

State of California
California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Santa Ana Region

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ORDER NO. R8-2015-0030

NPDES NO. CA0106496

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
 FOR
 KNOTT'S BERRY FARM
 ORANGE COUNTY**

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Knott's Berry Farm
Name of Facility	Knott's Berry Farm
Facility Address	8039 Beach Boulevard
	Buena Park, CA 90620
	Orange County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

The discharges by the Knott's Berry Farm from the discharge points identified below are subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Camp Snoopy and Fiesta Village	33°50'48	117°59'56"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
002	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Ghost Town and Boardwalk	33°50'42"	118°00'05"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
003	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Boardwalk	33°50'48"	118°00'00"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
004	The discharge consists of stormwater runoff from parking lot on the east side of Beach Boulevard	33°50'42"	117°59'52"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
005	The discharge consists of stormwater runoff from back stage maintenance area	33°50'20"	118°50'00"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River

Table 2. Discharge Locations

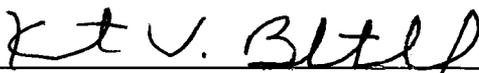
Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
006	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Soak City north & south and equipment rooms	33°50'40"	117°59'50"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	July 24, 2015
This Order shall become effective on:	August 1, 2015
This Order shall expire on:	July 31, 2020
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	February 3, 2020

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes and rescinds Order No. R8-2008-0002 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (CWC) (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 Order.

I, Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, on July 24, 2015.



Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

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

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	Knott's Berry Farm
Name of Facility	Knott's Berry Farm
Facility Address	8039 Beach Boulevard
	Buena Park, CA 90620
	Orange County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Larry McDaniel, Director - Facility Maintenance/Regulatory Compliance (714) 220-5182
Mailing Address	8039 Beach Boulevard, Buena Park, CA 90620
Type of Facility	Amusement Park
Facility Design Flow	7,500 gallons per day (gpd) of washwater and an undetermined quantity of storm water

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board), finds:

A. Background. The Knott's Berry Farm (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging washdown water and stormwater pursuant to Order No. R8-2008-0002 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0106496. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge on July 23, 2012, and applied for a NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 4,765 gallons per day (gpd) of washdown water and an undetermined quantity of stormwater from Knott's Berry Farm (hereinafter Facility) into storm drains located at La Palma Avenue, Western Avenue and Beach Boulevard in the City of Buena Park, Orange County. These storm drains discharge to a storm channel (B02P04) that is tributary to the Tidal Prism of the San Gabriel River. On June 2, 2015 the Discharger requested that the discharge amount be changed to 7,500 gallons per day based on the average daily washdown water amount in 2014.

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. Facility Description. The Discharger operates an amusement park with mechanical and water rides, arcades, pavilions and theaters, cafes and restaurants, and retail shops in the City of Buena Park. Stormwater runoff and washdown water from its pedestrian area washings are discharged from the Facility.

The Discharger does not discharge any ornamental water from lakes, ponds, streams, and fountains into the storm drain system. All ornamental system water is discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

The Discharger also operates an animal feeding facility at the park which contains approximately 50 horses. Other animals such as miniature horses, pigs, goats and rabbits are located in a pigpen petting farm at the Facility. Manure from the animal feeding facility is routinely collected and stored in a large bin. The stored manure is collected weekly by a private contractor for disposal at an appropriate site.

Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

- C. Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).
- D. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, and through monitoring and reporting programs and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through K are also incorporated into this Order.
- E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21000 et seq. (*County of Los Angeles v. California State Water Resources Control Board* (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, mod. (Nov. 6, 2006, B184034) 50 Cal.Rptr.3d 619, 632-636.).
- F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations¹, 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. However, due to the nature of the discharges, this Order does not include any technology-based effluent limitations.

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

G. Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

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

H. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters in the Santa Ana Region addressed through the plan. More recently, the Basin Plan was amended significantly to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed "management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters. This Basin Plan Amendment was adopted by the Regional Board on January 22, 2004. The State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. EPA approved the surface water standards components of the N/TDS Amendment on June 20, 2007. This Order implements relevant provisions of the Basin Plan Amendment.

The Discharger discharges to storm drains within the Facility which discharge to a storm channel (B02P04) that is tributary to the Tidal Prism of the San Gabriel River. The points of discharge overlie the Orange Groundwater Management Zone. The beneficial uses of the Orange Groundwater Management Zone and Tidal Prism of the San Gabriel River are as follows:

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002, 003, 004, 005, and 006	Orange Groundwater Management Zone	Municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, agricultural supply, and industrial process supply.

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002, 003, 004, 005, and 006	Tidal Prism of the San Gabriel River	Water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sportfishing, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, marine habitat, shellfish harvesting, estuarine habitat, and industrial service supply.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

- I. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- J. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- K. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR 131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

L. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants. This Order contains water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. Apart from certain surface water standards changes resulting from the N/TDS Basin Plan amendment that do not materially affect the quality requirements for the discharges regulated by this Order, all beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000.

Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the technology-based requirements of the CWA and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.

M. Stormwater. On April 17, 1997, the State Board adopted the General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001. This General Permit implements the federal Regulations (40 CFR 122, 123, and 124) for storm water runoff published on November 16, 1990 by EPA in compliance with Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The State Water Board renewed Order NO. 97-03-DWQ by adopting Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ. This Order includes pertinent provisions of the General Industrial Storm Water permit appropriate for this discharge. The Regional Water Board has determined that pollution prevention is necessary to achieve water quality objectives. Consequently, this Order requires the Discharger to establish, update as necessary, and implement a pollution prevention plan and monitor stormwater and other discharges.

N. Antidegradation Policy. Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

- O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations 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 No. R8-2003-0014.
- P. Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.
- Q. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.
- R. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.
- S. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional 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 (Attachment F) of this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. Manure generated from the animal feeding operations shall not be disposed of onsite.
- B. Discharge of wastewater at a location or in a manner different from those described in this Order is prohibited.
- C. The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, unless allowed as described in this Order.
- D. The discharge of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life is prohibited.
- E. There shall be no visible oil and grease in the discharge.
- F. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Points (DPs) 001, 002, 003, and 006

1. Final Effluent Limitations – DPs 001, 002, 003, and 006

Unless otherwise specifically specified herein, compliance for park washdown water shall be measured at monitoring locations M-001, M-002, M-003, and M-006 (Monitoring locations M-004 and M-005 for discharge points DP-004 and DP-005, respectively, are for stormwater sampling only) as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

- a. The Discharger shall meet the following effluent limitations at DPs 001, 002, 003, and 006:

Table 6. Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Maximum Daily Concentration Limit
Suspended Solids	mg/L	75
Oil and Grease	"	15
pH	pH Units	6.5-8.5

2. Toxicity Requirements – Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 006

- a. There shall be no acute or chronic toxicity in wastewater discharges nor shall the discharges cause any acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water. 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 indigenous aquatic life. This Order contains no numeric limitation for toxicity. However, the Discharger shall conduct toxicity monitoring.

- b. Acute Toxicity - The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program (M&RP) No. R8-2015-0030. No discharge shall result in acute toxicity in ambient receiving waters. The effluent shall be deemed to cause acute toxicity when the toxicity test of 100% effluent, as required in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R8-2015-0030, results in failure of the test as determined using the pass or fail test protocol specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (EPA-821-R-02-012, October 2002). The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring on an annual basis and if toxicity is identified, the Discharger is required to do quarterly toxicity monitoring. The Executive Officer may prescribe additional control measures if toxicity persists.

B. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Land Discharge Specifications: (Not Applicable)

D. Storm Water Requirements:

1. Storm water² discharges shall not:
 - a. Cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards contained in the Basin Plan, or in the State or Federal regulations.
 - b. Cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
 - c. Contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.
 - d. Adversely impact human health or the environment.
 - e. Result in noncompliance with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies on storm water discharges into storm drain systems or other courses under their jurisdiction.
2. The Discharger must update and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the Facility in accordance with Attachment "J" of this Order.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

² Storm water means storm water runoff and surface runoff and drainage.

1. Receiving water limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following:
 - a. Coloration of the receiving waters, which causes a nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
 - b. Deposition of oil, grease, wax or other materials in the receiving waters in concentrations which result in a visible film or in coating objects in the water, or which cause a nuisance or affect beneficial uses.
 - c. An increase in the amounts of suspended or settleable solids in the receiving waters, which will cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of controllable water quality factors.
 - d. Any soil erosion downstream of the outfalls.
 - e. Taste or odor-producing substances in the receiving waters at concentrations, which cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
 - f. The presence of radioactive materials in the receiving waters in concentrations, which are deleterious to human, plant or animal life.
 - g. The depletion of the dissolved oxygen concentration below 5.0 mg/L.
 - h. The temperature of the receiving waters to be raised above 90°F (32°C) during the period of June through October, or above 78°F (26°C) during the rest of the year.
 - i. The concentration of pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota to adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. The discharge shall not result in the degradation of inland surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
2. The discharge of wastes shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board, as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.
3. Pollutants not specifically mentioned and limited in this Order shall not be discharged at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels, which are harmful to human health.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Federal Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this Facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may

subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

3. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, discharge limitations (e.g., maximum daily effluent limitation), or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (951) 782-4130 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
4. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC.
5. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.
6. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following.
 - a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;
 - b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
7. In addition to any other grounds specified herein, this permit may be modified or revoked at any time if, on the basis of any data, the Regional Water Board determines that continued discharges may cause unreasonable degradation of the aquatic environment.
8. If an effluent standard or discharge prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for that pollutant in this Order, this Order may be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the effluent standard or discharge prohibition.
9. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board a Report of Waste Discharge at least 180 days before making any material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Adding a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or adding a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.
 - b. Significantly changing the disposal method or location, such as changing the disposal to another drainage area or water body.
 - c. Significantly changing the method of treatment.
 - d. Increasing the treatment plant design capacity beyond that specified in this Order.
10. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provisions of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.
 11. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the site so that it is available to site operating personnel at all times. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its content.
 12. Collected screenings, sludge, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
 13. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facility presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order. This monitoring and reporting program may be modified by the Executive Officer at any time during the term of this Order, and may include an increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring or the number and size of samples to be collected. Any increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring or the number and size of samples to be collected may be reduced back to the levels specified in the original monitoring and reporting program at the discretion of the Executive Officer.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order may be reopened to address any changes in State or federal plans, policies or regulations that would affect the quality requirements for the discharges.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for pollutants determined to be present in the discharge in concentrations that pose a

reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality objectives.

