

California Department of Transportation



ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTS
1727 30th STREET, MS 65
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7006
PHONE (916) 227-6000
TTY 711
<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/procurement-and-contracts/>
August 21, 2026

Invitation for Bid (IFB) IFB # 07A6437 Notice to Prospective Bidders

You are invited to review and respond to this **IFB 07A6437**, titled **Groundwater Pre-filter and Carbon Filtration Removal, Replacement and Repair Services in Los Angeles County**. In submitting your bid, you shall comply with the instructions found herein. In addition to those programs and preferences that are specified in this solicitation, Prospective Contractors are encouraged to consider programs and preferences that are available, such as those for the use of small businesses, disadvantaged businesses, disabled veteran businesses, and other businesses covered by State and Federal programs and preferences.

As required by Executive Order S-02-06, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is committed to meeting the State's twenty-five percent (25%) Small Business (SB) participation goal. Certified SBs, Micro Businesses (MB), SBs for the purpose of Public Works (SB-PW) and Contractors willing to commit to subcontracting a minimum of twenty-five percent (25%) of their net bid price to certified SBs, or MBs (if applicable) are encouraged to submit bids. See **Section D, Special Programs** in this IFB for requirements.

A Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE) participation requirement is not required, but DVBE participation is encouraged, and a DVBE incentive does apply to this IFB. See **Section D, Special Programs** in this IFB for requirements.

This Agreement requires Prevailing Wages if the total bid amount exceeds \$15,000. If the total bid amount is under \$15,000, then Prevailing Wage language will be removed prior to award. Refer to **Attachment 3, Proposed Form of Agreement** for requirement details.

The designated contact person for this IFB is:

JoAnna Nevarez
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
Email address: joanna.nevarez@dot.ca.gov
Phone: (279) 234-2481

Please note that no **verbal** information given will be binding upon Caltrans unless such information is issued in writing as an official addendum.

*Technical questions regarding this solicitation will be addressed, in writing, and in accordance with the Questions and Answers portion of this IFB. See **Section C, Time Schedule** for more details.

ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ARE EITHER ATTACHED (ATTACHMENT 1) OR THE DOCUMENT LINK IS PROVIDED ON ATTACHMENT 2, REQUIRED DOCUMENTS.

Sincerely,

JoAnna Nevarez
Contract Analyst

A) Purpose and Description of Services

1. Contractor shall furnish all labor, tools, materials, equipment, vehicles, transportation, traffic control, licenses, permits, taxes, testing, disposal and incidentals to provide Groundwater Pre-filter and Carbon Filtration Removal, Replacement and Repair Services to Caltrans.
2. Refer to the **Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit A**, which is attached to this IFB, for a more complete description of services.

B) Bidder's Minimum Qualifications

1. Bidder or subcontractor shall have at time of bid submittal, continually thereafter, and for the duration of the Agreement, a current and valid **Class A – General Engineering Contractor** license or a **C-55 Water Conditioning Contractor** license issued by the California Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB) for the type of work to be performed. If the Prime Contractor has a **Class A - General Engineering Contractor** license, it may perform traffic control work. If Prime Contractor has a **C-55 Water Conditioning license**, it must also have a **C31 Construction Zone Traffic Control Contractor** license. If traffic control work is subcontracted, the subcontractor shall have a valid **C31 Construction Zone Traffic Control Contractor** license issued by the California Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB).
2. The **laboratory** performing testing shall have at time of bid submittal, continually thereafter, and for the duration of the Agreement, a current and valid **Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) Certification** and appear on the [list of Certified Laboratories](#).
3. Bidder and subcontractor shall possess at the time of bid submittal, continuously thereafter, and for the duration of the Agreement, a valid and current registration with the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR). Caltrans will verify bidder's DIR registration; it is not necessary to provide a copy.
4. Bidder shall possess at the time of bid submittal, continuously thereafter, and for the duration of the Agreement, a valid and current Motor Carrier Permit issued from the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).
5. By submitting its bid, Bidder certifies, under penalty of perjury, that its Contractors State License Board (CSLB) license is in a classification appropriate to the work to be undertaken as identified in the **Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit A**. This requirement has also been added in the **Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit E**. Refer to **Section C, Bid Requirements and Information, Contractor's License**, for submittal requirements. Caltrans will verify bidder's Contractor License, and any Subcontractor Licenses, so it is not necessary to provide a copy.
6. Failure of Bidder to sufficiently meet any or all the minimum qualifications, in the opinion of Caltrans, will result in the Bidder's bid deemed non-responsive.

C) Bid Requirements and Information

1. Time Schedule

It is recognized that time is of the essence. All bidders are hereby advised of the following schedule and will be expected to adhere to the required dates and times.

Event	Date	Time (Pacific Time)
IFB available to prospective bidders	08/21/2026	
Written Question Submittal	08/28/2026	
Final Date and Time for Bid Submission	09/08/2026	2:00 p.m.
Bid Opening	09/08/2026	2:30 p.m.
Proposed Award Date (estimate)	09/17/2026	

2. Questions and Answers

- A. Questions regarding this IFB must be submitted by **August 28, 2026**. Bidders must submit their questions via e-mail to joanna.nevarez@dot.ca.gov.
- B. Written questions must include: the individual's name, firm name, e-mail address and must reference **IFB No. 07A6437**.
- C. Written responses to all questions will be collectively compiled and posted, as an Addendum, to the Cal eProcure website (<https://caleprocure.com/pages/index.aspx>). It is the responsibility of the bidder to access the Cal eProcure website for any changes or addenda that may be posted. Refer to this **Section C, Time Schedule** for the schedule of events and dates/times. Bidder can contact the Contract Analyst named above.

3. ADM-1412 – Bid Proposal

The total bid proposal for this Agreement **must not exceed \$484,000.00**. A bid amount more than \$484,000.00 will be deemed non-responsive and will be rejected.

4. Costs Included in Bid Rates

Bid prices/rates shall include the cost of employer payments to or on behalf of employees, subsistence, travel, compensation insurance premiums, unemployment contributions, social security taxes, contract bond premiums, and any other taxes or assessments, including but not limited to, sales and use **taxes** required by law or otherwise and no additional allowance will be paid unless separate payment provisions in the Agreement should specifically provide otherwise.

5. Employment of Undocumented Workers

No State agency or department, as defined in California Public Contract Code Section 10335.7, that is subject to this code, shall award a public works contract to a bidder or contractor, nor shall a bidder or contractor be eligible to bid for or receive a Public Works Agreement, who has, in the preceding five (5) years, been convicted of violating a State or Federal law regarding the employment of undocumented workers (Pub. Cont. Code Section 6101).

6. Small Business Preference

SB Preference will be granted on this IFB. Only firms certified as a Small Business, Micro Business, or Small Business for the purpose of Public Works (SB-PW) with the Department of General Services (DGS), Office of Small Business and DVBE Service (OSDS), or contractors who commit to subcontracting a minimum of 25 percent (25%) of their net bid price to SB, MB, or SB-PW, in the categories most appropriate to accomplish the prescribed services, will be granted this preference. For more information, refer to **Section D, Special Programs**.

7. State General Prevailing Wage Rates

State General Prevailing Wage Rates will apply for the County of Los Angeles as described in the attached **Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit B**. The predetermined general prevailing wage rates published by the Director of Industrial Relations may be obtained via the Internet at: <https://www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/DPreWageDetermination.htm>. It is the bidder's responsibility to use the correct classification determination published by the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR).

By signing the Bid/Bidder Certification Sheet, the Bidder acknowledges this is a public works contract subject to Labor Code Sections 1720-1861, and that if awarded this Agreement, it will be the Bidder's responsibility to ensure that all prevailing requirements are met, including but not limited to the payment of appropriate prevailing wages rates to all employees who participate and perform services under this Agreement, Department of Industrial Relations registration, submittal of weekly certified payroll records, and employment of apprentices throughout the duration of the Agreement.

