. 001. This limitation reflects the WQO for ammonia established by section II.A.2 of the Basin Plan for all inland surface waters of the Region and is applied as an end-of-pipe maximum daily effluent limitation.$$

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) 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, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard.

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

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Beneficial uses described by the Basin Plan for the unnamed drainage to the Nacimiento River are presented in section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. Water quality criteria applicable to this receiving water are established by the CTR, the NTR, and by the Basin Plan.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 122.44(d) require effluent limitations to control all pollutants which are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard.

The SIP, statewide policy that became effective on May 22, 2000, establishes procedures to implement water quality criteria from the NTR and CTR and for priority, toxic pollutant objectives established in the Basin Plan. The implementation procedures of the SIP include methods to determine reasonable potential (for pollutants to cause or contribute to excursions above State water quality standards) and to establish numeric effluent limitations, if necessary, for those pollutants which show reasonable potential.

The SIP Section 1.3 requires the Regional Water Board to use all available, valid, relevant, and representative receiving water and effluent data and information to conduct a reasonable potential analysis. On December 15, 2015, the Discharger collected a single set of effluent data for the toxic pollutants with applicable water quality criteria established by the CTR, NTR, and Basin Plan. Additional data was available for copper, total dissolved solids, chloride, sulfate, boron, sodium, and un-ionized ammonia from monitoring conducted by the Discharger between July 2011 and December 2015. All available data was considered during the reasonable potential analysis.

Some freshwater water quality criteria for metals are hardness dependent; i.e., as hardness decreases, the toxicity of certain metals increases and the applicable water quality criteria become correspondingly more stringent. Since no background upstream receiving water hardness data, collected during the term of Order R3-2011-0007, was available, Central Coast Water Board staff used a hardness of 160 mg/L (as CaCO₃) which represented the lowest effluent hardness detected over the term of the Order No. R3-2006-0012 (160 mg/L was reported greater than 15 percent of the time).

To conduct the reasonable potential analysis, the Regional Water Board identified the maximum observed effluent (MEC) and background (B) concentrations for each priority, toxic pollutant from receiving water and effluent data provided by the Discharger and compared this data to the most stringent applicable water quality criterion (C) for each pollutant from the NTR, CTR, and the Basin Plan. Section 1.3 of the SIP establishes three triggers for a finding of reasonable potential.

- a. **Trigger 1.** If the MEC is greater than C, there is reasonable potential, and an effluent limitation is required.
- b. **Trigger 2.** If B is greater than C, and the pollutant is detected in effluent (MEC > ND), there is reasonable potential, and an effluent limitation is required.
- c. **Trigger 3.** After reviewing other available and relevant information, a permit writer may decide that a WQBEL is required. Such additional information may include, but is not limited to: the facility type, the discharge type, solids loading analyses, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic impact of the discharge, fish tissue residue data, water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water, CWA 303(d) listing for the pollutant, and the presence of endangered or threatened species or their critical habitat.

Based on analysis of effluent data, the Regional Water Board, using methods presented in the SIP, finds that the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to in-stream excursions above applicable water quality criteria for the priority toxic pollutants with the exception of copper.

The following table summarizes the RPA for each priority, toxic pollutant, or Title 22 pollutant for which data was available from July 2011 through December 15, 2015. No other pollutants with applicable, numeric water quality criteria from the NTR, CTR, and the Basin Plan were measured above detectable concentrations during the monitoring event.

Table F-7. Summary of RPA Results

Parameter	Units	N ⁽¹⁾	MEC ⁽²⁾	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Result ⁽³⁾
Antimony	µg/L	1	0.247	6	N/A	No
Arsenic	µg/L	1	0.459	10	N/A	No
Beryllium	µg/L	1	0.043	4	N/A	No
Cadmium	µg/L	1	0.033	3.6	N/A	No
Chromium (III)	µg/L	1	<0.028	300	N/A	No
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	1	0.502	11	N/A	No
Copper	µg/L	8	16.8	14	N/A	Yes
Lead	µg/L	1	0.285	5.8	N/A	No
Mercury	µg/L	1	0.0129	0.05	N/A	No
Nickel	µg/L	1	2.36	78	N/A	No
Selenium	µg/L	1	0.365	10	N/A	No
Silver	µg/L	1	<0.012	9.1	N/A	No
Thallium	µg/L	1	<0.014	1.7	N/A	No
Zinc	µg/L	1	14.3	180	N/A	No
Cyanide	µg/L	1	<2.3	5.2	N/A	No
Asbestos	Fibers/L	1	<0.000009	7,000,000	N/A	No
2,3,7,8 TCDD	µg/L	1	<4.82e-6	0.000000013	N/A	No
Acrolein	µg/L	1	15	320	N/A	No
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1	<3	0.06	N/A	No
Benzene	µg/L	1	<0.081	1	N/A	No
Bromoform	µg/L	1	<0.12	4.3	N/A	No
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	1	<0.069	0.25	N/A	No
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.05	70	N/A	No
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	1	0.172	0.40	N/A	No
Chloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.14	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	1	<0.79	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Chloroform	µg/L	1	3.12	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	1	<0.099	0.56	N/A	No
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.063	5	N/A	No
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.11	0.38	N/A	No
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.08	0.06	N/A	No
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	1	<0.052	0.52	N/A	No
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	1	<0.039	0.50	N/A	No
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	1	<0.041	300	N/A	No
Methyl Bromide	µg/L	1	<0.14	48	N/A	No
Methyl Chloride	µg/L	1	<0.13	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	1	<0.062	4.7	N/A	No
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.11	0.17	N/A	No
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.098	0.8	N/A	No
Toluene	µg/L	1	<0.055	150	N/A	No
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.075	10	N/A	No
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.041	200	N/A	No
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.12	0.6	N/A	No
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.06	2.7	N/A	No