- c. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR 122 and 124, to include the appropriate conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity based on newly available information, or to implement any EPA-approved new State water quality standards applicable to effluent toxicity.
- d. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

2. **Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable**
3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention (Not Applicable)**
4. **Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)**
5. **Other Special Provisions – (Not Applicable)**
6. **Compliance Schedules – (Not Applicable)**

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

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

If a daily discharge or when applicable, the median for multiple sample data, exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, 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.

B. **Compliance Determination**

Compliance determinations shall be based on available analyses for the time interval associated with the effluent limitation. Where only one sample analysis is available in a specified time interval (e. g., monthly or weekly average), that sample shall serve to characterize the discharge for the entire interval. If quarterly sample results show noncompliance with the average monthly limit and that sample result is used for compliance determinations for each month of the quarter, then three separate violations of the average monthly limit shall be deemed to have occurred.

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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation and maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution producing activities.

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

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

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

Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC) equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time without deleterious effects.

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

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

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

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

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

Dilution Ratio is the critical low flow of the upstream receiving water divided by the flow of the effluent discharged.

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

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

Existing Discharger means any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an "increasing discharger" (i.e., an existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its existing permitted discharge after the effective date of this Policy).

Infeasible means not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

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

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

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

Load Allocation (LA) is the portion of receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources.

Maximum Daily Flow is the maximum flow sample of all samples collected in a calendar day.

MEC: Maximum Effluent Concentration.

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

Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

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

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

New Discharger includes any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is, or may be, a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the effective date of this Policy.

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

Objectionable Bottom Deposits are an accumulation of materials or substances on or near the bottom of a water body, which creates conditions that adversely impact aquatic life, human health, beneficial uses, or aesthetics. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the accumulation of pollutants in the sediments and other conditions that result in harm to benthic organisms, production of food chain organisms, or fish egg development. The presence of such deposits shall be determined by RWQCB(s) on a case-by-case basis.

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling,

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

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

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional 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.

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

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

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) 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.)

Use Attainability Analysis is a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological and economic factors as described in 40 CFR 131.10(g) (40 CFR 131.3, revised as of July 1, 1997).

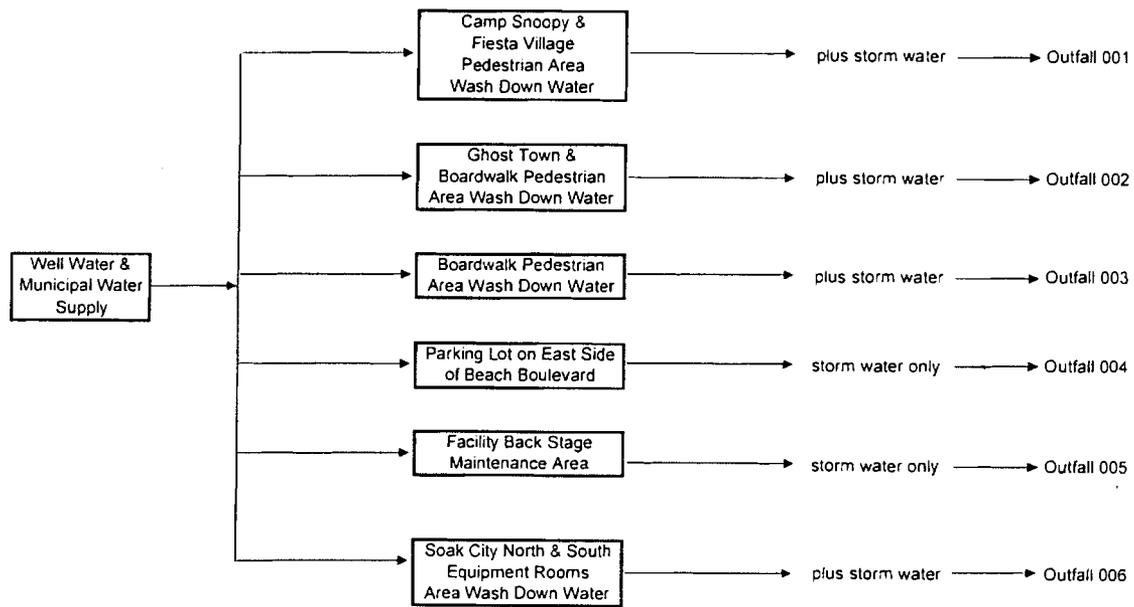
Water Effect Ratio (WER) is an appropriate measure of the toxicity of a material obtained in a site water divided by the same measure of the toxicity of the same material obtained simultaneously in a laboratory dilution water.

ATTACHMENT B – VICINITY MAP



Knott's Berry Farm

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D –FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a).)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

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

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 Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)
- B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(4); § 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));

- b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional 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 Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)
 5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

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

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

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

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "*Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*" (American Public Health Association), or 40CFR136. (revised as of April 11, 2007) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
2. All laboratory analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures under 40 CFR 136 (revised as of April 11, 2007) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless otherwise specified in this MRP. In addition, the Regional Water Board and/or EPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136.
3. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water in accordance with the provision of Water Code Section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports, or EPA or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
4. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
5. For non-priority pollutants monitoring, all analytical data shall be reported with method detection limits, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of April 11, 2007).

6. The Discharger shall have, and implement an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per month, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples. When requested by the Regional Water Board or EPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study.
7. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.
8. The Discharger shall assure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years (this retention period supersedes the retention period specified in Section IV.A. of Attachment D) from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The information listed in Attachment D- IV Standard Provisions – Records, subparagraph B. of this Order;
 - b. The laboratory which performed the analyses;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - e. The modification(s) to analytical techniques or methods used;
 - f. All sampling and analytical results, including
 - (1) Units of measurement used;
 - (2) Minimum reporting level for the analysis (minimum level);
 - (3) Results less than the reporting level but above the method detection limit (MDL);
 - (4) Data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;
 - (5) Quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);
 - (6) Dilution factors, if used; and
 - (7) Sample matrix type.
 - g. All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records;
 - h. All original strip charts from continuous monitoring devices;
 - i. All data used to complete the application for this Order;
 - j. Copies of all reports required by this Order; and,

9. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.
10. 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. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for greater than a 24-hour period, the Discharger shall obtain a representative grab sample each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. In its monitoring report, the Discharger shall specify the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.
11. Monitoring and reporting shall be in accordance with the following:
 - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. The monitoring and reporting of effluent, shall be done more frequently as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order and or as specified in this Order.
 - c. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
 - d. A "grab" sample is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
 - e. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The compositing period shall equal the specific sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.
 - f. 24-hour composite samples shall be collected continuously during a 24-hour operation of the facility.
 - g. Daily samples shall be collected on each day of the week.
 - h. Monthly samples shall be collected on any representative day of each month.
 - i. Annual samples shall be collected in accordance with the following schedule:

Table 1. Annual Sampling Schedule

Year	Annual Samples
2016	May
2017	July
2018	October
2019	January
2020	May

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 2. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description	Latitude	Longitude
001	M-001	Effluent to Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River	33°50'48"	117°59'56"
002	M-002	Effluent to Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River	33°50'42"	118°00'05"
003	M-003	Effluent to Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River	33°50'48"	118°00'00"
004	M-004	Effluent to Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River	33°50'42"	117°59'52"
005	M-005	Effluent to Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River	33°50'20"	118°50'00"
006	M-006	Effluent to Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River	33°50'40"	117°59'50"

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Representative samples of washdown water at outfall monitoring locations M-001, M-002, M-003 and M-006 shall be collected, combined according to flow, and analyzed for the following:

Parameter	Units	Type of the Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling and Analysis
Discharge Flow	gpd	Estimate	Monthly ¹
Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	"
Oil and Grease	"	"	"
pH	pH units	"	"
EPA Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	Once on Oct. 1 2015 and once on June 1, 2019 (see paragraph No. 2, below)
Acute Toxicity Monitoring	TUa	Grab	Annually, during the month of August

2. The monitoring frequency for those priority pollutants that are detected during the required monitoring at a concentration greater than the concentration specified for that pollutant in Attachment I (Triggers for Monitoring Priority Pollutants) shall be accelerated to quarterly. To return to the monitoring frequency specified, the Discharger shall request and receive approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or designee.

V. TOXICITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. ACUTE TOXICITY MONITORING:

The Discharger shall conduct annual acute toxicity testing as specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (EPA-821-R-02-012, October 2002). Using a control and 100% effluent, static renewal survival (pass/fail) tests for 96 hours shall be conducted using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea). The effluent tests must be conducted concurrent with reference toxicant tests. The effluent and reference toxicant tests must meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the acute manual². If the test acceptability criteria are not achieved, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within the next quarter. The test results must be reported according to the acute manual chapter on Report Preparation, and shall be attached to the monitoring reports. The use of alternative methods for measuring acute toxicity may be considered by the Executive Officer on a case-by-case basis.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

¹ If washdown water is discharged to the storm drain.

² "Acute manual" refers to protocols described in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" EPA-821-R-02-012, October 2002 or subsequent editions).

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

For storm water discharges, the Discharger shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in Attachment "J".

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. All analytical data shall be reported with method detection limit³ (MDLs) and with identification of either reporting level or limits of quantitation (LOQs).
3. Discharge monitoring data shall be submitted in a format acceptable by the Regional Water Board. Specific reporting format may include preprinted forms and/or electronic media. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Regional Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this Order.
4. The Discharger shall tabulate the monitoring data to clearly illustrate compliance and/or noncompliance with the requirements of the Order.
5. For non-priority pollutants monitoring, all analytical data shall be reported with method detection limits, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of April 11, 2007).

B. SELF MONITORING REPORTS (SMRS)

1. The Discharger currently electronically submits Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). The Discharger is required to continue to electronically submit SMRS using CIWQS. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

³ The standardized test procedure to be used to determine the method detection limit (MDL) is given at Appendix B, "Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit" of 40 CFR 136.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections IV, V and IX. The Discharger shall submit monthly, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table 9. Monitoring and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Monthly	September 1, 2015	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	30 days from the end of the monitoring period, submit as monthly SMR
Annually	September 1, 2015	January 1 through December 31	30 days from the end of the monitoring period, submit with monthly SMR

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 CFR 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 concentration⁴ of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\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.

⁴ See definition in Attachment "A"

- 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. Multiple Sample Data: When determining compliance with an AMEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available in a month, 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.
 6. The Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs (with an original signature) when required by subsection B.1 above 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.
 - b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
 - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

7. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
8. By April 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board. The annual report shall include the following:
 - a. Tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year including acute toxicity test results and analytical data for priority pollutants, if applicable;
 - b. A discussion of the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements; and
 - c. A summary of the quality assurance (QA) activities for the previous year; and

C. OTHER REPORTS – NOT APPLICABLE

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in Section II 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 1. Facility Information

WDID	8 301007001
Discharger	Knott's Berry Farm
Name of Facility	Knott's Berry Farm
Facility Address	8039 Beach Boulevard
	Buena Park, CA 90620
	Orange County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Larry McDaniel, Director Facility Maintenance/Regulatory Compliance (714) 220-5182
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Larry McDaniel, Director Facility Maintenance/Regulatory Compliance (714) 220-5182
Mailing Address	8039 Beach Boulevard, Buena Park, CA 90620
Billing Address	Same
Type of Facility	Amusement Park
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	N
Reclamation Requirements	N
Facility Permitted Flow	7,500 (gpd) washwater and an undetermined quantity of storm water
Facility Design Flow	7,500 (gpd) washwater and an undetermined quantity of storm water
Watershed	Santa Ana River Watershed
Receiving Water	Tidal Prism of the San Gabriel River
Receiving Water Type	Surface Water

The Knott's Berry Farm (hereinafter Discharger) owns and operates an amusement park (hereinafter Facility) at 8039 Beach Boulevard in Buena Park.

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.

The Facility intermittently discharges up to 7,500 gallons per day (gpd) of washdown water and an undetermined quantity of stormwater into storm drains tributary to the Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River. Discharges from the Facility are currently regulated under Order No. R8-2008-0002, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0106496. Order No. R8-2008-0002 was adopted on February 29, 2008 and expired on February 1, 2013. The terms and conditions of the current Order have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements and NPDES permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.

The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge on July 23, 2012 and applied for renewal of the NPDES permit for the Facility for the discharge of up to 4,765 gallons per day (gpd) of washdown and an undetermined quantity of stormwater into storm drains tributary to the Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River. On June 2, 2015 the Discharger requested that the discharge amount be changed to 7,500 gallons per day based on the average daily washdown water amount in 2014.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger operates an amusement park with mechanical and water rides, arcades, pavilions and theaters, cafes and restaurants, and retail shops in the City of Buena Park. Wastewater discharges come from pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater from the facility. The washdown and stormwater are discharged to storm drains located at La Palma Avenue, Western Avenue and Beach Boulevard, in the City of Buena Park.

The Discharger does not discharge any ornamental water from lakes, ponds, streams, and fountains into the storm drain system. All ornamental system wastewater is discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

The Discharger also operates an animal feeding facility at the park which contains approximately 50 horses. Manure from the animal feeding facility is routinely collected and stored in a large bin. The stored manure is collected weekly by a private contractor for disposal at an appropriate site.

A. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Discharger is authorized to discharge from the following discharge points as set forth below:

Table 2. Summary of Discharge Points

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Camp Snoopy and Fiesta Village	33°50'48	117°59'56"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
002	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Ghost Town and Boardwalk	33°50'42"	118°00'05"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
003	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Boardwalk	33°50'48"	118°00'00"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
004	The discharge consists of stormwater runoff from parking lot on the east side of Beach Boulevard	33°50'42"	117°59'52"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
005	The discharge consists of stormwater runoff from back stage maintenance area	33°50'20"	118°50'00"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River
006	The discharge consists of pedestrian area washdown water and stormwater runoff from Soak City north & south and equipment rooms	33°50'40"	117°59'50"	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River

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

1. Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order R8-2003-0014 are as follows:

Table 3. Summary of Effluent Limitations

Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitations
	Maximum Daily Concentration Limit
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	75
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	15
pH	6.5-8.5

2. Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data for previous Order R8-2008-0002 are as follows:

Table 4. Summary of Monitoring Data (from the Report of Waste Discharge – all 6 outfalls)

Constituent	Units	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Suspended Solids	mg/L	0.0	63.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	0.0	2.8
pH	pH Units	6.6	8.1

C. Compliance Summary

Based on a review of effluent monitoring data submitted by the Discharger for the period from 2008 through 2014, the wastewater discharged from the facility complied with the effluent limitations in Order No. R8-2008-0002.

D. Planned Changes

The Discharger has reduced the quantity of washdown water from 13,600 gallons per day (permitted flow under Order No. R8-2008-0002) to 7,500 gallons per day (permitted flow under this Order). At this time, there are no planned changes reported by the Discharger.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21000 et seq. (County of Los Angeles v. California State Water Resources Control Board (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, mod. (Nov. 6, 2006, B184034) 50 Cal.Rptr.3d 619, 632-636.).

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans

The Regional Water Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Basin (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Plan.

On January 22, 2004, the Basin Plan was amended significantly to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed "management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters. The State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. EPA approved the surface water standards components of the N/TDS Amendment on June 20, 2007. This Order implements relevant provisions of the Basin Plan.

The Facility and points of discharge overlie the Orange Groundwater Management Zone and is tributary to the Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River, the beneficial uses of which are as follows:

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002, 003, 004, 005, and 006	Orange Groundwater Management Zone	Municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, agricultural supply, and industrial process supply.
001, 002, 003, 004, 005, and 006	Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River	Industrial service supply; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened or endangered species; marine habitat; shellfish harvesting; and estuarine habitat.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

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

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain 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 USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

4. Alaska Rule

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR 131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

5. Antidegradation Policy

Section 131.12 (40 CFR 13.12) requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. If the requirements specified in this Order are complied with, it should not cause any degradation of the waters of the State.

6. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) prohibit 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. Section 402(o) allows for

backsliding when there is information available that wasn't available when the original effluent limits were set. Effluent limits specified in this Order are at least as stringent as the previous Order. As such, this Order conforms to the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

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

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after technology-based effluent limitations have been implemented for point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board has developed and/or plans to develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that specify waste load allocations (WLA) for point sources and load allocations (LA) for non-point sources.

The 303(d) list of impaired water bodies includes San Gabriel River estuary (Los Angeles Regional Board listing). This water body was determined to be impaired by various pollutants, including lead, pH, and coliform. Monitoring data provided by the Discharger indicates that discharges from the Facility do not contain these pollutants.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations - Not Applicable

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

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

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the Federal Clean Water Act, Basin Plan, State Water Resources Control Board's plans and policies, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations, and previous permit Order No. R8-2008-

0002 provisions and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by NPDES permits adopted by the Regional Water Board.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

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

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

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

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

a. Basin Plan

The Basin Plan specifies narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to surface water as follows:

Table 6. Summary of Applicable Water Quality Criteria

Constituents	Basis for Limitations
Suspended Solids	Suspended solids screen out light, hindering photosynthesis and normal aquatic plant growth and development. Also, may clog fish gills and interfere with respiration in aquatic fauna.
Hydrogen Ion (pH)	Hydrogen Ion (pH) is a measure of Hydrogen Ion concentration in the water. A range of 6.5 to 8.5 is specified to ensure protection of the biota. This objective is specified in the Basin Plan for inland surface waters.