8. Mandatory Organic Waste Recycling

Contractor generating organic waste or commercial solid waste shall comply with SB 1383; also Contractor will arrange for the recycling services required by this section in a manner that is consistent with State and local laws and requirements, including a local ordinance or local jurisdiction's franchise agreement, applicable to the collection, handling, or recycling of organic waste and commercial solid waste. This requirement does not modify, limit, or abrogate Contractor's right to sell or donate its recyclable organic waste materials consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code Sections 42649.8 et seq. When applicable, Contractor must comply with these provisions.

9. Motor Carrier Permit Requirements

- A. Contractor must have a valid Motor Carrier Permit(s) (MCP) issued from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) for its services as a Motor Carrier of Property under this Agreement. Contractor shall pay any required fees necessary to obtain and maintain in good standing the required MCP(s).
- B. The MCP(s) required for the Contractor's Motor Carriers of Property under California Vehicle Code Sections 34601 and 34620 shall be on file with Contractor for the duration of this Agreement. Upon request of Caltrans Contract Manager or their designee, Contractor must immediately provide to Caltrans a copy of the required MCP(s).

10. Contractor Registration Program

- A. No Contractor or Subcontractor may be listed on a bid proposal for a contract with prevailing wages unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), pursuant to Labor Code Section 1725.5 with limited exceptions from this requirement for bid purposes only under Labor Code Section 1771.1(a).
- B. No Contractor or Subcontractor may be awarded an agreement with prevailing wages unless registered with DIR pursuant to Labor Code Section 1725.5.
- C. Caltrans will verify each of the registration numbers provided by the bidder prior to Agreement award. Bidders that do not possess the required DIR registration will be deemed non-responsive and rejected from further consideration in the solicitation process.
- D. If Contractor lists Subcontractor who is believed to be performing work that is not subject to the registration requirements, written confirmation from DIR should be obtained and submitted to Caltrans.

11. Contractor's License

- A. Bidder must have, at time of bid submittal and for the duration of the contract, a valid, current **Class A – General Engineering Contractor** license or a **C-55 Water Conditioning Contractor** license issued by the California Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB) for the type of work to be performed. Bidder shall obtain, pay for, and maintain, in good standing, all necessary licenses and permits to accomplish the work. Bidders will be considered non-responsive unless proper licensing requirements are met. An invalid license will result in

rejection of the bid. Caltrans will verify a valid license issued by the CSLB (Bus. and Prof. Code Section 7028.15).

- B. If a subcontractor is used for the Traffic Control work, subcontractor shall possess a **C31 – Construction Zone Traffic Control License** issued by the CSLB.

12. Subcontractors

Bidder may subcontract portions of the work as defined in the attached **Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit A**. If subcontractors are used, complete the Bidder Declaration (GSPD-05-105). Bidder must ensure that the subcontractor(s) will have all necessary licenses, permits, and/or certifications to accomplish its portion of the work. Failure of a subcontractor(s) to have the proper licenses, permits, and/or certifications, shall be cause for rejection of bid.

13. Standard Title VI/Nondiscrimination Assurances (DOT Order No. 1050.2A)

Caltrans, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Statute 252, 42 USC Sections 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any Agreement entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award.

14. Non-Collusion Declaration for Public Works

Bidder must submit a non-collusion declaration for Public Works. The Non-Collusion Declaration for Public Works is provided as a link in **Attachment 2, Required Documents**.

15. Payment Bond (ADM-2009)

Requirement: The successful bidder will be required to provide, prior to commencement of work under a Service Request, a Payment Bond for one hundred percent (100%) of the total Service Request, if the Service Request price is \$25,000 or more. The Payment Bond is not required at the time of bid submittal; however, it is required, as applicable, prior to the start date of the Service Request. Refer to **Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit D**.

16. Insurance

- A. The bidder who receives the Agreement award, will be requested to provide a Certificate of Insurance providing proof of insurance to the Division of Procurement and Contracts within 10 working days after the date of notification of award. The State's Office of Risk and Insurance Management will review insurance certificates and/or proof of self-insurance documentation before execution of the Agreement. Refer to the **Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit E**, for the applicable and specific Insurance requirements and coverage limits.
- B. The insurance carrier shall provide an endorsement for the additional insured statement as follows:

Caltrans, State of California, its officers, agents, and employees shall be included as additional insured, but only with respect to work performed for the State of California under this Agreement.

- C. The additional insured endorsement must accompany the certificate of insurance.
- D. Satisfying a Self-Insured Retention (SIR)

All insurance required by this Agreement must allow, but not require, the State to pay any SIR and/or act as Contractor's agent in satisfying any SIR. The choice to pay any SIR and/or act as Contractor's agent in satisfying any SIR is at the State's discretion. If the State chooses to pay

any SIR and/or act as Contractor's agent in satisfying any SIR, Contractor shall reimburse the State for the same.

E. Available Coverages/Limits

In the event the insurance coverages obtained by Contractor is broader in scope than, and/or the limits are higher than, those required under the Agreement, all such broader coverage and/or higher limits available to Contractor shall also be available and applicable to the State.

17. California Civil Rights Laws

Any person that submits a bid or proposal to, or otherwise proposes to enter into or renew an Agreement with, a State agency with respect to any Agreement in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more shall certify, under penalty of perjury, at the time the bid or proposal is submitted or the Agreement is renewed, that they satisfy all of the conditions set forth in California Public Contract Code Section 2010 and they shall execute the California Civil Rights Laws Certification (DOT ADM-0076), provided as a link in **Attachment 2, Required Documents**, completed, signed, and returned with its bid or proposal.

18. Darfur Contracting Act

- A. The Darfur Contracting Act, Public Contract Code Section 10475-10481, applies to any company that currently or within the previous three (3) years has had business activities or other operations outside of the United States. The Act was passed by the California Legislature and signed into law by the Governor to preclude State agencies generally from contracting with "scrutinized" companies that do business in the African nation of Sudan (of which the Darfur region is a part), for the reasons described in Public Contract Code Section 10475. All bidders shall complete the Darfur Contracting Act Certification (DOT ADM-0077), provided as a link in **Attachment 2, Required Documents**, and submit with the proposal.
- B. If your company has not, within the previous three (3) years, had any business activities or other operations outside of the United States, complete **Option 1** on Darfur Contracting Act Certification.
- C. A scrutinized company is a company doing business in Sudan as defined in Public Contract Code Section 10476. Scrutinized companies are ineligible to, and cannot bid on, or submit a bid or proposal for an Agreement with a State agency for goods or services. (Pub. Cont. Code Section 10477(a)).
- D. Therefore, Public Contract Code Section 10478(a) requires a company that currently has (or within the previous three (3) years has had business activities or other operations outside of the United States to certify that it is not a "scrutinized" company when it submits a bid or proposal to a State agency.
- E. A scrutinized company may still, however, submit a bid or proposal for an Agreement with a State agency for goods or services if the company first obtains permission from the Department of General Services according to the criteria set forth in Public Contract Code Section 10477(b).

19. Executive Order N-6-22 – Russia Sanctions

On March 4, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order [N-6-22](#) (the EO) regarding Economic Sanctions against Russia and Russian entities and individuals. "Economic Sanctions" refers to sanctions imposed by the U.S. government in response to Russia's actions in Ukraine, as well as any sanctions imposed under state law unless the contract has been Federalized (i.e. there is federal participation in any phase). By submitting a bid or proposal, Contractor represents that it is not a target of Economic Sanctions. Should the State determine Contractor is a target of Economic Sanctions or is conducting prohibited transactions with sanctioned individuals or entities,

that shall be grounds for rejection of the Contractor's bid/proposal any time prior to contract execution, or, if determined after contract execution, shall be grounds for termination by the State.