Parameter	Units	N ^[1]	MEC ^[2]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Result ^[3]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	1	<0.098	0.5	N/A	No
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	1	<1	120	N/A	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.79	93	N/A	No
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	1	<0.76	540	N/A	No
4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	µg/L	1	<0.43	13	N/A	No
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1	<0.22	70	N/A	No
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	1	<1.1	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	1	<1.1	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	µg/L	1	<0.86	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.91	0.28	N/A	No
Phenol	µg/L	1	<0.88	21,000	N/A	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.9	2.1	N/A	No
Acenaphthene	µg/L	1	<0.5	1,200	N/A	No
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	1	<0.39	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Anthracene	µg/L	1	<0.43	9,600	N/A	No
Benzidine	µg/L	1	<1.8	0.0001	N/A	No
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	1	<0.43	0.0044	N/A	No
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	1	<0.1	0.0044	N/A	No
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	1	<0.37	0.0044	N/A	No
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	µg/L	1	<0.4	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	1	<0.5	0.0044	N/A	No
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	1	<0.56	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	1	<0.52	0.03	N/A	No
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	1	<0.53	1,400	N/A	No
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	1	<3	1.8	N/A	No
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	1	<0.62	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	<0.29	3,000	N/A	No
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	1	<0.63	1,700	N/A	No
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	1	<0.62	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Chrysene	µg/L	1	<0.51	0.0044	N/A	No
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	1	<0.37	0.0044	N/A	No
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.47	600	N/A	No
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.45	400	N/A	No
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.47	5	N/A	No
3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	1	<0.43	0.04	N/A	No
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	<0.34	23,000	N/A	No
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	<0.31	313,000	N/A	No
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	<0.35	2,700	N/A	No
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	1	<0.49	0.11	N/A	No
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	1	<0.55	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	<0.31	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1	<0.47	0.04	N/A	No
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1	<0.44	300	N/A	No

Parameter	Units	N ^[1]	MEC ^[2]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Result ^[3]
Fluorene	µg/L	1	<0.62	1,300	N/A	No
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	2	<0.47	0.00075	N/A	No
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1	<0.45	0.44	N/A	No
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	2	<0.24	50	N/A	No
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.43	1.9	N/A	No
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	1	<0.38	0.0044	N/A	No
Isophorone	µg/L	1	<0.41	8.4	N/A	No
Naphthalene	µg/L	1	<0.55	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.47	17	N/A	No
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	1	<0.47	0.00069	N/A	No
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	1	<0.53	0.01	N/A	No
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	1	<0.74	5	N/A	No
Phenanthrene	µg/L	1	<0.5	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Pyrene	µg/L	1	<0.46	960	N/A	No
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.068	5	N/A	No
Aldrin	µg/L	1	<0.0053	0.00013	N/A	No
alpha-BHC	µg/L	1	<0.0013	0.004	N/A	No
beta-BHC	µg/L	1	<4.5	0.01	N/A	No
gamma-BHC	µg/L	2	<0.0037	0.02	N/A	No
delta-BHC	µg/L	1	<0.0018	No Criteria	N/A	Uc
Chlordane	µg/L	1	<0.034	0.00057	N/A	No
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	1	<0.0013	0.00059	N/A	No
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	1	<0.0013	0.00059	N/A	No
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	1	<0.0041	0.00083	N/A	No
Dieldrin	µg/L	1	<0.0028	0.00014	N/A	No
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	1	<0.0021	0.06	N/A	No
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	1	<0.0021	0.06	N/A	No
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	1	<0.0012	110	N/A	No
Endrin	µg/L	1	<0.0043	0.04	N/A	No
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1	<0.0019	0.76	N/A	No
Heptachlor	µg/L	1	<0.0038	0.00021	N/A	No
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	1	<0.03	0.00010	N/A	No
PCBs sum	µg/L	7	<0.689	0.00017	N/A	No
Toxaphene	µg/L	1	<0.27	0.00020	N/A	No
Total Dissolved Solids	µg/L	9	590	200	N/A	Yes
Chloride	µg/L	9	120	20	N/A	Yes
Sulfate, Total (as SO4)	µg/L	9	82	50	N/A	Yes
Boron	µg/L	9	0.4	0.2	N/A	Yes
Sodium	µg/L	9	110	20	N/A	Yes
Methylene Blue Activated Substances	µg/L	N/A	N/A	200	N/A	N/A
Phthalate Esters	µg/L	N/A	N/A	0.002	N/A	N/A
Un-ionized Ammonia	µg/L	mg/L	0.95	0.025	N/A	Yes

N/A = Data was not available.

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

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

^[3] RPA Results:

= Yes, if MEC > WQO/WQC, or B > WQO/WQC and MEC is detected;

= No, if MEC and B are < WQO/WQC or all effluent data are undetected;

= Undetermined, if no criteria have been promulgated (Uc), or for lack of data (Ud).

4. WQBEL Calculations

The following example demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order for copper.