Oil and Grease	Oil and related materials have a high surface tension and are not soluble in water, forming a film on the water's surface. This film can result in nuisance conditions such as odors and visual impacts.
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b. CTR and SIP

The California Toxics Rule (CTR) and State Implementation Policy specify numeric objectives for toxic substances and the procedures whereby these objectives are to be implemented. The procedures include those used to conduct reasonable potential analysis to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority and non-priority pollutants.

A review of the priority pollutant data obtained from samples taken on May 2, 2012 indicate that none of the constituents sampled and analyzed exceeded CTR values. Therefore, there was no need to conduct a Reasonable Potential Analysis for this permit revision.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducted a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the Order. The Regional Water Board analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers criteria from the CTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan.

Sufficient data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

4. WQBEL Calculations – Not Applicable

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

This Order does not specify WET limits but requires acute toxicity monitoring.

D. Best Professional Judgment -Based Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

E. Final Effluent Limitations

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

Discharges in conformance with the requirements of this Order will not result in a lowering of water quality and therefore conform to antidegradation requirements specified in Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the federal antidegradation policy at 40 CFR 131.12.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations:

Table 7. Summary of Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Maximum Daily Concentration Limit
Suspended Solids	mg/l	75
Oil and Grease	"	15
pH	pH Units	6.5-8.5

F. Interim Effluent Limitations - Not Applicable

G. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

H. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

A. Surface Water

The surface water receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan or are based on best professional judgment. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP, Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the proposed monitoring and reporting program (Attachment E). This provision requires compliance with the monitoring and reporting program, and is based on 40 CFR 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5. The self-monitoring program is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits (including the proposed Order) issued by the Regional Water Board. In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the California Water Code, and Regional Water Board's policies. The monitoring and reporting program contains sampling program specific for the Discharger's washdown and storm water discharges. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified. In addition, the Discharger is required to conduct acute toxicity testing and priority pollutant scan.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a shorter 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 specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental response on aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota.

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. Discharges from Knott's Berry Farm are for short duration and are not considered to cause or have any reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity.

This Order only requires the Discharger to conduct acute toxicity testing of the effluent.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Receiving water monitoring is required to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and to characterize the water quality of the receiving water. Requirements are based on the Basin Plan.

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Water Supply Monitoring – Not Applicable

2. Biosolids Monitoring – Not Applicable

3. Pretreatment Monitoring – Not Applicable

4. Stormwater Monitoring

The Discharger is required to monitor stormwater discharges in accordance with Attachment K of this Order, which is based on the requirements contained in the

State Water Board's General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41 and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D to the Order.

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

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

This provision is based on 40 CFR Part 123. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

This Order requires the Discharger to prepare and/or update and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan in a timely manner, but no later than 90 days after adoption of this Order.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications – Not Applicable

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities – Not Applicable

6. Other Specific Provision – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Knott's Berry Farm. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the posting of Notice of Public Hearing at the City Hall and at the Facility Entrance. Notification was also provided on the Regional Water Board website: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana>, on May 26, 2015.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on June 26, 2015 to:

Bill Norton
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3488

C. Public Hearing

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

DATE: July 24, 2015
TIME: 9:00 a.m.
PLACE: Irvine Ranch Water District
15600 Sand Canyon Ave
Irvine, CA 92618

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge and the tentative Order. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

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

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

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

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

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (951) 782-4130.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding this Order should contact the Regional 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 Bill Norton at (951) 782-4381 or by email: bill.norton@waterboards.ca.gov.

ATTACHMENT G - USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANT LIST

EPA PRIORITY POLLUTANT LIST		
Metals	Acid Extractibles	Base/Neutral Extractibles (continuation)
1. Antimony	45. 2-Chlorophenol	91. Hexachloroethane
2. Arsenic	46. 2,4-Dichlorophenol	92. Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene
3. Beryllium	47. 2,4-Dimethylphenol	93. Isophorone
4. Cadmium	48. 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	94. Naphthalene
5a. Chromium (III)	49. 2,4-Dinitrophenol	95. Nitrobenzene
5b. Chromium (VI)	50. 2-Nitrophenol	96. N-Nitrosodimethylamine
6. Copper	51. 4-Nitrophenol	97. N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine
7. Lead	52. 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	98. N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
8. Mercury	53. Pentachlorophenol	99. Phenanthrene
9. Nickel	54. Phenol	100. Pyrene
10. Selenium	55. 2, 4, 6 - Trichlorophenol	101. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
11. Silver	Base/Neutral Extractibles	Pesticides
12. Thallium	56. Acenaphthene	102. Aldrin
13. Zinc	57. Acenaphthylene	103. Alpha BHC
Miscellaneous	58. Anthracene	104. Beta BHC
14. Cyanide	59. Benzidine	105. Delta BHC
15. Asbestos (not required unless requested)	60. Benzo (a) Anthracene	106. Gamma BHC
16. 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD)	61. Benzo (a) Pyrene	107. Chlordane
Volatile Organics	62. Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	108. 4, 4' - DDT
17. Acrolein	63. Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	109. 4, 4' - DDE
18. Acrylonitrile	64. Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	110. 4, 4' - DDD
19. Benzene	65. Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	111. Dieldrin
20. Bromoform	66. Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	112. Alpha Endosulfan
21. Carbon Tetrachloride	67. Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	113. Beta Endosulfan
22. Chlorobenzene	68. Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	114. Endosulfan Sulfate
23. Chlorodibromomethane	69. 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	115. Endrin
24. Chloroethane	70. Butylbenzyl Phthalate	116. Endrin Aldehyde
25. 2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	71. 2-Chloronaphthalene	117. Heptachlor
26. Chloroform	72. 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	118. Heptachlor Epoxide
27. Dichlorobromomethane	73. Chrysene	119. PCB 1016
28. 1,1-Dichloroethane	74. Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	120. PCB 1221
29. 1,2-Dichloroethane	75. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	121. PCB 1232
30. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	76. 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	122. PCB 1242
31. 1,2-Dichloropropane	77. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	123. PCB 1248
32. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	78. 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	124. PCB 1254
33. Ethylbenzene	79. Diethyl Phthalate	125. PCB 1260
34. Methyl Bromide	80. Dimethyl Phthalate	126. Toxaphene
35. Methyl Chloride	81. Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	
36. Methylene Chloride	82. 2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
37. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	83. 2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
38. Tetrachloroethylene	84. Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	
39. Toluene	85. 1,2-Dipenylhydrazine	
40. 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	86. Fluoranthene	
41. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	87. Fluorene	
42. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	88. Hexachlorobenzene	
43. Trichloroethylene	89. Hexachlorobutadiene	
44. Vinyl Chloride	90. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	

ATTACHMENT H – MINIMUM LEVELS

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 1- VOLATILE SUBSTANCES¹	GC	GCMS
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromomethane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	0.5	2
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichloropropylene (volatile)	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide (<i>Bromomethane</i>)	1.0	2
Methyl Chloride (<i>Chloromethane</i>)	0.5	2
Methylene Chloride (<i>Dichloromethane</i>)	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
Trichloroethylene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2

Selection and Use of Appropriate ML Value:

ML Selection: When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the discharger may select any one of those ML values, and their associated analytical methods, listed in this Attachment that are below the calculated effluent limitation for compliance determination. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the discharger shall select the lowest ML value, and its associated analytical method, listed in the table.

ML Usage: The ML value in this Attachment represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interferences. Assuming that all method-specific analytical steps are followed, the ML value will also represent, after the appropriate application of method-specific factors, the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. Common analytical practices sometimes require different treatment of the sample relative to calibration standards.

Note: chemical names in parenthesis and italicized is another name for the constituent.

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

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 2 – Semi-Volatile Substances²	GC	GCMS	LC
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1	
2 Chlorophenol	2	5	
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5	
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2	
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5	
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5	
2- Nitrophenol		10	
4- Nitrophenol	5	10	
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1	
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10	
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2
Anthracene		10	2
Benzidine		5	
Benzo (a) Anthracene (1,2 Benzanthracene)	10	5	
Benzo(a) pyrene (3,4 Benzopyrene)		10	2
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene (3,4 Benzofluoranthene)		10	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5	
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1	
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10	
2-Chloronaphthalene		10	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5	
Chrysene		10	5
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2	
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1	
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1	
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2	
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10	
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5	
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5	
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10	
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1	
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05
Fluorene		10	0.1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5	
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5	

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 2 - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenol ³	1	1		50
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Pyrene		10	0.05	

Table 3– INORGANICS⁴	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1000
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1000
Cyanide								5	

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

³ Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

⁴ The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 4- PESTICIDES – PCBs⁵	GC
Aldrin	0.005
alpha-BHC (<i>a</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.01
beta-BHC (<i>b</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.005
Gamma-BHC (<i>Lindane</i> ; <i>g</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.02
Delta-BHC (<i>d</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
4,4'-DDT	0.01
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDD	0.05
Dieldrin	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.02
Beta-Endosulfan	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

Techniques:

- GC - Gas Chromatography
- GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
- HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
- LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
- FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
- GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
- HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
- CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
- ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
- SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
- DCP - Direct Current Plasma
- COLOR - Colorimetric