20. Executive Order N-12-23 – Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) Technology Use and Reporting

A. The State of California seeks to realize the potential benefits of GenAI, through the development and deployment of GenAI tools, while balancing the risks of these new technologies. Bidder / Offeror must notify the State in writing if it:

- 1) Intends to provide GenAI as a deliverable to the State; or
- 2) Intends to utilize GenAI, including GenAI from third parties, to complete all or a portion of any deliverable that materially impacts:
 - a) Functionality of a State system,
 - b) Risk to the State, or
 - c) Contract performance.

Note: For avoidance of doubt, the term "materially impacts" shall have the meaning set forth in State Administrative Manual (SAM) § 4986.2 Definitions for GenAI.

- B. Failure to report GenAI to the State may result in disqualification. The State reserves the right to seek any and all relief to which it may be entitled to as a result of such non-disclosure.
- C. Upon notification by a Bidder / Offeror of GenAI as required, the State reserves the right to incorporate GenAI Special Provisions into the final contract or reject bids/offers that present an unacceptable level of risk to the State.
- D. Government Code 11549.64 defines "Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI)" as an artificial intelligence system that can generate derived synthetic content, including text, images, video, and audio that emulates the structure and characteristics of the system's training data.

21. Bid Submittal

- A. All bids must be mailed or hand-delivered by Caltrans Division of Procurement and Contracts, Bid Unit, by dates and times shown in **Section C, Bid Requirements and Information**.
- B. The mailing package/envelope should be labeled as follows:

Note: All packages not clearly or properly labeled as indicated below, including overnight mail and hand delivered packages, may be rejected.

YOUR RETURN ADDRESS

Agreement No. 07A6437
Bid Due Date: September 8, 2026
Bid Due Time: 2:00 p.m.
Bid Opening Date: September 8, 2026
Bid Opening: 2:30 p.m.
Attention: JoAnna Nevarez

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
Division of Procurement and Contracts
ATTN: Bid Unit
1727 30th Street, 4th Floor, MS 65
Sacramento, CA 95816-7006

BID SUBMITTAL DO NOT OPEN

- C. **Late bids will not be considered.**
- D. **Bids received in electronic format will not be accepted.**
- E. All bids shall include the documents identified on the IFB's **Required Documents, Attachment 2, located at the end of the solicitation.** Bids not including the required documents may be deemed non-responsive. A non-responsive bid is one that does not meet the basic bid requirements.
- F. Only an individual who is legally authorized to bind the proposing firm contractually shall sign all documents requiring a signature, and each document must bear a signature.
- G. If your bid is hand delivered, you must date and time stamp the sealed envelope/package immediately upon arrival. The date/time stamp machine is located in the lobby on the first floor to the right of the security guard station at the address noted above. After date/time stamping, the bid should be placed in the locked bid cabinet located below the time stamp. If the bid package is too large to be electronically stamped, date/time stamp one (1) of the labels provided and attach it to the proposal package. When the bid package is too large for the locked bid cabinet, ask the security guard to call the Division of Procurement and Contracts reception desk at (916) 227-6000 to have your bid package picked up.
- H. Bid opening will be held via teleconference on the date and time specified in **Section C, Bid Requirements and Information.** Bidders may participate via teleconference by calling **1-866-700-7952** and entering the pass code **7089821#**. Calls will be accepted beginning at 2:20 p.m. until the conclusion of the bid opening. Bids will be read in Agreement numeric order; questions will not be allowed; and information will not be repeated. Initial bid opening results will be posted online on the Division of Procurement and Contracts website at <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/procurement-and-contracts/bid-results> by 3:00 p.m. on the day following the bid opening. The Agreement will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder meeting the requirements outlined in the IFB after verification and applicable incentives are applied.
- I. Bids must include the performance of all the services described herein. Any attempt to modify the bid document to deviate from the work specifications will not be considered and will cause a bid to be rejected.
- J. A bid may be rejected if it is conditional, incomplete, or if it contains any alterations of form or other irregularities of any kind. Caltrans may reject any bid on the basis that it is not responsive or from a non-responsive bidder and may waive any immaterial deviation in a bid. Caltrans waiver of an immaterial defect shall in no way modify the IFB document or excuse the bidder from full compliance with all requirements if awarded the Agreement.
- K. Costs for developing bids and in anticipation of award of an agreement is entirely the responsibility of the bidder and shall not be charged to the State.
- L. Only an individual who is authorized to bind the bidding firm contractually shall sign the Bid/Bidder Certification Sheet. The signature must also indicate the title or position that the individual holds in the firm. A bid with an unsigned Bid/Bidder Certification Sheet may be rejected.
- M. A bidder may modify a bid after its submission by first withdrawing the original bid and then by resubmitting a new bid prior to the bid submittal deadline. Bidder modifications offered in any other manner, oral or written, will not be considered.
- N. A bidder may withdraw a bid by, prior to bid opening, submitting a written withdrawal request to Caltrans, at DPAC.BidUnit@dot.ca.gov, signed by the bidder or an agent authorized to contractually bind the bidding firm. A bidder may thereafter submit a new bid prior to the bid

submittal deadline. Bids may not be withdrawn without cause subsequent to bid submittal deadline. Please contact the Caltrans analyst located in this IFB with any questions.

- O. Caltrans may modify the IFB prior to the date fixed for submission of bids by the issuance of an addendum sent to all parties who received a bid package.
- P. Caltrans reserves the right to reject all bids for reasonable cause.
- Q. Bidders are cautioned not to rely on Caltrans during its evaluation process to discover and report to the bidder any defects and/or errors in the submitted documents. Before submitting their documents, bidders should carefully proof them for errors and full adherence to the IFB requirements.
- R. Where applicable, the bidder should carefully examine work sites and specifications. Bidder shall investigate conditions, character, and quality of surface or subsurface materials or obstacles that might be encountered. No additions or increases to the Agreement amount will be made due to a lack of careful examination of work sites and specifications.
- S. Caltrans does not accept alternate agreement language from a bidder. A bid with such language will be considered a counter proposal and will be rejected. The State's General Terms and Conditions (GTC) are not negotiable. Also, the winning bidder(s) must complete, sign, and submit all pages of the Contractor Certification Clauses (CCC 04/2017) as part of the Agreement award process. Both the GTC 02/2025 and CCC 04/2017 may be viewed at: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/OLS/Resources/Page-Content/Office-of-Legal-Services-Resources-List-Folder/Standard-Contract-Language>.

22. Evaluation and Selection

- A. At the time of bid opening, each bid proposal's total and any small business and/or micro business information (if applicable) will be read aloud. Bids are considered preliminary pending review and verification of applicable bid requirements such as: small business preference, incentives, DVBE, licensing, bonding, qualifications, or other requirements as stated in the IFB. Agreements will be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder.
- B. Caltrans will check the bid submittal package to verify it received all required documents. Positive verification of required documents will be performed to determine its responsiveness to the State's needs.
- C. Bids that contain false or misleading statements, or which provide references, which do not support an attribute or condition claimed by the bidder, shall be rejected.
- D. The Agreement, if awarded, shall be awarded to the responsible bidder who submits the lowest bid and meets all the specifications. A bid meets the specifications if it complies with all the requirements in this solicitation. In the event of a tie bid, Caltrans will draw lots to determine the successful bidder. Only one (1) bid may be submitted by an entity: individual, firm, partnership, corporation, joint venture, or combination thereof. Receipt of more than one (1) bid from an entity will result in all bids from that entity being rejected and returned to the bidder.

23. Award

- A. Preliminary bid results may be viewed on the internet after 3:00 p.m. on the first (1st) business day following the bid due date at <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/procurement-and-contracts/bid-results>.
- B. Whenever an Agreement is awarded under a procedure that provides for competitive bidding, but the Agreement is not to be awarded to the low bidder, the low bidder shall be given notice five (5) working days prior to the award of the Agreement by email.