Final WQBELs for Copper have been determined using the methods described in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

Step 1: For each water quality criterion/objective, an effluent concentration allowance (ECA) is calculated from the following equation to account for dilution and background levels of each pollutant.

$ECA = C + D(C - B)$, where

C = the applicable water quality criterion (adjusted for receiving water hardness and expressed as total recoverable metal, if applicable).

D = the dilution credit (here D = 0, as the Central Coast Water Board has no information with which to justify credit for dilution).

B = the background concentration

As discussed above, for this Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

$ECA = C$

For copper the applicable water quality criteria are:

$ECA_{acute} = 21.80 \mu\text{g/L}$

$ECA_{chronic} = 13.94 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 2: For each ECA based on an aquatic life criterion, the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) is determined by multiplying the ECA times a factor (multiplier), which adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. When the data set contains less than 10 sample results, or 80 percent or more of the data are reported as nondetect (ND), the CV is set equal to 0.6. Derivation of the multipliers is presented in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times \text{Multiplier}_{acute}^{99}$

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times \text{Multiplier}_{chronic}^{99}$

For copper, the following data was used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

No. of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute 99}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic 99}
8	0.6	0.32	0.53

$$LTA_{acute} = 21.80 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.32 = 7.00 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 13.94 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.527 = 7.35 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 3: WQBELs, including an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) and a maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) are calculated using the most limiting (the lowest) LTA. The LTA is multiplied times a factor that accounts for averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the effluent limitations, and for the AMEL, the effluent monitoring frequency. Here, the sampling frequency is set equal to 4 (n = 4). The 99th percentile occurrence probability was used to determine the MDEL multiplier and a 95th percentile occurrence probability was used to determine the AMEL multiplier. Table 2 of the SIP presents the MDEL and AMEL multipliers as a function of the CV. When the data set contains less than 10 sample results, or when 80 percent or more of the data set is reported as non-detect (ND), the CV is set equal to 0.6. Otherwise, the CV is calculated as the standard deviation divided by the mean.

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as AMEL and MDEL. The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times AMEL_{multiplier\ 95}$$

$$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95th percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99th percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For copper, the following data was used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{AMEL 95}
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = 7.00 \times 1.55 = 10.9 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = 7.00 \times 3.11 = 21.8 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

Step 5: For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{\text{human health}}$

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}}$$

For copper:

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = 1,300 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 6: Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of the $\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL}}$ to the $\text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL}}$. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = AMEL_{\text{human health}} \times (\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL}} / \text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL}})$$

For copper, the following data were used to develop the $MDEL_{\text{human health}}$:

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	$\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL } 99}$	$\text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL } 95}$	Ratio
4	0.6	3.11	1.55	2.01

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = 1,300 \mu\text{g/L} \times 2.01 = 2,608 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the water-quality based effluent limit for the Order.

For copper the $AMEL_{\text{human health}}$ and $MDEL_{\text{human health}}$ were 1,300 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2,608 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Thus the aquatic life criteria-based effluent limitations were more stringent and were considered in the Order. The newly calculated aquatic life criteria-based effluent limitations were compared to the effluent limitations established for copper in Order No. R3-2011-0007 (average monthly effluent limitation of 9.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$; maximum daily effluent limitation of 18 $\mu\text{g/L}$). The effluent limitations in Order No. R3-2011-0007 were more stringent than the newly calculated effluent limitations.

Limitations in the previous permits were based on hardness of 130 mg/L. Recent monitoring data indicates the lowest measured hardness is 160 mg/L. The new information supports an exception to the anti-backsliding provisions, as the information was not available at the time of the previous permit issuance. This approach is consistent with other inland surface water NPDES permits within the Central Coast region (e.g., City of Paso Robles R3-2011-0002 total dissolved solids). Therefore, the proposed Order implements the aquatic life criteria-based copper effluent limitations, as calculated based on recent monitoring data since 2011, of 11 mg/L AMEL and 22 mg/L MDEL.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

WET limitations protect receiving water from the aggregated toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests – acute and chronic. An acute 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 Basin Plan requires that all waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses

in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. Survival of aquatic organisms in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge or other controllable water quality conditions shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge or for another control water.

The previous order established accelerated monitoring triggers for acute whole effluent toxicity (WET). The accelerated monitoring trigger for acute toxicity was determined as a significantly reduced survival of test organisms at 100 percent effluent compared to a control using a statistical t-test.

The Discharger is required to maintain a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan, which describes the steps that the Discharger intends to follow in the event that the acute toxicity limitation is exceeded. When monitoring measures WET in the effluent above the limitation established by the Order, the Discharger must resample, if the discharge is continuing, and retest. The Central Coast Water Board's Executive Officer will then determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a TRE or to implement other measures

6. Basin Plan

a. Bacteria.

- i. **Fecal Coliform.** The Basin Plan establishes a water quality objectives, for the protection of surface waters with the designated beneficial use of Water Contact Recreation (REC 1), of a log-mean for any 30-day period of 200 organisms/100 ml, and that no more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400 organisms/100 ml. Because fecal coliform is a pollutant of concern for treated municipal wastewater, these water quality objectives have been added to Order.
- ii. **Total Coliform.** The Central Coast Water Board established effluent limitations in Order No. R3-2006-0012 for total coliform to ensure adequate disinfection is provided at the Facility as to protect beneficial uses. Effluent limitations for total coliform included: the median number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed 23 organisms/100 mL, as determined from the last seven days for which analyses have been completed; and the maximum number of total coliform organisms shall not exceed 2,400 organisms/100 ml at any time. These effluent limitations have been carried over from the previous Order.