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

ATTACHMENT I – TRIGGERS FOR MONITORING PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
1	Antimony	7
2	Arsenic	75
3	Beryllium	--
4	Cadmium	1.9
5a	Chromium III	65
5b	Chromium VI	5.7
6	Copper	7.2
7	Lead	4.1
8	Mercury	0.026
9	Nickel	16
10	Selenium	2.5
11	Silver	0.8
12	Thallium	3.2
13	Zinc	37
14	Cyanide	2.6
15	Asbestos	--
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	0.000000007
17	Acrolein	160
18	Acrylonitrile	0.03
19	Benzene	0.6
20	Bromoform	2.2
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.13
22	Chlorobenzene	340
23	Chlorodibromomethane	0.22
24	Chloroethane	--
25	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	--
26	Chloroform	--
27	Dichlorobromomethane	0.28
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	5
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.19
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.029
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.26
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	5
33	Ethylbenzene	300
34	Methyl Bromide	24
35	Methyl Chloride	--
36	Methylene Chloride	2.4
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.085

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
38	Tetrachloroethylene	0.4
39	Toluene	150
40	1,2,-Trans-dichloroethylene	10
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.3
43	Trichloroethylene	1.35
44	Vinyl Chloride	0.5
45	2-Chlorophenol	60
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	46.5
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	270
48	2-Methy-4,6-Dinitrophenol	6.7
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	35
50	2-Nitrophenol	--
51	4-Nitrophenol	--
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	--
53	Pentachlorophenol	0.14
54	Phenol	10500
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.05
56	Acenaphthene	600
57	Acenaphthylene	--
58	Anthracene	4800
59	Benzidine	0.00006
60	Benzo (a) anthracene	0.0022
61	Benzo (a) pyrene	0.0022
62	Benzo (b) fluoranthene	0.0022
63	Benzo (g,h,i) pyrene	--
64	Benzo (k) fluoranthene	0.0022
65	Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) methane	--
66	Bis (2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.016
67	Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	700
68	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.9
69	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	--
70	Butyl benzyl phthalate	1500
71	2- Chloronaphthalene	850
72	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	--
73	Chrysene	0.0022
74	Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene	0.0022
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	600

See notes below for italicized constituents.

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	200
77	<i>1,4-Dichlorobenzene</i>	<u>5</u>
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.02
79	Diethyl phthalate	11,500
80	Dimethyl phthalate	156,500
81	Di-N-butyl phthalate	1,350
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.055
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	--
84	Di-N-octyl phthalate	--
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.02
86	Fluoranthene	150
87	Fluorene	650
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00038
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.22
90	<i>Hexachlorocyclopentadiene</i>	<u>50</u>
91	Hexachloroethane	0.95
92	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	0.0022
93	Isophorone	4.2
94	<i>Naphthalene</i>	<u>17</u>
95	Nitrobenzene	8.5
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00035
97	N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	0.0025
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	2.5
99	Phenanthrene	--

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
100	Pyrene	480
101	<i>1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene</i>	<u>5</u>
102	Aldrin	0.00007
103	BHC Alpha	0.0020
104	BHC Beta	0.007
105	BHC Gamma	0.010
106	BHC Delta	--
107	Chlordane	0.00029
108	4,4-DDT	0.0003
109	4,4-DDE	0.0003
110	4,4-DDD	0.00042
111	Dieldrin	0.00007
112	Endosulfan Alpha	0.028
113	Endosulfan Beta	0.028
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	55
115	Endrin	0.018
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.38
117	Heptachlor	0.00011
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00005
119	PCB 1016	0.000085
120	PCB 1221	0.000085
125	PCB 1260	0.000085
126	Toxaphene	0.00037

Notes:

1. For constituents not shown italicized, the values shown in the Table are fifty percent of the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of water and organisms) as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38¹).
2. For constituents shown bold and italicized, the values shown in the Table are based on the California Department of Health Services maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or Notification Level. Notification Level based trigger is underlined.
3. For hardness dependent metals, the 5th percentile value of hardness, 57 mg/L, in receiving water--Santa Ana River is used and for pentachlorophenol, the pH value used is 7.5 standard units.

¹ See Federal Register/ Vol. 65, No. 97 / Thursday, May 18, 2000 / Rules and Regulations.

ATTACHMENT J – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Stormwater from MWRP is pumped directly in to the headworks and/or channeled into an onsite emergency storage pond, from which it is pumped to the treatment plant for treatment. However, during heavy storms, such as a 100-year storm event, the stormwater may be discharged to surface water. This Order designates two stormwater runoff discharge points as Storm-007 and Storm-008, which are detailed in Table 7 of Attachment F of this Order. Please see Table B of this attachment for a summary of the five phases for developing and implementing a SWPPP.

A. SWPPP Elements

By February 1, 2016, the Discharger shall update the site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Facility. The updated SWPPP shall contain the following elements:

1. Facility name and contact information;
2. Site map;
3. List of industrial materials;
4. Description of potential pollution sources;
5. Assessment of potential pollutant sources;
6. Minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs);
7. Advanced BMPs, if applicable;
8. Monitoring implementation plan;
9. Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation); and,
10. The date that the SWPPP was initially prepared and the date of each SWPPP amendment, if applicable.

B. SWPPP Implementation and Revisions

The Discharger shall implement the updated SWPPP for the Facility by February 1, 2016. The Discharger shall also revise the SWPPP whenever necessary.

C. SWPPP Performance Standards

1. The Discharger shall ensure a SWPPP is prepared to:
 - a. Identify and evaluate all sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges;

- b. Identify and describe the minimum BMPs (see Section H.1 below) and any advanced BMPs (see Section H.2 below) implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges; and,
 - c. Identify and describe conditions or circumstances which may require future revisions to be made to the SWPPP.
2. The Discharger shall update its SWPPP in accordance with all applicable SWPPP requirements of this Attachment. A copy of the SWPPP shall be maintained at the Facility.

D. Planning and Organization

1. Pollution Prevention Team

The Discharger must have a Pollution Prevention Team established and responsible for assisting with the implementation of the requirements in this Attachment. The Discharger shall include in the SWPPP detailed information about its Pollution Prevention Team including:

- a. The positions within the Facility organization (collectively, team members) who assist in implementing the SWPPP;
- b. The responsibilities, duties, and activities of each of the team members; and,
- c. The procedures to identify alternate team members to implement the SWPPP when the regularly assigned team members are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences).

2. Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

- a. The Discharger shall ensure its SWPPP is developed, implemented, and revised as necessary to be consistent with any applicable municipal, state, and federal requirements that pertain to the requirements in this Order.
- b. The Discharger may include in its SWPPP the specific elements of existing plans, procedures, or regulatory compliance documents that contain storm water-related BMPs or otherwise relate to the requirements of this Order.
- c. The Discharger shall properly reference the original sources for any elements of existing plans, procedures, or regulatory compliance documents included as part of their SWPPP and shall maintain a copy of the documents at the Facility as part of the SWPPP.
- d. The Discharger shall document in its SWPPP the Facility's scheduled operating hours. Scheduled Facility operating hours that would be considered irregular (temporary, intermittent, seasonal, weather dependent, etc.) shall also be documented in the SWPPP.

E. Site Map

1. The Discharger shall prepare a site map that includes notes, legends, a north arrow, and other data as appropriate to ensure the map is clear, legible and understandable.
2. The Discharger may provide the required information on multiple site maps.
3. The Discharger shall include the following information on the site map:
 - a. The Facility boundary, storm water drainage areas within the Facility boundary, and portions of any drainage area impacted by discharges from surrounding areas. Include the flow direction of each drainage area, on-facility surface water bodies, areas of soil erosion, and location(s) of nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, etc.) or municipal storm drain inlets that may receive the Facility's storm water discharges;
 - b. Locations of storm water collection and conveyance systems, associated discharge locations, and direction of flow. Include any sample locations if different than the identified discharge locations;
 - c. Locations and descriptions of structural control measures¹ that affect storm water discharges, and/or run-on;
 - d. Identification of all impervious areas of the Facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures;
 - e. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where identified significant spills or leaks (see Section G.1.d below) have occurred; and
 - f. Areas of industrial activity subject to this Order. Identify all industrial storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and material reuse areas, and other areas of industrial activity that may have potential pollutant sources.

F. List of Industrial Materials

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP includes a list of industrial materials handled at the Facility, and the locations where each material is stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and handling frequency.

¹ Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

G. Potential Pollutant Sources

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

a. Industrial Processes

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes each industrial process including: manufacturing, cleaning, maintenance, recycling, disposal, and any other activities related to the process. The type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of industrial materials used in or resulting from the process shall be included. Areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be identified and described.

b. Material Handling and Storage Areas

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes each material handling and storage area, including: the type, characteristics, and quantity of industrial materials handled or stored; the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures; the spill or leak prevention and response procedures; and the areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity.

c. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes all industrial activities that generate a significant amount of dust or particulate that may be deposited within the Facility boundaries. The SWPPP shall describe such industrial activities, including the discharge locations, the source type, and the characteristics of the dust or particulate pollutant.

d. Significant Spills and Leaks

The Discharger shall:

- i. Evaluate the Facility for areas where spills and leaks can likely occur;
- ii. Ensure the SWPPP includes:
 - a) A list of any industrial materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities and have discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period;
 - b) A list of any toxic chemicals identified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 302 that have been discharged from the facilities' storm water conveyance system as reported on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Form R, as well as oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (40 CFR sections 110, 117, and 302) that have discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period;

- c) A list of any industrial materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities and had the potential to be discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period; and,
 - iii. Ensure that for each discharge or potential discharge listed above the SWPPP includes the location, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the materials spilled or leaked; approximate quantity of the materials discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system; the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned; the approximate remaining quantity of materials that have the potential to be discharged; and the preventive measures taken to ensure spills or leaks of the material do not reoccur.
- e. Non Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)

The Discharger shall:

- i. Ensure the SWPPP includes an evaluation of the Facility that identifies all NSWDs, sources, and drainage areas;
 - ii. Ensure the SWPPP includes an evaluation of all drains (inlets and outlets) that identifies connections to the storm water conveyance system;
 - iii. Ensure the SWPPP includes a description of how all unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated; and,
 - iv. Ensure all NSWDs are described in the SWPPP. This description shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the NSWDs, associated drainage area, and whether it is an authorized or unauthorized NSWD.
- f. Erodible Surfaces

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP includes a description of the Facility locations where soil erosion may be caused by industrial activity, contact with storm water, authorized and unauthorized NSWDs, or run-on from areas surrounding the Facility.

2. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

- a. The Discharger shall ensure that the SWPPP includes a narrative assessment of all areas of industrial activity with potential industrial pollutant sources. At a minimum, the assessment shall include:

- i. The areas of the Facility with likely sources of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDDs;
 - ii. The pollutants likely to be present in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDDs;
 - iii. The approximate quantity, physical characteristics (e.g., liquid, powder, solid, etc.), and locations of each industrial material handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed;
 - iv. The degree to which the pollutants associated with those materials may be exposed to, and mobilized by contact with, storm water;
 - v. The direct and indirect pathways by which pollutants may be exposed to storm water or authorized NSWDDs;
 - vi. All sampling, visual observation, and inspection records;
 - vii. The effectiveness of existing BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDDs;
 - viii. The estimated effectiveness of implementing, to the extent feasible, minimum BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDDs; and,
- b. Based upon the assessment above, the Discharger shall identify in the SWPPP any areas of the Facility where the minimum BMPs described in subsection H.1 below will not adequately reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges in compliance with the effluent limitations established for this Order. Dischargers shall identify any advanced BMPs, as described in subsection H.2 below, for those areas. Please see Table A of this attachment for an assessment example pertaining to a vehicle and equipment fueling area.

H. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

1. Minimum BMPs

The Discharger shall, to the extent feasible, implement and maintain all of the following minimum BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges.²

a. Good Housekeeping

The Discharger shall:

² For the purposes of this Order, the requirement to implement BMPs "to the extent feasible" requires the Discharger to select, design, install and implement BMPs that reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in the storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

- i. Observe all outdoor areas associated with industrial activity; including storm water discharge locations, drainage areas, conveyance systems, waste handling/disposal areas, and perimeter areas impacted by off-facility materials or storm water run-on to determine housekeeping needs. Any identified debris, waste, spills, tracked materials, or leaked materials shall be cleaned and disposed of properly;
 - ii. Minimize or prevent material tracking;
 - iii. Minimize dust generated from industrial materials or activities;
 - iv. Ensure that all Facility areas impacted by rinse/wash waters are cleaned as soon as possible;
 - v. Cover all stored industrial materials that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water;
 - vi. Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with storm water;
 - vii. Prevent disposal of any rinse/wash waters or industrial materials into the storm water conveyance system;
 - viii. Minimize storm water discharges from non-industrial areas (e.g., storm water flows from employee parking area) that contact industrial areas of the Facility; and,
 - ix. Minimize authorized NSWDS from non-industrial areas (e.g., potable water, fire hydrant testing, etc.) that contact industrial areas of the Facility.
- b. Preventive Maintenance
- The Discharger shall:
- i. Identify all equipment and systems used outdoors that may spill or leak pollutants;
 - ii. Observe the identified equipment and systems to detect leaks, or identify conditions that may result in the development of leaks;
 - iii. Establish an appropriate schedule for maintenance of identified equipment and systems; and,
 - iv. Establish procedures for prompt maintenance and repair of equipment, and maintenance of systems when conditions exist that may result in the development of spills or leaks.

c. Spill and Leak Prevention and Response

The Discharger shall:

- i. Establish procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks;
- ii. Develop and implement spill and leak response procedures to prevent industrial materials from discharging through the storm water conveyance system. Spilled or leaked industrial materials shall be cleaned promptly and disposed of properly;
- iii. Identify and describe all necessary and appropriate spill and leak response equipment, location(s) of spill and leak response equipment, and spill or leak response equipment maintenance procedures; and,
- iv. Identify and train appropriate spill and leak response personnel.

d. Material Handling and Waste Management

The Discharger shall:

- i. Prevent or minimize handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water during a storm event;
- ii. Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with storm water;
- iii. Cover industrial waste disposal containers and industrial material storage containers that contain industrial materials when not in use;
- iv. Divert run-on and storm water generated from within the Facility away from all stockpiled materials;
- v. Clean all spills of industrial materials or wastes that occur during handling in accordance with the spill response procedures (see Section H.1.c above); and,
- vi. Observe and clean as appropriate, any outdoor material or waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with industrial materials or wastes.

e. Erosion and Sediment Controls

For each erodible surface Facility location identified in the SWPPP (see Section G.1.f above), the Discharger shall:

- i. Implement effective wind erosion controls;

- ii. Provide effective stabilization for inactive areas, finished slopes, and other erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm event;
 - iii. Maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all site entrances and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site;
 - iv. Divert run-on and storm water generated from within the Facility away from all erodible materials; and,
 - v. If sediment basins are implemented, ensure compliance with the design storm standards as described in Section H.6 below.
- f. Employee Training Program
- The Discharger shall:
- i. Ensure that all team members implementing the various compliance activities of this Order are properly trained to implement the requirements of this Attachment, including but not limited to: BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities. Prepare or acquire appropriate training manuals or training materials;
 - ii. Identify which personnel need to be trained, their responsibilities, and the type of training they shall receive;
 - iii. Provide a training schedule; and,
 - iv. Maintain documentation of all completed training classes and the personnel that received training in the SWPPP.
- g. Quality Assurance and Record Keeping
- The Discharger shall:
- i. Develop and implement management procedures to ensure that appropriate staff implements all elements of the SWPPP, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan;
 - ii. Develop a method of tracking and recording the implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP; and
 - iii. Maintain the BMP implementation records, training records, and records related to any spills and clean-up related response activities for a minimum of five (5) years.

2. Advanced BMPs

a. In addition to the minimum BMPs described in Section H.1 above, the Discharger shall, to the extent feasible, implement and maintain any advanced BMPs identified in Section G.2.b, necessary to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in its storm water discharge in a manner that is required to comply with the effluent limitations established for this Order.

b. Advanced BMPs may include one or more of the following BMPs:

i. Exposure Minimization BMPs

These include storm resistant shelters (either permanent or temporary) that prevent the contact of storm water with the identified industrial materials or area(s) of industrial activity.

ii. Storm Water Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs

These include BMPs that divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, retain, or reduce the volume of storm water runoff. Dischargers are encouraged to utilize BMPs that infiltrate or reuse storm water where feasible.

iii. Treatment Control BMPs

This is the implementation of one or more mechanical, chemical, biologic, or any other treatment technology that will meet the treatment design standard.

iv. Other Advanced BMPs

Any additional BMPs not described in subsections b.i through iii above that are necessary to meet the effluent limitations of this Order.

3. BMP Descriptions

a. The Discharger shall ensure that the SWPPP identifies each BMP being implemented at the Facility, including:

i. The pollutant(s) that the BMP is designed to reduce or prevent in industrial storm water discharges;

ii. The frequency, time(s) of day, or conditions when the BMP is scheduled for implementation;

iii. The locations within each area of industrial activity or industrial pollutant source where the BMP shall be implemented;

iv. The individual and/or position responsible for implementing the BMP;

- v. The procedures, including maintenance procedures, and/or instructions to implement the BMP effectively;
 - vi. The equipment and tools necessary to implement the BMP effectively; and,
 - vii. The BMPs that may require more frequent visual observations beyond the monthly visual observations.
- b. The Discharger shall identify any BMPs described in subsection a above that are implemented in lieu of any of the minimum or applicable advanced BMPs.

4. BMP Summary Table

The Discharger shall prepare a table summarizing each identified area of industrial activity, the associated industrial pollutant sources, the industrial pollutants, and the BMPs being implemented.

TABLE A: Five Phases for Developing and Implementing an Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

- *Form Pollution Prevention Team
- *Review other Facility plans

ASSESSMENT

- *Develop a site map
- *Identify potential pollutant sources
- *Inventory of materials and chemicals
- *List significant spills and leaks
- *Identify Non-Storm Water Discharges
- *Assess pollutant risk

Best Management Practice (BMP) IDENTIFICATION

- *Identify minimum required BMPs
- *Identify any advanced BMPs

IMPLEMENTATION

- *Train employees for the Pollution Prevention Team
- *Implement BMPs
- *Collect and review records

EVALUATION / MONITORING

- *Conduct annual Facility evaluation (Annual Evaluation)
- *Review monitoring information
- *Evaluate BMPs
- *Review and revise SWPPP

TABLE B: Example - Assessment of Potential Industrial Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs Summary

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Industrial Pollutant	BMPs
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery	Fuel oil	-Use spill and overflow protection
		Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks	Fuel oil	-Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques
		Hosing or washing down fuel area	Fuel oil	-Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area -Implement proper spill prevention control program
		Leaking storage tanks	Fuel oil	-Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems
		Rainfall running off fueling area, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area	Fuel oil	-Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area, cover fueling area

ATTACHMENT K – STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Discharger shall prepare a Monitoring Implementation Plan in accordance with the requirements of this Attachment. The Monitoring Implementation Plan shall be included in the SWPPP and shall include the following items:

1. An identification of team members assigned to conduct the monitoring requirements;
2. A description of the following:
 - a. Discharge locations;
 - b. Visual observation procedures; and,
 - c. Visual observation response procedures related to monthly visual observations and sampling event visual observations.
3. Justifications for any of the following that is applicable to the facility:
 - a. Alternative discharge locations in accordance with Section B.3.c.;
 - b. Representative Sampling Reduction in accordance with Section B.3.d.;
 - or,
 - c. Qualified Combined Samples in accordance with Section B.3.e.
4. Procedures for field instrument calibration instructions, including calibration intervals specified by the manufacturer; and,
5. An example Chain of Custody form used when handling and shipping water quality samples to the lab.