- C. Upon written request by any bidder, the Notice of the Intent to Award shall be posted in a public place in the office of the awarding agency, as well as online at <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/procurement-and-contracts/notices-of-intent-to-award>, for at least five (5) working days prior to awarding the Agreement. This information can also be obtained by contacting the Contract Analyst directly.
- D. Upon award of the Agreement, Contractor shall complete and submit to Caltrans, the Payee Data Record (STD 204), to determine if Contractor is subject to State income tax withholding pursuant to California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 18662 et seq. This form can be found on the Internet at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/PD> under the heading Forms. No payment shall be made unless a completed STD 204 has been returned to Caltrans.

24. Protest

Bidders have the right to protest the award of Caltrans Agreements subject to the following processes and procedures.

- A. Filing a Protest: The initial protest must be submitted to Caltrans, Protest Unit prior to the award of the Agreement. When a protest has been submitted, the Agreement shall not be awarded until either the protest has been withdrawn or Caltrans has decided the matter. The written protest must be sent, either via e-mail or regular mail, to the address below:

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Division of Procurement and Contracts Attention: Bid, Protest, and Dispute Branch Chief 1727 30th Street, MS 65 Sacramento, CA 95816 Email: DPAC.Protest.Disputes.Terminations@dot.ca.gov Phone Number: (916) 639-6322
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- B. Within five (5) days after filing the initial protest, the protesting bidder shall file with Caltrans, Protest Unit a full and complete written statement specifying the grounds for the protest. The full written protest statement must be sent to the same addresses above.

Note: Email is the preferred method of Protest delivery, but if a Protest is being submitted by mail it is suggested that you send by certified or registered mail.

25. Standard Conditions of Service

- A. After award and execution of the Agreement, should Contractor fail to commence work within five (5) working days after notification of the starting date, or suspend work for a period of five (5) continuous working days after work has begun, Caltrans may provide five (5) calendar days written notice, posted at the job site or mailed to Contractor, to timely prosecute and complete the work or the Agreement may be terminated and liquidated damages of \$500.00 assessed for administrative costs for re-bidding the work or awarding the work to another Contractor. In addition, Contractor shall be liable to Caltrans for the difference between Contractor's bid price and the actual cost of performing the work by the second low bidder or by another Contractor.
- B. All performance under the Agreement shall be completed on or before the termination date of the Agreement.
- C. Antitrust Provisions
 - 1) Contractor offers and agrees and will require all of other subcontractors and suppliers to agree to assign to the awarding body all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action they may have under Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 USC section 15) or under the Cartwright Act [Chapter 2, commencing with section 16700, of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code] arising from purchases of goods, services, or materials

pursuant to the public works contract or subcontract. The assignment made by contractor and all additional assignments made by subcontractors and suppliers shall be deemed to have been made and will become effective at the time the awarding body tenders final payment to Contractor without further acknowledgment or the necessity of tendering to the awarding body any written assignments.

- 2) If an awarding body receives, either through judgment or settlement, a monetary recovery for a cause of action assigned under Government Code Sections 4550-4554, the assignor shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for actual legal costs incurred and may, on demand, recover from the public body any portion of the recovery, including treble damages, and attributable overcharges that were paid by the assignor but were not paid by the public body as a part of the bid price, less the expenses incurred in obtaining that portion of the recovery. On demand in writing by the assignor, the assignee shall, within one (1) year from such demand, reassign the cause of action assigned under Government Code Sections 4550-4554 if the assignor has been or may have been injured by the violation of law for which the cause of action arose and (a) the assignee has not been injured thereby, or (b) the assignee declines to file a court action for the cause of action.
- D. If the bidder is awarded the Agreement and refuses to sign the Agreement presented for signature within the time and manner required, the bidder will be liable to Caltrans for actual damages resulting to Caltrans therefrom or 10 percent (10%) of the amount bid, whichever is less.
- E. Loss Leader usage is prohibited in this solicitation: It is unlawful for any person engaged in business within this State to sell or use any article or product as a "loss leader" as defined in California Business and Professions Code Section 17030. "Loss Leader" means any article or product sold at less than cost: a) where the purpose is to induce, promote or encourage the purchase of other merchandise; or b) where the effect is a tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers of prospective purchasers; or c) where the effect is to divert trade from or otherwise injure competitors.
- F. No oral understanding or agreement shall be binding on either party.

D) Special Programs

The following Special Programs are applicable to this IFB.

1. Small Business (SB), Microbusiness (MB), or Small Business for the Purpose of Public Works (SB-PW) Preference

- A. Government Code Section 14835 et seq. requires that a five percent (5%) preference be given to contractors who qualify as a Certified SB or MB or SB-PW. References to a small business (SB) shall also include micro-business (MB) and SB-PW. The rules and regulations of this law, including the definition of a SB for the delivery of services, are contained in Title 2, California Code of Regulations, Section 1896 (2 CCR Section 1896) et seq.
- B. To claim the SB preference, the contractor must have its principal place of business located in California, satisfy all of the SB or MB requirements, and be certified by the California Department of General Services (DGS), Office of Small Business and Disabled Veteran Business (DVBE) Services (OSDS). The preference amount may not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for any bid. If prospective contractor is claiming the five percent (5%) certified SB or MB preference, complete Section 16 of the Bid/Bidder Certification Sheet and attach a copy of your certification. Additionally, the contractor may satisfy the non-SB requirements described below.

- C. Pursuant to Government Code Section 14838 and 2 CCR Section 1896, if a bidder is not a certified SB, but wishes to be eligible for the five percent (5%) non-small business (NSB) preference, the bidder must subcontract at least twenty five percent (25%) of its net bid price to one (1) or more certified SBs. If bidder is claiming the five percent (5%) non-SB (NSB) preference, complete Section 17 of the Bid/Bidder Certification Sheet, as well as Bidder Declaration (GSPD-05-105). The bidder shall list the names of all certified SB firms being claimed for credit. Bidders must include quotes from each SB subcontractor, on the subcontractor letterhead. The quote must at minimum include the following: 1) type of services performed, or goods supplied 2) estimated hours, or quantity of goods 3) hourly rate, or unit price 4) total quote amount.
- D. Certified SB and MB bidder(s) shall have precedence over NSB bidders in the application of SB preference(s).
- E. SB preferences may not be applied to any bid deemed non-responsive with the solicitation instructions or from a non-responsible bidder.
- F. Questions regarding the certification approval process or SB program should be directed to OSDS at (800) 559-5529 or (916) 375-4940, or email: osdshelp@dgs.ca.gov.
- G. SB or MB bidders or bidders using the "Non-Small Business" preference shall be granted a preference consisting of five percent (5%) of the lowest responsible bidder's total bid if the lowest bid is from a non-certified SB or MB.
- H. Additional references are at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/PD/Services/Page-Content/Procurement-Division-Services-List-Folder/Apply-for-or-Re-apply-as-Small-Business-Disabled-Veteran-Business-Enterprise>.

2. Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE) Programs

A. DVBE Participation Program with **No** Participation Requirements:

DVBE participation is not required, but DVBE participation is encouraged, and a DVBE incentive will apply to this IFB as described below. Please review the DVBE Program Requirements:

<https://www.dgs.ca.gov/-/media/Divisions/PD/OSDS/Certification/DVBE/DVBEProgramRequirements.pdf?la=en&hash=FBCA257A3ED083F3DBB85ECEEB37013CBCF0545C>

B. DVBE Incentive Program

- 1) The DVBE Incentive Program applies to this solicitation. It is separate from the DVBE Participation Program and was established in Military and Veterans Code Sections 999 et seq., and Title 2, California of Regulations, Sections 1896.99 (2 CCR Section 1896.99) et seq., to encourage bidders to partner with DVBE subcontractors. A dollar cap of \$100,000 is set for all combined incentives and preferences. The incentive is used only for evaluation purposes to arrive at the successful bidder and does not alter the amounts of the actual bid. Any responsive and responsible bidder with the confirmed DVBE participation per the Tables in paragraph 3) below is eligible to receive the incentive. Bidders who are not responsive and responsible regardless of the amount of DVBE participation are not eligible to receive the incentive.
- 2) Caltrans will apply an incentive to bids proposing the utilization of DGS-certified DVBE firms identified on the Bidder Declaration (GSPD-05-105). Information provided on the GSPD-05-105 shall be verified by Caltrans prior to the award of the Agreement. The incentive amount is equal to a percentage of the lowest responsive and responsible bid based on the amount of DVBE participation in the bid being evaluated per the Tables below.