- b. **Chlorine, Total Residual.** Order No. R3-2006-0012 established an effluent limitation for chlorine of non-detect. The Central Coast Water Board views chlorinated discharges as having the potential to contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective. The U.S. EPA developed National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria for chlorine for the protection of freshwater aquatic life. The recommended 4-day average (chronic) and 1-hour average (acute) criteria for chlorine residual are 11 µg/L and 19 µg/L, respectively. These criteria are protective of the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective and are from U.S. EPA's National Recommended Water Quality Criteria for Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection. The *U.S. EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD)* recommends that where calculated WQBELs are below detection limits, the calculated WQBELs be specified as the permit limitation. As these limitations are below analytical detection levels, compliance with the chlorine limitations is determined as described in the MRP section I.F. Mass limitations are not included as the effluent limitations because historically, the

effluent concentrations, have been below detection limits. In such cases mass discharged cannot be accurately calculated. The proposed Order carries forward the existing Order's total residual chlorine effluent limitations.

- c. **Nitrate.** The Basin Plan establishes a narrative water quality objective for biostimulatory substances, which states,

“Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”

Nitrogen may exist in a number of oxidation states within municipal wastewater, including nitrate. Nitrate is a common pollutant in effluent from wastewater treatment facilities, that when not properly controlled may lead to excessive biostimulatory growth, negatively impacting the receiving water. Central Coast Water Board established a numeric effluent limitation for nitrate in Order Nos. 01-006, R3-2006-0012, and R3-2011-007 of 8 mg/L to meet this narrative standard. Based on recently adopted Central Coast inland surface water NPDES permits, and consistent with the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate, the proposed permit changes the numeric effluent limit to 10 mg/L nitrate (as N). This limit will provide an equivalent level of protection of the beneficial use and would not result in additional degradation of the receiving water.

- d. **pH.** The Basin Plan establishes a water quality objective for pH of between 6.5 to 8.3 standard units for the protection of receiving waters with the beneficial use of Municipal and Domestic Supply, and Water Contact Recreation. Order No. R3-2011-0007 implemented this water quality objective as an effluent limitation. The effluent limitation for pH has been carried over from the previous Order.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

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. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with the exception of copper and nitrate. The change in these effluent limitations are consistent with the exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions and based on new information that was unavailable at the time of the previous Order's adoption.

2. Antidegradation Policies

The Discharger has requested the Central Coast Water Board authorize the discharge of disinfected secondary treated effluent to land for disposal. The Discharger has identified disposal sites, as summarized in section II.A of this Fact Sheet. The Central Coast Water Board has included land disposal requirements in the Tentative Order on a conditional basis. As part of the conditional basis, the Discharger shall demonstrate to the Executive Officer that the land disposal sites will be constructed and managed in a manner so as to not degrade groundwater quality or result in a discharge to surface waters. In addition, monitoring of groundwater shall be required to determine impacts, if any, to the groundwater.

Further, the use of land disposal sites for a portion of the Discharger's effluent will decrease the total effluent and pollutant load discharged to the surface water. As such,

the Central Coast Water Board finds that land discharges, as described in this Fact Sheet, and in compliance with the terms of the tentative Order will not result in the degradation of water quality.

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

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

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

4. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

- a. The following effluent limitations are applicable to the discharge of disinfected secondary treated wastewater from the Facility at Discharge Point No. 001.

Table F-8. Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Flow	MGD	0.40	---	---
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
TSS ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
pH ^[2]	standard units	6.5 – 8.3 at all times		
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	---	---	10
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20
Chlorine, Total Residual	µg/L	--	---	ND ^[3]
Settleable Solids	mL/L	---	---	0.1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	11	---	22
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[4]		
Un-ionized Ammonia	mg/L	0.025	---	---

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

^[2] Applied as an instantaneous effluent limitation.

^[3] If total residual chlorine is not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits and the lowest practical quantitation limit is below the effluent limitation, it will be considered in compliance with effluent that limitation, provided that analyses are conducted using the amperometric titration or an equally sensitive method.

^[4] As specified in section V.A.6.a of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E)

- b. Dry Weather Flow:** Effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 0.4 MGD.
- c. Bacteria.**
 - i. Fecal Coliform:**
 - (a) Fecal coliform concentrations shall not exceed a log mean of 200 organisms/100 mL for any 30-day period (based on a minimum of 5 samples); and
 - (b) Fecal coliform concentrations shall not exceed 400 organisms/100 mL more than 10 percent of the time in a 30-day period.
 - ii. Total Coliform:**
 - (a) Total coliform concentrations shall not exceed a median of 23 organisms/100 mL, based on the results of the last 7 days of sampling results for which analyses have been completed.
 - (b) Total coliform concentrations shall not exceed 2,400 organisms/100 mL at any time.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications

The Discharger has requested authorization for land disposal of undisinfected secondary treated effluent, as described in section II.A f this Fact Sheet. The Order establishes conditional authorization for land disposal of effluent at the land disposal sites identified in Attachment B.