B. MONITORING

1. Visual Observations
 - a. Monthly Visual Observations
 - i. At least once per calendar month, the Discharger shall visually observe each drainage area for the following:
 - a) The presence or indications of prior, current, or potential unauthorized NSWDS and their sources;

- b) Authorized NSWDDs (as defined in Section IV of the Statewide Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ), sources, and associated BMPs to ensure compliance with Section IV.B.3 of the Statewide Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ; and,
 - c) Outdoor industrial equipment and storage areas, outdoor industrial activities areas, BMPs, and all other potential source of industrial pollutants.
- ii. The monthly visual observations shall be conducted during daylight hours of scheduled facility operating hours and on days without precipitation.
 - iii. The Discharger shall provide an explanation in the Annual Report for uncompleted monthly visual observations.

b. Sampling Event Visual Observations

Sampling event visual observations shall be conducted at the same time sampling occurs at a discharge location. At each discharge location where a sample is obtained, the Discharger shall observe the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity.

- i. The Discharger shall ensure that visual observations of storm water discharged from containment sources (e.g. secondary containment or storage ponds) are conducted at the time that the discharge is sampled.
- ii. Any Discharger employing volume-based or flow-based treatment BMPs shall sample any bypass that occurs while the visual observations and sampling of storm water discharges are conducted.
- iii. The Discharger shall visually observe and record the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, trash/debris, and source(s) of any discharged pollutants.
- iv. In the event that a discharge location is not visually observed during the sampling event, the Discharger shall record which discharge locations were not observed during sampling or that there was no discharge from the discharge location.
- v. The Discharger shall provide an explanation in the Annual Report for uncompleted sampling event visual observations.

c. Visual Observation Records

The Discharger shall maintain records of all visual observations. Records shall include the date, approximate time, locations observed, presence and probable

source of any observed pollutants, name of person(s) that conducted the observations, and any response actions and/or additional SWPPP revisions necessary in response to the visual observations.

- d. The Discharger shall revise BMPs as necessary when the visual observations indicate pollutant sources have not been adequately addressed in the SWPPP.

2. Sampling and Analysis

- a. A Qualifying Storm Event (QSE) is a precipitation event that:
 - i. Produces a discharge for at least one drainage area; and,
 - ii. Is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.
- b. The Discharger shall collect and analyze storm water samples from two (2) QSEs within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30).
- c. Except as provided in Section B.3.d. (Representative Sampling Reduction), samples shall be collected from each drainage area at all discharge locations. The samples must be:
 - i. Representative of storm water associated with industrial activities and any commingled authorized NSWDS; or,
 - ii. Associated with the discharge of contained storm water.
- d. Samples from each discharge location shall be collected within four (4) hours of:
 - i. The start of the discharge; or,
 - ii. The start of facility operations if the QSE occurs within the previous 12-hour period (e.g., for storms with discharges that begin during the night for facilities with day-time operating hours). Sample collection is required during scheduled facility operating hours and when sampling conditions are safe in accordance with Section B.3.f.i.b).
- e. The Discharger shall analyze all collected samples for the following parameters:
 - i. Total suspended solids (TSS) and oil and grease (O&G);
 - ii. pH (see Section B.3.b.);

- iii. Additional parameters identified by the Discharger on a facility-specific basis that serve as indicators of the presence of all industrial pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment (Section G.2. of Attachment J of this Order). These additional parameters may be modified (added or removed) in accordance with any updated SWPPP pollutant source assessment; and
- iv. Additional parameters required by the Regional Water Board.
- f. The Discharger shall ensure that the collection, preservation and handling of all storm water samples are in accordance with Attachment E of this Order.
- g. Samples from different discharge locations shall not be combined or composited except as allowed in Section B.3.e. (Qualified Combined Samples).
- h. The Discharger shall ensure that all laboratory analyses are conducted according to Attachment E of this Order.
- i. Sampling Analysis Reporting
 - i. The Discharger shall submit all sampling and analytical results for all individual or Qualified Combined Samples via CIWQS within 30 days of obtaining all results for each sampling event.
 - ii. The Discharger shall provide the method detection limit when an analytical result from samples taken is reported by the laboratory as a "non-detect" or less than the method detection limit. A value of zero shall not be reported.
 - iii. The Discharger shall provide the analytical result from samples taken that is reported by the laboratory as below the minimum level (often referred to as the reporting limit) but above the method detection limit.

3. Methods and Exceptions

- a. The Discharger shall comply with the monitoring methods in this Order.
- b. pH Methods
 - i. The Discharger shall analyze for pH using methods in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations 136 or use a calibrated portable instrument for pH.
 - ii. Dischargers using a calibrated portable instrument for pH shall ensure that all field measurements are conducted in accordance with the accompanying manufacturer's instructions.
- c. Alternative Discharge Locations

- i. The Discharger is required to identify, when practicable, alternative discharge locations for any discharge locations identified in accordance with Section B.2.c. if the facility's discharge locations are:
 - a) Affected by storm water run-on from surrounding areas that cannot be controlled; and/or,
 - b) Difficult to observe or sample (e.g. submerged discharge outlets, dangerous discharge location accessibility).
 - ii. The Discharger shall submit and certify to this Regional Water Board any alternative discharge location or revisions to the alternative discharge locations in the Monitoring Implementation Plan.
- d. Representative Sampling Reduction
- i. The Discharger may reduce the number of locations to be sampled in each drainage area (e.g., roofs with multiple downspouts, loading/unloading areas with multiple storm drains) if the industrial activities, BMPs, and physical characteristics (grade, surface materials, etc.) of the drainage area for each location to be sampled are substantially similar to one another. To qualify for the Representative Sampling Reduction, the Discharger shall provide a Representative Sampling Reduction justification in the Monitoring Implementation Plan section of the SWPPP.
 - ii. The Representative Sampling Reduction justification shall include:
 - a) Identification and description of each drainage area and corresponding discharge location(s);
 - b) A description of the industrial activities that occur throughout the drainage area;
 - c) A description of the BMPs implemented in the drainage area;
 - d) A description of the physical characteristics of the drainage area;
 - e) A rationale that demonstrates that the industrial activities and physical characteristics of the drainage area(s) are substantially similar; and,
 - f) An identification of the discharge location(s) selected for representative sampling, and rationale demonstrating that the selected location(s) to be sampled are representative of the discharge from the entire drainage area.
 - iii. A Discharger that satisfies the conditions of subsection d.ii.a) through e) above shall submit and certify to this Regional Water Board the revisions to the

Monitoring Implementation Plan that includes the Representative Sampling Reduction justification.

- iv. Upon submittal of the Representative Sampling Reduction justification, the Discharger may reduce the number of locations to be sampled in accordance with the Representative Sampling Reduction justification. The Regional Water Board may reject the Representative Sampling Reduction justification and/or request additional supporting documentation. In such instances, the Discharger is ineligible for the Representative Sampling Reduction until the Regional Water Board approves the Representative Sampling Reduction justification.
- e. Qualified Combined Samples
- i. The Discharger may authorize an analytical laboratory to combine samples of equal volume from as many as four (4) discharge locations if the industrial activities, BMPs, and physical characteristics (grade, surface materials, etc.) within each of the drainage areas are substantially similar to one another.
 - ii. The Qualified Combined Samples justification shall include:
 - a) Identification and description of each drainage area and corresponding discharge locations;
 - b) A description of the BMPs implemented in the drainage area;
 - c) A description of the industrial activities that occur throughout the drainage area;
 - d) A description of the physical characteristics of the drainage area;
and,
 - e) A rationale that demonstrates that the industrial activities and physical characteristics of the drainage area(s) are substantially similar.
 - iii. A Discharger that satisfies the conditions of subsection e.ii.a) through d) above shall submit and certify to this Regional Water Board the revisions to the Monitoring Implementation Plan that includes the Qualified Combined Samples justification.
 - iv. Upon submittal of the Qualified Combined Samples justification revisions in the Monitoring Implementation Plan, the Discharger may authorize the lab to combine samples of equal volume from as many as four (4) drainage areas. The Regional Water Board may reject the Qualified Combined Samples justification and/or request additional supporting documentation. In such instances, the Discharger is ineligible for the Qualified Combined Samples justification until the Regional Water Board approves the Qualified Combined Samples justification.