3) Participation Table

No Participation Requirement

Verified DVBE Participation	DVBE Incentive Amount
5% or more	5%
4%-4.99%	4%
3%-3.99%	3%
2%-2.99%	2%
0.1%-1.99%	1%

- 4) When applying the DVBE Incentive, an NSB shall not displace an award to a DGS Certified Small Business.
- 5) Please review the DVBE Program Requirements: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/-/media/Divisions/PD/OSDS/Certification/DVBE/DVBEProgramRequirements.pdf?la=en&has=h=FBCA257A3ED083F3DBB85ECEEB37013CBCF0545C>
- 6) Additional information: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/PD/Services/Page-Content/Procurement-Division-Services-List-Folder/Apply-for-or-Re-apply-as-Small-Business-Disabled-Veteran-Business-Enterprise>.

BID PROPOSAL

ADM-1412 (REV. 9/2025)

Attachment 1**Contractor's Name (Please Print):**

Item Number	Estimated Quantity	Unit of Measure	Item	Unit Price (Price Per Unit of Measure)	Total (Estimated Quantity X Unit Price)
1	20	Each	All labor, tools, equipment, vehicles, transportation, licenses, permits, taxes, disposal and incidentals necessary to perform change out of pre-filter bags (total of 40) per STD 213, Exhibit A, Scope of Work, Item 8.B.1-4.	\$	\$
2	6	Each	All labor, tools, equipment, vehicles, transportation, licenses, permits, taxes, disposal and incidentals necessary to remove and replace Reactivated Granular Activated Carbon (minimum amount of carbon required per change-out and replacement is (20,000 lbs. based on One Carbon Vessel) per STD 213, Exhibit A, Scope of Work, Item 8.B.5-13.	\$	\$
3	50	Hour	All labor, tools, equipment, vehicles, transportation, licenses, permits, taxes, and incidentals necessary perform Traffic Control on city street based on a two (2) man crew per STD 213, Exhibit A, Scope of Work, Item 11.	\$	\$
Subtotal: (Sum of Lines 1-3)					\$
4	Maximum allowable expenditure for all parts, materials, supplies, lab tests, per Exhibit A, Item 9. Actual cost will be reimbursed based on submitted original receipts. This amount shall be 2.5 percent (2.5%) of the Actual Subtotal Amount (0.025 x Subtotal). Enter 2.5% in Total column.				\$
5	200	Hour	Hourly rate including all labor, tools, equipment, vehicles, travel, permits and incidentals necessary to effectuate additional repair work per STD 213, Exhibit A, Scope of Work, 10.D.	\$	\$
1) The above quantities are estimates only and are given as a basis for comparison of bids. No guarantee is made or implied as to the exact quantity that will be needed. 2) In case of discrepancy between the unit price and the total set forth for a unit basis item, the unit price shall prevail. 3) Do not alter, modify, or change this bid proposal sheet. Any alterations, modifications, or changes to this bid proposal sheet will be grounds to reject the bid. 4) Each line item must be bid. Do not leave any unit price column blank or this bid proposal sheet will be deemed non-responsive.				Total This Proposal (Subtotal + Lines 5 & 6)	\$

Attachment 2 Required Documents

The following documents should be submitted, or your bid may be considered non-responsive.

Do **not** submit **this checklist**, the **Proposed Form of Agreement**, company advertisements, brochures, informational pamphlets, or any other document unless specifically noted in the IFB Requirements and/or as listed below.

- ☐ Attachment 1 - Bid Proposal (ADM-1412)
- ☐ Bid/Bidder Certification Sheet (DOT ADM-1416) [Bid/Bidder Certification Sheet](#)
- ☐ Bidder Declaration (GSPD 05-105) [Bidder Declaration](#)
- ☐ Copy of current and valid Motor Carrier Permit issued from the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- ☐ Non-Collusion Declaration for Public Works [Non-Collusion Declaration](#)
- ☐ California Civil Rights Laws Certification (DOT ADM-0076) [California Civil Rights Laws Certification](#)
- ☐ Darfur Contracting Act Certification (DOT ADM-0077) [Darfur Contracting Act Certification](#)
- ☐ A current and valid **Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) Certification** from the lab performing testing

The following documents will be requested of the WINNING BIDDER at time of contract award; they are NOT required at time of bid submittal:

- ☐ Contractor Certification Clauses (CCC 04/2017) [Contractor Certification Clauses](#)
- ☐ Insurance (Requirements outlined in Proposed Form of Agreement, Exhibit E, Items 1 & 2)
- ☐ Payee Data Record (STD 204) [Payee Data Record](#)

Attachment 3
Proposed Form of Agreement

Note to Bidders: The following pages represent a sample of the Agreement that will be awarded, if any, from this IFB. Please review it carefully and present any questions in writing to the contact identified for this IFB. Do not return this Attachment with your bid.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

STANDARD AGREEMENT

STD 213 (Rev. 04/2020)

AGREEMENT NUMBER

07A6437

PURCHASING AUTHORITY NUMBER (If Applicable)

1. This Agreement is entered into between the Contracting Agency and the Contractor named below:

CONTRACTING AGENCY NAME

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

CONTRACTOR NAME

TBD

2. The term of this Agreement is:

START DATE

October 1, 2026 (estimate) or upon Caltrans approval, whichever is later

THROUGH END DATE

September 30, 2029 (estimate)

3. The maximum amount of this Agreement is:

\$TBD

4. The parties agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the following exhibits, which are by this reference made a part of the Agreement.

Exhibits	Title	Pages
Exhibit A	Scope of Work	9
Exhibit B	Budget Detail and Payment Provisions	7
Exhibit C *	General Terms and Conditions (GTC 02/2025)	Online
Exhibit D	Special Terms and Conditions	6
Exhibit E	Additional Provisions	5
Attachment 1	Bid Proposal (ADM 1412) (attached upon award)	1
Attachment 2	Order Number R4-2024-0145 Waste Discharge Requirements and Monitoring and Reporting Program Number CI-8068	28
Attachment 3	Water Discharge Requirements/Order No. R4-2024-0145 General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001	110
Attachment 4	Filter Bags	5
Attachment 5	Service Request	1
Attachment 6	Bidder Declaration (GSPD-05-105) (attached upon award)	1

Items shown with an asterisk (*), are hereby incorporated by reference and made part of this agreement as if attached hereto.

These documents can be viewed at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/OLS/Resources>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS AGREEMENT HAS BEEN EXECUTED BY THE PARTIES HERETO.

CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTOR NAME (if other than an individual, state whether a corporation, partnership, etc.)