- 1. Scope and Authority.** CCR Title 27 conditionally exempts certain activities from its provisions. Several exemptions are relevant to the discharge of wastewater to land, and the operation of treatment and/or storage ponds, associated with the Facility only if: 1) the discharge is regulated by WDR's; 2) any groundwater degradation complies with the Basin Plan and Resolution No. 68-16 (Antidegradation Policy); and 3) it does not need to be managed as hazardous waste.

The conditional land disposal requirements contained within the tentative Order are expected to result in a discharge that meets the exemptions from CCR Title 27.

- 2. Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Objectives.** The Land Discharge Specifications are necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the groundwater. The Basin Plan establishes the following beneficial uses for groundwater in the area of the discharge:
 - a.** Agricultural water supply;
 - b.** Municipal and domestic water supply; and
 - c.** Industrial supply.
- 3. Land Disposal Effluent Limitations**
 - a. Technology-based Treatment Effluent Limitations.** The U.S. EPA guidelines for secondary treatment do not apply to land disposal cases. However, the Basin Plan

states that municipal treatment facilities must provide effective solids removal and some soluble organics removal for the reduction of nuisance in wastewater effluent irrigation/disposal operations. The Discharger's proposal for land disposal and reuse at agronomic rates via spray irrigation has specified the use of undisinfected secondary treated effluent even though the effluent will be disinfected to varying degrees based on contact time within the forcemain downstream of the effluent pump station and chlorine injection point. The Discharger has demonstrated the ability to consistently treat effluent to secondary treatment standards for surface water disposal and will continue to treat the majority of the effluent for surface water disposal. Subsequently, the Central Coast Water Board has determined that establishing additional secondary treatment standards and monitoring requirements for land discharges and reuse are not warranted.

Because the design specifics for the land disposal system are unknown at the time of the drafting of this Order, a maximum flow rate to land cannot be accurately determined. The Central Coast Water Board expects that the Land Discharge and Recycling Requirements contained within section IV.B of the Order will appropriately limit discharge volume of effluent for land disposal based on the design criteria of the disposal system. Thus, a numeric flow limitation has not been applied to discharges to land.

- b. Water Quality-based Treatment Effluent Limitations.** Numeric water quality criteria are specified for groundwater designated for agricultural water supply and municipal and domestic water supply. Effluent data was compared to CCR Title 22, chapter 15, § 64444 and § 64431 (Maximum Contaminant Levels [MCL's] for domestic water quality criteria for organic and inorganic chemicals), and Tables 3-3 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (water quality objectives for agriculture). Effluent data did not result in any exceedances of applicable numeric groundwater objectives. The land disposal of effluent from the Facility does not have reasonable potential to exceed applicable CCR Title 22 criteria, thus numeric land disposal effluent limitations for applicable CCR Title 22 criteria have not been established. See Table F-7 of this Fact Sheet for a comparison of effluent data to criteria.

The Facility is not located within a defined groundwater basin and the subsurface geology in the area of the unnamed ephemeral drainage discharge point and proposed land discharge locations is characteristic of bedrock without any producible groundwater. In addition, the Discharger's proposal and Order requirements for land discharges or reuse via spray irrigation are based on the application of effluent at agronomic rates such that significant percolation of applied effluent will not be likely to occur. Subsequently, the Order does not include specific groundwater quality objectives or groundwater monitoring. However, the Order does include general narrative objectives for groundwater that are consistent with the Basin Plan and other permits.

4. Land Discharge Specifications

- a. Land Discharge Specification IV.B (conditional land disposal).** The requirements for conditional land disposal have been established to ensure the land disposal sites requested by the Discharger are designed and managed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of this Order, ensure that land applied effluent will not be hydraulically connected to surface waters, and will not degrade groundwater quality.

- b. Land Discharge Specifications IV.B.1.a and b (agronomic rate application).** The requirements for land application at agronomic rates have been established to minimize the potential for the degradation of groundwater from nutrients.
- c. Land Discharge Specification IV.B.1.c (prohibition to discharge hazardous wastes).** Hazardous waste compounds are not usually associated with domestic wastewater and when present are reduced in the discharge to inconsequential concentrations through treatment or dilution. However, it is inappropriate to allow degradation of groundwater with such constituents, and therefore, this Order contains a prohibition to discharge waste classified as “hazardous” under CCR Title 23, chapter 15, § 2521.
- d. Land Discharge Specifications IV.B.1.d and e (prohibition to irrigate during periods of significant precipitation).** These prohibitions have been established in the Order to minimize the potential for the creation of nuisance conditions from the ponding or surface runoff of secondary treated effluent.
- e. Land Discharge Specifications IV.B.1.g and h (irrigation setbacks and public contact).** Land application setbacks and requirements to prevent public contact with the land application of secondary effluent have been established based on the minimum requirements of CCR Title 22, chapter 3, § 60310 for the protection of human health.

G. Recycling Specifications

The Discharger has requested authorization to land apply undisinfected secondary effluent to a portion of the Nacimiento Research Facility, as discussed in section II.A of this Fact Sheet. CCR Title 22, article 3, § 60304 establishes requirements for recycled water based on intended use. Requirements for recycled wastewater used for the surface irrigation of fodder, fiber crops, and pasture for animals not producing milk for human consumption consists of a minimum treatment of undisinfected secondary recycled water. The proposed discharges to land meet the minimum requirements established in CCR Title 22. The Recycling Specifications contained within the Order were taken directly from the CCR Title 22 Water Recycling Criteria.