- v. Regional Water Board approval is necessary to combine samples from more than four (4) discharge locations.
- f. Sample Collection and Visual Observation Exceptions
 - i. Sample collection and visual observations are not required under the following conditions:
 - a) During dangerous weather conditions such as flooding or electrical storms; or,
 - b) Outside of scheduled facility operating hours. The Discharger is not precluded from collecting samples or conducting visual observations outside of scheduled facility operating hours.
 - ii. In the event that samples are not collected, or visual observations are not conducted in accordance with Section B.2.d. due to these exceptions, an explanation shall be included in the Annual Report.
 - iii. Sample collection is not required for drainage areas with no exposure to industrial activities and materials in accordance with the definitions in Section E.
- g. Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification
 - i. Dischargers are eligible to reduce the number of QSEs sampled each reporting year in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a) Results from four (4) consecutive QSEs that were sampled (QSEs may be from different reporting years) did not exceed any storm water discharge specification of this Order; and
 - b) The Discharger is in full compliance with the requirements of this Order and has updated, certified and submitted to this Regional Water Board all documents, data, and reports required by this Order during the time period in which samples were collected.
 - ii. The Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger that it may not reduce the number of QSEs sampled each reporting year if the Discharger is subject to an enforcement action.
 - iii. An eligible Discharger shall certify to this Regional Water Board that it meets the conditions in subsection g.i. above.
 - iv. Upon Sampling Frequency Reduction certification, the Discharger shall collect and analyze samples from one (1) QSE within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and one (1) QSE within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30). All other monitoring, sampling, and reporting requirements remain in effect.

- v. A Discharger may reduce sampling per the Sampling Frequency Reduction certification unless notified by the Regional Water Board that: (1) the Sampling Frequency Reduction certification has been rejected or (2) additional supporting documentation must be submitted. In such instances, a Discharger is ineligible for the Sampling Frequency Reduction until the Regional Water Board provides Sampling Frequency Reduction certification approval. Revised Sampling Frequency Reduction certifications shall be certified and submitted to this Regional Water Board by the Discharger.
- vi. A Discharger loses its Sampling Frequency Reduction certification if an exceedance of the storm water discharge specifications of this Order occurs.

C. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FACILITY COMPLIANCE EVALUATION (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

The Discharger shall conduct one Annual Evaluation for each reporting year (July 1 to June 30). If the Discharger conducts an Annual Evaluation fewer than eight (8) months, or more than sixteen (16) months, after it conducts the previous Annual Evaluation, it shall document the justification for doing so. The Discharger shall revise the SWPPP, as appropriate, and implement the revisions within 90 days of the Annual Evaluation. At a minimum, Annual Evaluations shall consist of:

1. A review of all sampling, visual observation, and inspection records conducted during the previous reporting year;
2. An inspection of all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the storm water conveyance system;
3. An inspection of all drainage areas previously identified as having no exposure to industrial activities and materials in accordance with the definitions in Section E;
4. An inspection of equipment needed to implement the BMPs;
5. An inspection of any BMPs;
6. A review and effectiveness assessment of all BMPs for each area of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources to determine if the BMPs are properly designed, implemented, and are effective in reducing and preventing pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs; and,
7. An assessment of any other factors needed to comply with the requirements in Section D.2.

D. ANNUAL REPORT

1. The Discharger shall certify and submit via CIWQS an Annual Report no later than July 15th following each reporting year.
2. The Discharger shall include in the Annual Report:
 - a. A Compliance Checklist that indicates whether the Discharger complies with, and has addressed all applicable requirements of this Order;
 - b. An explanation for any non-compliance of requirements within the reporting year, as indicated in the Compliance Checklist;
 - c. An identification, including page numbers and/or sections, of all revisions made to the SWPPP within the reporting year; and,
 - d. The date(s) of the Annual Evaluation.

E. CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION - NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION (NEC)

1. Discharges composed entirely of storm water that has not been exposed to industrial activity are not industrial storm water discharges. Dischargers are conditionally excluded from complying with the SWPPP and monitoring requirements of this Order if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. There is no exposure of Industrial Materials and Activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff;
 - b. All unauthorized NSWDS have been eliminated and all authorized NSWDS meet the conditions of Section IV of the Statewide Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ;
 - c. The Discharger has certified and submitted to this Regional Water Board a NEC Permit Registration Documents (PRDs); and,
 - d. The Discharger has satisfied all other requirements of this Section.
2. NEC Specific Definitions
 - a. No Exposure - all Industrial Materials and Activities are protected by a Storm-Resistant Shelter to prevent all exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.
 - b. Industrial Materials and Activities - includes, but is not limited to, industrial material handling activities or equipment, machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products.
 - c. Material Handling Activities - includes the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any industrial raw material, intermediate product, final product, or waste product.

- d. Sealed - banded or otherwise secured, and without operational taps or valves.
- e. Storm-Resistant Shelters - includes completely roofed and walled buildings or structures. Also includes structures with only a top cover supported by permanent supports but with no side coverings, provided material within the structure is not subject to wind dispersion (sawdust, powders, etc.), or track- out, and there is no storm water discharged from within the structure that comes into contact with any materials.

3. NEC Qualifications

To qualify for an NEC, a Discharger shall:

- a. Except as provided in subsection 4 below, provide a Storm-Resistant Shelter to protect Industrial Materials and Activities from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, run-on, and runoff;
- b. Inspect and evaluate the facility annually to determine that storm water exposed to industrial materials or equipment has not and will not be discharged to waters of the United States. Evaluation records shall be maintained for five (5) years in accordance with Section I.A.8. of Attachment E of this Order;
- c. Register for NEC coverage by certifying that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to Industrial Materials and Activities from areas of the facility subject to this Order, and certify that all unauthorized NSWDS have been eliminated and all authorized NSWDS meet the applicable conditions of Section IV of the Statewide Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ (Authorized NSWDS). NEC coverage and annual renewal requires payment of an annual fee in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200 et seq.; and,
- d. Submit PRDs for NEC coverage to this Regional Water Board by October 1, 2015.

4. NEC Industrial Materials and Activities - Storm-Resistant Shelter Not Required

To qualify for NEC coverage, a Storm-Resistant Shelter is not required for the following:

- a. Drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly Sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated, do not contain residual industrial materials on the outside surfaces, and do not leak;
- b. Adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling;
- c. Final products, other than products that would be mobilized in storm water discharge (e.g., rock salt);

- d. Any Industrial Materials and Activities that are protected by a temporary shelter for a period of no more than ninety (90) days due to facility construction or remodeling; and,
- e. Any Industrial Materials and Activities that are protected within a secondary containment structure that will not discharge storm water to waters of the United States.

5. NEC Limitations

- a. NEC coverage is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual outfalls. If a facility has industrial storm water discharges from one or more drainage areas that require coverage, the Discharger shall register for coverage for the entire facility through the Regional Water Board. Any drainage areas on that facility that would otherwise qualify for NEC coverage may be specially addressed in the facility SWPPP by including an NEC Checklist and a certification statement demonstrating that those drainage areas of the facility have been evaluated; and that none of the Industrial Materials or Activities listed in subsection 3 above are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation.
- b. If circumstances change and Industrial Materials and Activities become exposed to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff, the conditions for this exclusion shall no longer apply. In such cases, the Discharger may be subject to enforcement for discharging without a permit. A Discharger with NEC coverage that anticipates changes in circumstances should notify this Regional Water Board and adhere to all storm water requirements of this Order at least seven (7) days before anticipated exposure.
- c. The Regional Water Board may deny NEC coverage and require the Discharge to comply with all storm water requirements of this Order:
 - i. Storm water is exposed to Industrial Materials and Activities; and/or
 - ii. The discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standards.

6. NEC PRDs Required for Initial NEC Coverage

The Discharger shall submit to this Regional Water Board the following PRDs for NEC coverage to document the applicability of the conditional exclusion:

- a. The NEC form, which includes:
 - i. The legal name, postal address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the Discharger;
 - ii. The facility business name and physical mailing address, the county name, and a description of the facility location if the facility does not have a physical mailing address; and,

- iii. Certification by the Discharger that all PRDs submitted are correct and true and the conditions of no exposure have been met.
- b. An NEC Checklist prepared by the Discharger demonstrating that the facility has been evaluated; and that none of the following industrial materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation:
 - i. Using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed;
 - ii. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks;
 - iii. Materials or products from past industrial activity;
 - iv. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);
 - v. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;
 - vi. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, e.g., new cars, where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants);
 - vii. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;
 - viii. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the Discharger;
 - ix. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, e.g., dumpsters);
 - x. Application or disposal of processed wastewater (unless already covered by an NPDES permit); and,
 - xi. Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents evident in the storm water outflow.
- c. Site Map (see Attachment J of this Order).

7. Requirements for Annual NEC Coverage Recertification

By October 1 of each reporting year beginning in 2015, any Discharger who has previously registered for NEC coverage shall either submit and certify an NEC demonstrating that the facility has been evaluated, and that none of the Industrial Materials or Activities listed above are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation, or comply with all storm water requirements of this Order.

8. NEC Certification Statement

All NEC certifications and re-certifications shall include the following certification statement:

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of 'no exposure' and obtaining an exclusion from NPDES storm water permitting; and that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility identified in this document (except as allowed in subsection C above). I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form annually to the State Water Board and, if requested, to the operator of the local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) into which this facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the Water Board staff, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under an NPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of storm water from the facility. 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly involved in gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.