TBD

CONTRACTOR BUSINESS ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING

TITLE

CONTRACTOR AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

DATE SIGNED

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

STANDARD AGREEMENT

STD 213 (Rev. 04/2020)

AGREEMENT NUMBER

07A6437

PURCHASING AUTHORITY NUMBER (If Applicable)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CONTRACTING AGENCY NAME

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

CONTRACTING AGENCY ADDRESS

1727 30th Street, MS 65

CITY

Sacramento

STATE

CA

ZIP

95816

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING

TITLE

Contract Officer

CONTRACTING AGENCY AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

DATE SIGNED

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES APPROVAL

EXEMPTION (If Applicable)

SCM 10.00

PCC 10107

Exhibit A
Public Works (State)

Scope of Work

1. Contractor agrees to provide to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Groundwater Pre-filter and Carbon Filtration Removal, Replacement and Repair Services in Los Angeles County as described herein:

Contractors shall provide all labor, tools, materials, equipment, vehicles, transportation, traffic control, licenses, permits, taxes, testing, disposal and incidentals necessary to provide Groundwater Pre-filter and Carbon Filtration Removal, Replacement and Repair Services. Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) mud shall be tested at an Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) certified lab prior to performing any carbon replacement. Old Pre-filters and Carbon Filters will be removed and replaced with new polyester felt bags and GAC filters. Repairs may be needed at the time of removal and replacement of the polyester felt bags and/or GAC. Traffic control will be necessary at the time of removal and replacement of the GAC.
2. The services shall be performed on Westbound Interstate 105 (I-105), Post Mile 14.30, at Garfield Avenue, Paramount, CA in Los Angeles County. The water treatment plant is located on North Somerset Ranch Road, between Paramount Boulevard and Garfield Avenue, just north of Westbound I-105, Paramount, CA 90723.
3. Any reference to Caltrans Contract Manager shall also include designee.
4. This Agreement will commence on **October 1, 2026 (estimate)**, or upon approval by Caltrans, whichever is later, and no work shall begin before that time. This Agreement is of no effect unless approved by Caltrans. Contractor shall not receive payment for work performed prior to approval of the Agreement and before receipt of notice to proceed by Caltrans Contract Manager. This Agreement will expire on **September 30, 2029 (estimate)**. The routine services shall be provided during normal business hours Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., excluding State holidays. The non-routine services shall be provided on days and times specified by Caltrans Contract Manager and may take place outside the normal business hours of Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and on State holidays. The parties may amend this Agreement as permitted by law.
5. This Agreement cites specific portions of the most current version of the Caltrans 2025 Standard Plans and Specifications (including revisions), herein collectively referred to as the "Standard Specifications". The Standard Specifications can be accessed via the Internet at: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/ccs-standard-plans-and-standard-specifications>. Only the sections of the Standard Specifications cited in this Agreement are requirements and are hereby incorporated by this reference as if attached to this Agreement. All other portions of the Standards Specifications are not applicable to this Agreement.

Exhibit A
Public Works (State)

6. All inquiries during the term of this Agreement will be directed to the project representatives listed below. Contractor shall provide advance written notice and receive advance written approval by Caltrans Contract Manager, without the necessity of an amendment, before changing the Project Manager noted below.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans):	Contractor: TBD
Section/Unit:	Project Manager:
Caltrans Contract Manager: TBD	
Address:	Address:
Business Phone Number:	Business Phone Number:
Email:	Email:

7. Assignment of Work

- A. Caltrans Contract Manager shall issue a Service Request via email to Contractor for routine and non-routine services. See **Attachment 5, Service Request**.
- B. The Service Request shall include the following information:
- 1) Agreement Number **07A6437**
 - 2) Service Request Number
 - 3) Date of Request
 - 4) Contact name, requestor, and/or District Single Point of Contact (DSPOC)
 - 5) Caltrans Contract Manager's name
 - 6) Prospective Date of Service
 - 7) Type of Service (routine or non-routine)
 - 8) Time of Service (day(s) and time(s))
 - 9) Location Address of service
 - 10) Specific Scope of Work to be performed under the Service Request, in accordance with the Scope of Work in this **Exhibit A**
 - 11) Signatures of DSPOC and/or Caltrans Contract Manager
- C. A Service Request may be classified as either of the following types:
- 1) Routine: work that requires maintenance and/or repair services where there is no immediate danger, no risk to public health, and no unsafe conditions posed to State property and/or employees.
 - 2) Non-Routine: vital work that requires repair services to be done in order to limit imminent damage, or safety hazard of State property and/or employees.
- D. Contractor shall respond to routine Service Requests within 48 hours of issuance. A non-routine Service Request shall be initiated first via phone call and shall be followed up with

Exhibit A
Public Works (State)

the written Service Request. Once contacted for non-routine services, Contractor shall have two (2) hours to respond to Caltrans Contract Manager.

- E. The Service Request may not extend beyond the term of this Agreement and may not be used to amend the Agreement. Maximum term per Service Request shall not exceed three (3) months (NO EXCEPTIONS).
- F. Contractor shall only perform work that is authorized and described on the written Service Request that is signed by both Caltrans Contract Manager and Contractor.

8. Detailed Description of Work

A. System Description

- 1) The I-105 Garfield Groundwater Dewatering and Filtration System is designed to treat the extracted groundwater and keep the groundwater level below the roadway surface.
- 2) The Filtration Treatment System consists of pre-filters and steel vessels filled with granular activated carbon (GAC). Extracted groundwater is pre-treated with bag filters to remove suspended particulates from groundwater influent, and then the pre-filtered groundwater is treated again at either the East and/or West Carbon Filtration System using GAC filters prior to being discharged to the Los Angeles River.
- 3) Pre-filter System consists of two-bag filter units (BF1 and BF2), Model #FSPN-4500. Each of these bag-filter units contains 20 bag-filter cells for a total of 40 bag-filter cells.
- 4) East Carbon Filter System (tank numbers E01-E06) consists of six (6) GAC filter vessels, model #ST-20 or equivalent. Each ST-20 carbon filter vessel contains 20,000 pounds (lbs.) of carbon.
- 5) West Carbon Filter System (tank numbers W01-W08) consists of eight (8) GAC filter vessels, model #PV-250. Each PV-250 carbon filter vessel contains 5,000 lbs. of carbon. **Note: Vessel use is currently suspended but may resume at any time.**

B. Maintenance of Pre-Filter and GAC Filter Units

- 1) The pre-filter replacement bags shall be single-layer, variably calendared polyester felt with sewn-in cadmium-plated carbon steel snap ring. Bags shall have a heavy-duty, sewn-in lifting handle and double-stitched full-round bottom. Nominal particle-size cutoff shall be 25 microns. Please find further details at: [Filter Specialists Inc. \(FSI\) Bag Filter Vessels and FSI Polyweld Liquid Filter Bags](#), or refer to **Attachment 4, Filter Bags**.
- 2) Before and after bag-filter replacement, Contractor shall check and ensure each of the pre-filter units have a flow capacity of 2,250 gallon per minute.
- 3) All 40 bags in the pre-filter units shall be replaced at once at the request of Caltrans Contract Manager (approximately every two to three [2-3] months depending on water flow).
- 4) The bid rate per removal and replacement of pre-filter bags shall include field labor, equipment, cost of polyester felt bags, removal, and disposal of used pre-filter bags, state and local taxes, permits, materials, supplies, collection, and disposal of residual water from the removal and replacement activities, and incidentals.

Exhibit A
Public Works (State)