This permit conditionally authorizes the discharge of undisinfected secondary treated effluent to land under sections IV.B and IV.C of the Order as land discharges and recycling/reuse, respectively. Requirements for land discharges are described in section IV.F of this Fact Sheet and are also applicable to the proposed reuse via irrigation of the horse pasture.

H. Salt and Nutrient Management Program

Salt and Nutrient Management Program requirements have been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007 and are similar to the requirements established in other permits in the Central Coast Region which irrigate with or land apply secondary treated effluent.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This Order considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge on the receiving water. Specific water quality objectives established by the Basin Plan to meet this goal for all inland surface waters are retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.

1. Salinity

The salinity objectives for the Nacimiento River contained within Table 6 of the Order were retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007 and are excerpted from Table 3-7 of the Basin Plan. Chapter 3, Section II.A.3 of the Basin Plan states:

It must be recognized that the median values indicated in Table 3-7 are values representing gross areas of a water body. Specific water quality objectives for a particular area may not be directly related to the objectives indicated. Therefore, application of these objectives must be based upon consideration of the surface and groundwater quality naturally present; i.e., waste discharge requirements must be tempered by consideration of beneficial uses within the immediate influence of the discharge, the existing quality of receiving waters, and water quality objectives. Consideration of beneficial uses includes: (1) a specific enumeration of all beneficial uses potentially to be affected by the waste discharge, (2) a determination of the relative importance of competing beneficial uses, and (3) impact of the discharge on existing beneficial uses. The Regional Board will make a judgement as to the priority of dominant use and minimize the impact on competing uses while not allowing the discharge to violate receiving water quality objectives.

Chapter 3, Section II of the Basin Plan also states:

Controllable water quality shall conform to the water quality objectives contained herein. When other conditions cause degradation of water quality beyond the levels or limits established as water quality objectives, controllable conditions shall not cause further degradation of water quality.

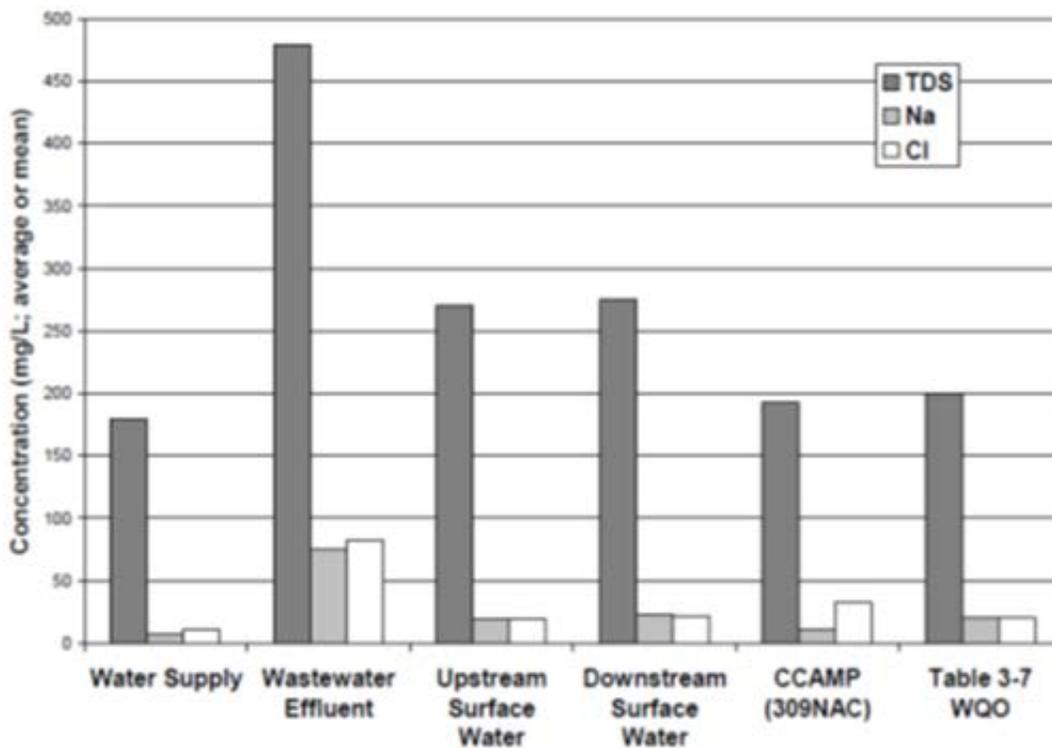
Controllable water quality conditions are those actions or circumstances resulting from man's activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State and that may be reasonably controlled.

Although a detailed analysis of the effects of the discharge on salinity within the Nacimiento River has not been conducted, available information and data indicate the discharge is not likely to cause or significantly contribute to a measureable exceedance of the water quality objectives within Table 6 (Basin Plan Table 3-7) given the following:

- a. The discharge is to an ephemeral unnamed drainage tributary to the Nacimiento River. The confluence of the unnamed drainage with the River is approximately 4.2 miles downstream from the discharge point. The unnamed drainage typically runs dry approximately 1.5 miles downstream of the discharge point during most of the year and the effluent never reaches the Nacimiento River. During the wet season, when the unnamed drainage flows to the Nacimiento River, effluent is likely diluted with stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge (gaining stream).
- b. Upstream and downstream receiving water monitoring (where available due to flow conditions) does not show significant increases in total dissolved solids (TDS), sodium (Na), and chloride (Cl) downstream of the discharge point. In addition, the upstream and downstream concentrations of these constituents are within the range of the water quality objectives.
- c. Surface water quality data collected from the Nacimiento River at Highway 101 (downstream of the confluence with the unnamed ephemeral drainage) by the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) does not indicate the Nacimiento River is impacted with TDS, Na, and Cl based on the Basin Plan objectives.

- d. The municipal water supply for the Facility is of a high quality with regard to TDS, Na, and Cl. Subsequently, the resultant effluent concentrations are relatively lower than that observed for other municipalities with lesser water supply quality (like the City of Paso Robles) and that necessitate the use of water softeners which lead to higher salt loading within the effluent waste stream.
- e. There are no known beneficial use receptors (potable or irrigation water supply wells or surface water diversions) between the point of discharge and the unnamed drainage confluence with the Nacimiento River. The unnamed drainage flows through a steep chaparral canyon and the California Army National Guard Camp Roberts training facility before reaching the Nacimiento River.
- f. The Order allows for, and the Discharger intends to develop land discharge and reuse disposal alternatives that will reduce the seasonal discharge of effluent to the unnamed ephemeral drainage.

The following figure is retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007 and compares TDS, Na, and Cl data for the Discharger's water supply and wastewater effluent with upstream and downstream surface water in the vicinity of the discharge, CCAMP monitoring data for the Nacimiento River just upstream of its confluence with the Salinas River, and the Table 3-7 surface water quality objectives (WQO) for the Nacimiento River.



The Order requires the Discharger to either develop a facility-specific salinity management plan to track and reduce salinity via reasonable controls such as outreach and potential ordinances restricting the use of water softeners, or to participate in the development and implementation of a regional salt and nutrient management plan. Additional controls such as alternative water supplies or effluent treatment to reduce salinity constituents would not be cost effective or reasonable given the water supply and effluent quality are already relatively low by comparison with other municipalities and the

discharge does not appear to be causing or significantly contributing to exceedances of the salinity water quality objectives within the Nacimiento River.

B. Groundwater

General water quality objectives for groundwater established by the Basin Plan were added to the Order based on the proposed land discharge and recycling disposal alternatives conditionally approved within the Order. These were included in the Order even though the discharge locations are not located over any known groundwater basins or producible groundwater and given the required application of effluent at agronomic rates is not likely to result in significant percolation of applied effluent.

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

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 Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

The Order may be modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 C.F.R. 122 and 124, to include appropriate conditions or limits based on newly available information, or to implement any new State water quality objectives that are approved by the 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.

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 State Implementation Policy (SIP) water quality objective.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

The Order retains the requirement to conduct accelerated whole effluent toxicity monitoring upon the detection of toxicity in the effluent and requires the Discharger to perform a TRE upon the determination of continued toxicity within the effluent.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Salt and Nutrient Management Program

The requirements for the Discharger to develop and implement a Salt and Nutrient Management Program are based on the Recycled Water Policy and are retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

- a. Provision V.C.4.a requires the Discharger to comply with standard NPDES permit provisions based on Federal and State regulations. This requirement has been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.
- b. Provision V.C.4.b is required to ensure the potential for spills at the Facility is minimized. This requirement has been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.
- c. Provision V.C.4.c was established for the protection of human health and is retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.
- d. Provision V.C.4.d was established to minimize occurrences of nuisance conditions, consistent with the requirements of the Basin Plan, and has been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.

5. Other Special Provisions

- a. **Discharges of Storm Water.** Discharges of storm water from POTWs with a design capacity greater than 1.0 MGD are applicable for coverage under General State Water Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Dischargers of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities.*
- b. **Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ).** The Order requires coverage by and compliance with applicable provisions of General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ). This General Permit, adopted on May 2, 2006, is applicable to all “federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California.” The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows.

6. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. 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. Water Code 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.

A. Influent Monitoring

In addition to influent flow monitoring, monitoring for BOD₅ and TSS is required to determine compliance with the Order’s percent removal requirement for these pollutants. Influent monitoring requirements have been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007, including the

addition of total nitrogen to help determine the level of nitrogen loading to the Facility and removal within the treatment system, and the addition of total dissolved solids, sodium, chloride, sulfate, and boron to evaluate domestic contributions of these parameters and aid in the development and implementation of a salt and nutrient management plan.

Flow monitoring is conducted via a flow totalizer downstream of the Pond 2 effluent pump station and closely approximates influent and effluent flows given the effluent pump station operation is governed by influent flow conditions to the Facility. Discrete influent and effluent flow monitoring is currently infeasible given three separate collection system force mains discharge to Pond 1. The Discharger is considering future upgrades to the Facility that would include a headworks facility for influent flow monitoring and pretreatment.

B. Effluent Monitoring

Effluent monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations and evaluate compliance with applicable water quality objectives and criteria. Effluent monitoring requirements have been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007 for Discharge Point 001A.

Additionally, as mentioned in a footnote in Table E-3, sampling shall be conducted in January and July for those parameters with 2/Year monitoring.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations protect receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. Acute toxicity testing measures mortality in 100 percent effluent over a short test period and chronic toxicity testing is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and/or growth. As discussed in section IV.C.5 of this Fact Sheet, acute toxicity monitoring has been retained from the existing order.

D. Land Discharge Monitoring and Recycling Monitoring

Land Discharge Monitoring and Recycling Monitoring requirements are retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007 and are necessary to evaluate compliance with requirements contained in sections IV.B and IV.C of the Order.

E. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Surface water receiving water requirements are necessary to evaluation compliance with water quality objectives and the protection of beneficial uses. Surface water monitoring requirements have been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007 for Discharge Point 001A.

2. Groundwater

Consistent with Order No. R3-2011-0007, groundwater monitoring requirements are not included in this Order.

F. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Land Discharge Monitoring.

The Order includes daily flow and visual monitoring of the land discharge and reuse locations to evaluate compliance with the Land Discharger and Recycling Requirements contained within Sections IV.B and IV.C of the Order.

2. Pond Freeboard

Pond freeboard monitoring requirements have been retained from Order No. R3-2011-0007.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Central Coast Water Board considered the issuance of WDRs that serve as an NPDES permit Heritage Ranch Services District Wastewater Treatment Plant. 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.

A. 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 publication in the San Luis Obispo Tribune on July 21, 2017 and posting at the Facility and CSD offices.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Central Coast Water Board's web site at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/>

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either by email to centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov or in person or by mail to the Executive Officer at the Central Coast Water Board at the address below.

Central Coast Water Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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 July 21, 2017. One comment letter was received from the Discharger. The following discussion summarizes and addresses the Discharger comments:

1. The draft Order that was initially circulated contained the use of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) for toxicity evaluation. The Discharger requested, that until such time as the TST becomes an approved method under 40 CFR Part 136 and/or the State Board adopts an updated toxicity policy, the existing Order's toxicity provisions be carried forward. The proposed Order has been updated with the existing Order's toxicity provisions (Section V.A.6.a of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).
2. Discharger requested Table 4 be revised to include the daily dry weather flow limitation as a line item below the table. Staff has made the formatting change.
3. The Discharger commented on a consistency issue between un-ionized ammonia effluent limitations in Tables 4 and Fact Sheet page F-8. Staff has corrected the un-ionized ammonia limit to be consistent between the table and Fact Sheet (i.e., 0.025 mg/L as average monthly effluent limit).
4. The draft Order (Table E3) had increased nitrate effluent monitoring to quarterly from semiannual monitoring. According to the draft Order's Fact Sheet, the change had been proposed as a result of "Discharger request" and a single violation in August 2013. The

Discharger has commented that they made no request to increase sampling, and Water Board staff could not find such request in the renewal application or other communications. As such, Water Board staff has kept the existing requirement for semiannual effluent monitoring for nitrate in the proposed Order. Water Board staff has also reminded the Discharger, during a recent in-person meeting, of standard provisions requiring an increase in sampling frequency should monitoring results indicate a problem with permitted effluent limitations.

5. Discharger requested nitrate effluent limitation be revised to 10 mg/L to be consistent with recently adopted Central Coast inland surface water NPDES permits and the maximum contaminant level for nitrate in drinking water. The previous nitrate effluent limitation (8 mg/L as N) was intended to meet the narrative standard regarding excessive biostimulatory growth. Water Board staff finds the use of 10 mg/L effluent limitation to be regionally consistent, will provide an equivalent level of protection of the beneficial use, and will not result in additional degradation of the receiving water.
6. Copper effluent limitations in the previous Order was based on hardness of 130 mg/L. Recent monitoring data indicates the lowest measured hardness is 160 mg/L. The new information supports an exception to the anti-backsliding provisions, as the information was not available at the time of the previous permit issuance. This approach is consistent with other inland surface water NPDES permits within the Central Coast region (e.g., City of Paso Robles R3-2011-0002 total dissolved solids). Therefore, the proposed Order implements the aquatic life criteria-based copper effluent limitations, as calculated based on recent monitoring data since 2011, of 11 mg/L AMEL and 22 mg/L MDEL.
7. Discharger conducted an analysis of source water contributions to effluent copper concentrations. Based on this analysis, provided at Attachment B to the Discharger comment letter, Water Board staff has determined the calculation of intake credits based on the State Implementation Plan (SIP) is appropriate. Water Board staff will work with Discharger to implement the SIP calculations.
8. The Discharger acknowledges some difficulty in meeting the new un-ionized ammonia effluent limitation using their existing infrastructure and operations, especially in light of maintaining compliance with the existing nitrate effluent limitations. Additionally, the Discharger is planning on operational changes to address copper leaching (via pH adjustments in source water) from the community water service area. The Discharger will need additional time to comply with the new limitations. The comment letter dated July 21, 2017 requests a Time Schedule Order (TSO) to achieve compliance with the copper and un-ionized ammonia effluent limitations contained in the proposed Order. Water Board Staff supports the request and will work with Discharger to finalize a TSO, based on the information provided in Attachment A to the Discharger's comment letter.

C. 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: September 21-22, 2017
Time: 8 am – 5pm
Location: Santa Barbara County Offices
Planning and Development Hearing Room, 1st floor 105
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Central Coast Water Board offered to hear testimony, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing. No speaker requests were received and the Order was adopted on consent.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be received by the State Water Board at the following address within 30 calendar days of the Regional Water Board's action:

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

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The 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 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Coast Water Board by calling (805) 549-3147.

F. Register of Interested Persons

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

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Katie DiSimone at (805) 542-4638 or katie.disimone@waterboards.ca.gov or Sheila Soderberg at (805) 549-3592 or Sheila.soderberg@waterboards.ca.gov.