- 5) Contractor shall replace carbon filter vessels with COC-L60 (12x40) Liquid Phase Reactivated Coconut Shell Activated Carbon, 12x40 mesh GAC, minimum iodine number 950. Each change-out includes all field labor, necessary equipment, supply and transport of reactivated carbon, vessel testing, backwashing, recycling/reactivation of spent carbon, City water as needed, taxes, permits, materials, collection/disposal of residual water, and other incidentals. Work will be performed **as requested by Caltrans Contract Manager**.
 - 6) GAC shall have a water-soluble ash content of less than 4 percent (4%) and meet American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard B604-18, American National Standards Institute (ANSI/NSF) Standard 61 and Food Chemicals Codex Standards for drinking water applications.
 - 7) Minimum amount of carbon required per removal and replacement is 20,000 lbs. based on one (1) ST-20 carbon vessel or four (4) PV-250 carbon vessels.
 - 8) Contractor shall provide certification of the minimum specifications of the refurbished carbon installed including type of carbon material used, mesh size, pounds of carbon replaced, identification of vessel number, and amount of carbon replaced in each carbon vessel shall be submitted to Caltrans Contract Manager.
 - 9) Contractor's removal and replacement process shall use the Pneumatic Slurry Process to prevent spillage and dusting of activated carbon during installation.
 - 10) Water shall be provided by Contractor, or Contractor can secure a water meter from the local City with a deposit and utilize a nearby fire hydrant.
 - 11) Contractor shall collect residual water from the removal and replacement activities and legally disposed of at an appropriate licensed disposal facility. Disposal facility shall be approved by Caltrans Contract Manager **prior** to disposal. Water shall not be allowed to flow onto the ground surface or be discharged into the storm drain.
 - 12) Following the replacement of the GAC, Contractor shall flood the carbon vessel(s) with water to allow for the removal of entrapped air. The flooding period shall be performed 24 to 48 hours.
 - 13) **Bid Proposal, Attachment 1** (per removal and replacement of carbon filtration system) shall include field labor, equipment, cost of carbon granules, removal and transportation of spent carbon, State and local taxes, permits, materials, supplies, collection, and disposal of residual water from the removal and replacement activities, and incidentals.
- C. Pre-Filter Bags and Spent Carbon Disposal Requirements
- 1) The mud in the pre-filter bags shall be tested at an Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) certified laboratory prior to disposal. Contractor shall be responsible for collecting a sample from the pre-filter and have it analyzed for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and metals. A copy of the lab reports and the name of the disposal facility shall be provided to Caltrans Contract Manager within five (5) business days of receiving results. Lab tests will be paid per **Attachment 1, Bid Proposal, Row 4**.
 - 2) Contractor shall recycle spent GAC for reuse at a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permitted spent carbon reactivation facility. Spent GAC shall be transported to and recycled at an EPA permitted non-hazardous or hazardous spent

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carbon recycling plant only. Contractor shall be responsible for characterizing the spent GAC as hazardous or non-hazardous for acceptance by the permitted recycling facility. To date, the characterization of the spent GAC has been non-hazardous. Contractor shall transport spent carbon and shall be under a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and transported by a Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) registered transporter.

- 3) Contract shall provide a copy of the permits for non-hazardous and hazardous facilities and shall be provided to Caltrans Contract Manager before the start of work (Transportation Regulatory Exemption Application/Variances DTSC Form 1294).
- 4) A certificate or a letter of reactivation, which completes the responsibility of Caltrans for the reactivation/recycle of the spent carbon under the United States Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, must be provided with each carbon removal of 20,000 lbs. or greater lot. The certificate or letter from the facility shall be provided by Contractor to Caltrans Contract Manager within 48 hours of receipt.

9. Parts/Materials/Supplies/Lab Tests

- A. Contractor shall notify Caltrans Contract Manager in writing of any parts/materials/supplies/lab tests not specifically identified in **Attachment 1, Bid Proposal**, that are necessary to complete the work. Written approval from the Caltrans Contract Manager must be obtained prior to the purchase or installation of such items for the costs to be eligible for reimbursement.
- B. Contractor will be reimbursed for the actual cost of pre-approved parts/materials/supplies/lab tests purchased to be consumed or installed at the work site in performance of the Agreement (including applicable sales tax), without additional allowance for markup. No additional compensation will be made for the cost to acquire, store, deliver, or use/install any purchased items. Cost of parts/materials/supplies/lab tests are to be verified and substantiated by submitting a copy of appropriately signed receipts. Total expenditure for parts/materials/supplies/lab tests shall not exceed the amount set forth in **Attachment 1**.
- C. Contractor shall not be reimbursed for any parts/materials/supplies/lab tests that were not pre-approved in writing by Caltrans Contract Manager.

10. General Requirements

- A. All work shall be performed in compliance with the permits listed below:
 - 1) **Water Discharge Requirements/Permit-NPDES No. CAG914001, Series No. 070, CI-8068**: Revised **Fact Sheet Waste Discharge Requirements** for California Department of Transportation (Route 105 Dewatering Project) which can be found at [No. CAG914001, Series No. 070, CI-8068](#), or refer to **Attachment 2, Order Number R4-2024-0145 Waste Discharge Requirements and Monitoring and Reporting Program Number CI-8068**.
 - 2) **Water Discharge Requirements/General NPEDS permit No. CAG914001, Order No. R4-2024-0145, Attachment 3, became effective on May 1, 2024 and superseded Order No. R4-2018-0087**: Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Treated Groundwater from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds-Contaminated Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties which can be found at the following link:

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[Adopted Orders/Permits | Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board](#)

- B. Upon approval notification from Caltrans Contract Manager to start repairs, Contractor shall be responsible for all aspects of repairing and changing the pre-filters and/or the carbon in the GAC filter units. This would generally involve the collection and removal of the used groundwater treatment system pre-filters, carbon and residual water from the vessels, transport of the pre-filters, spent carbon and residual water to an approved disposal site, payment of disposal fees, certification, registration, licenses, insurance, and any other activity and cost associated with removal, replacement, transport, regeneration, and/or disposition of pre-filters and carbon. Contractor shall obtain all necessary Federal, State, and local permits and comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulatory requirements in the disposal process and provide a copy to Caltrans Contract Manager of all necessary reports and documentation (with proper signature approvals) as part of that process. If any violations ever take place, Contractor shall pay whatever fines or penalties are assessed by the regulatory agency. Contractors shall hold Caltrans harmless in these situations. Contractor shall immediately inform Caltrans Contract Manager if any deficiencies in the filter equipment or operations are noted.
- C. This Scope of Work includes clarifications of the terminology, which should help to avoid any mistakes. For any further questions, Contractor shall contact Caltrans Contract Manager. For any information regarding the Plans, Specifications, and Operations of the existing filtration system, Contractor shall contact Caltrans Contract Manager to set a time for review of that material. Every effort should be made to avoid any errors which may cause Caltrans to be in violation. This Scope of Work is for general guidance only, and Contractor remains responsible for reviewing all necessary documents to understand the operational requirements and to maintain the dewatering system in full compliance with all applicable regulations.
- D. Contractor shall provide additional service repairs to the water treatment plant, including but not limited to carbon filter vessels and pre-filter bag units. Services shall include the diagnosis, repair, and removal of water valves, water piping, water-pressure meters, and flow meters. Work may involve both underground and top-side activities. All repairs associated with deterioration or vandalism shall be fully addressed, and all affected systems shall be restored to proper operating conditions. Contractor shall be reimbursed for the actual cost of materials purchased for use under this section and Agreement. To receive reimbursement, Contractor must submit the **original itemized receipt with the invoice** for each material purchase to the Contract Manager for review and approval.
- 1) Equipment Required
- a) Dual compartment pneumatic slurry vehicles, one compartment which contains the fresh carbon and the empty compartment to transfer spent carbon into the trailer.
 - b) Air Compressor to pressurize vessels for service removal and replacements.
 - c) Hose for connection to water hydrant for water required for removal and replacements.
 - d) The appropriate Transporter's license and permits for transporting both non-hazardous and hazardous pre-filters and spent carbons, Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests, and a transportation plan from a registered transporter, shall be provided by Contractor.

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- e) Contractor shall be responsible for all equipment and supplies necessary for collection, storage, and transport of residual water to an off-site disposal facility.

11. Traffic Control

- 1) Contractor's bid rate for Item 3, Traffic Control Device on **Attachment 1, Bid Proposal** shall be based on a crew of up to three (3) people on the city street.
- 2) Contractors must perform traffic control as directed by the [California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices \(California MUTCD 2026\)](#) Adopted by the California Department of Transportation. Nothing in this section is to be construed as to reduce the minimum standards in said manual.
- 3) Attention is directed to the Standard Specifications, **Section 12-4, Maintaining Traffic** (refer to **Section 5**, above).
- 4) Contractor shall notify Caltrans Contract Manager two (2) weeks prior to commencing work that requires lane or ramp closures so Caltrans Contract Manager can arrange the proper notifications of traffic control. Specifics will be coordinated or designated by Caltrans Contract Manager. Normal work requires daily notification of the specific work locations planned.
- 5) Personal vehicles of Contractor's employees shall not be parked within the right-of-way. Contractor's employees shall follow the lane closure schedule for their parking.
- 6) Contractors shall close the shoulder area with fluorescent orange traffic cones or portable delineators if work vehicles or equipment are parked within six (6) feet of a traffic lane. Contractors shall place the cones or delineators on a taper in advance of the parked vehicles or equipment and along the edge of the pavement at 25-foot intervals to a point not less than 25 feet past the last vehicle or piece of equipment. Contractors shall use at least nine (9) cones or delineators for the taper: W20-1, "Road Work Ahead," W21-5b, "Right/Left Shoulder Closed Ahead," or C24 (CA), "Shoulder Work Ahead," sign mounted on a portable sign support with flags. Contractor shall place the sign at an authorized location and at least 48 inches by 48 inches in size. If a cone or delineator is displaced or overturned, Contractor shall immediately restore the device to its original position or location.
- 7) Contractor shall only close lanes between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Contractor shall not perform work on city streets that interfere with traffic between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. or between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. In addition, Contractor shall be responsible for compliance with Sections 7-1.03 Public Convenience and 7-1.04 Public Safety of the Standard Specifications (refer to **Section 5** above).
- 8) Contractors shall have a minimum of one (1) paved traffic lane on multilane roadways, not less than 12 feet wide, open for use by public traffic in each direction of travel.
- 9) On all roadways, except as otherwise provided, Contractor shall have the full width of the traveled way open for use for public traffic on Saturdays, Sundays, and designated legal holidays, after 3:00 p.m. on Fridays and the day preceding designated legal holidays, and when contract operations are not actively in progress.

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10) Holidays observed by the State of California are as follows:

January 1	New Year's Day
Third Monday in January	Martin Luther King Day
Third Monday in February	Presidents' Day
March 31	Farmworker's Day
Last Monday in May	Memorial Day
July 4	Independence Day
First Monday in September	Labor Day
November 10	Veterans Day
Fourth Thursday in November	Thanksgiving Day
Fourth Friday in November	Day after Thanksgiving
December 25	Christmas Day

12. General Contractor's Responsibilities

- A. Contractor shall designate a contact person as the point of contact for work outside of normal business hours and furnish the name, phone number, and position of person within the company to Caltrans Contract Manager.
- B. Contractor shall ensure that only qualified and competent employees are permitted on the job site and that the work shall be safely performed by the highest industry standards. Contractor shall take all the necessary precautions to prevent injury or hazard to Caltrans employees(s), invitee(s), and/or the general public.
- C. Contractor shall conduct its operation in such a manner as to avoid injury or damage to Caltrans or any adjacent property.
- D. Personal property, items that have apparent value and are not fouled with human waste or other hazardous materials, encountered by Contractor on Caltrans property shall be collected by Contractor and turned over to Caltrans.
- E. At all times for the duration of this Agreement, Contractor and its employees shall maintain all current permits/licenses from local enforcement agencies (such as city and county) required for the services described in this Agreement. Contractor shall avoid causing unreasonable inconvenience to any person(s) doing business on Caltrans property. In the event Contractor's operation creates a condition hazardous to Caltrans property, its occupants, or the public. Contractor shall provide warning signs alerting to any dangerous conditions at Contractor's own expense and without cost to Caltrans.
- F. Contractor shall be responsible for characterizing the spent GAC as hazardous or non-hazardous for acceptance by the permitted recycling facility. To date, the characterization of the spent GAC has been non-hazardous. Transportation of spent

Exhibit A
Public Works (State)

carbon shall be under a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and transported by a Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) registered transporter.

13. Waste Disposal

Prior to the commencement of waste disposal, Contractor must adhere to the provisions highlighted in Senate Bill 1383 (Lara) of 2016 Title 14, CCR, General Provisions section 18981.2, Public Resources Code sections 42652 et. Seq.

Exhibit B
Public Works—State

Budget Detail and Payment Provisions

1. Invoicing and Payment

- A. For services satisfactorily rendered and approved by Caltrans Contract Manager, and upon receipt and approval of the invoices, Caltrans agrees to compensate Contractor in accordance with the **Attachment 1, Bid Proposal**, and this **Exhibit B**. Incomplete or disputed invoice(s) shall be returned to Contractor, unpaid, for correction.
- B. Invoices shall be submitted showing the Service Request for each billable hour increment. When Service Requests are assigned, the appropriate Service Request element(s) will be identified by Caltrans Contract Manager.
- C. Each invoice shall include:
 - 1) Agreement Number **07A6437**
 - 2) Dates of Service
 - 3) Location of Service
 - 4) Hourly Rates for traffic control or repairs
 - 5) Description of Work Performed
 - 6) Copy of Service Requests
 - 7) Receipts for Parts/Materials/Supplies/Fees/Permits
- D. Each invoice shall be submitted in triplicate to:

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
District 07/Maintenance
Attention: TBD
2650 South Garey Avenue
Pomona, CA 91766
- E. Contractor shall submit a certified copy of all payroll records for verification by Caltrans Contract Manager and/or designee with each invoice. Delinquent or inadequate certified payrolls or other required documents will result in the withholding of payment until such documents are submitted by Contractor.

2. Budget Contingency Clause

- A. It is mutually understood between the parties that this Agreement may have been written before ascertaining the availability of congressional or legislative appropriation of funds, for the mutual benefit of both parties in order to avoid program and fiscal delays that would occur if the Agreement were executed after that determination was made.
- B. This Agreement is valid and enforceable only if sufficient funds are made available to Caltrans by United States Government or California State Legislature for the purpose of this program. In addition, this Agreement is subject to any additional restrictions, limitations, conditions, or any statute enacted by the Congress or the State Legislature that may affect the provisions, terms, or funding of this Agreement in any manner.
- C. It is mutually agreed that if Congress or State Legislature does not appropriate sufficient funds for the program, Agreement shall be amended to reflect any reduction in funds.

Exhibit B
Public Works–State

- D. Pursuant to Government Code Section 927.13, no late payment penalty shall accrue during any time period for which there is no Budget Act in effect, nor on any payment or refund that is the result of a federally mandated program or that is directly dependent upon the receipt of federal funds by a state agency.
- E. Caltrans has the option to terminate the Agreement under the 30-day termination clause or to amend the Agreement to reflect any reduction of funds.

3. Prompt Payment Clause

- A. Payment will be made in accordance with, and within the time specified in, Government Code, Chapter 4.5, commencing with Section 927 and all agreements must comply with Public Contract Code Sections 10262 and 10262.5.
- B. Pursuant to Public Contract Code Section 10262, Contractor shall pay its Subcontractor(s) within seven (7) calendar days from receipt of each payment made to Contractor by Caltrans.
- C. Failure of Contractor adhering to Public Contract Code Section 10262 may result in termination of this Agreement per Public Contract Code Section 10253 and disciplinary action by the Contractors State License Board may be implemented.
- D. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

4. Cost Limitation

- A. Total amount of this Agreement shall not exceed **\$TBD**.
- B. It is understood and agreed that this total is an estimate and that Caltrans will pay only for those services actually rendered as authorized by Caltrans Contract Manager up to the total amount set forth in **Section 4A**, above.

5. Excise Tax

State of California is exempt from Federal excise taxes, and no payment will be made for any taxes levied on employees' wages. Caltrans will pay for any applicable State or local sales or use taxes on the services rendered or equipment or parts supplied pursuant to this Agreement. Caltrans may pay any applicable sales and use tax imposed by another state.

6. Costs Included in Bid Rates

- A. The cost of employer payments to or on behalf of employees, subsistence, travel, compensation insurance premiums, unemployment contributions, social security taxes, Agreement bond premiums, and any other taxes or assessments including sales and use taxes required by law or otherwise shall be included in the Agreement rates and no additional allowance will be made thereof, unless separate payment provision should specifically so provide.
- B. Contractor shall make travel and subsistence payments to each worker in compliance with Labor Code Sections 1773.1 and 1773.9. Travel and subsistence requirements are available on the of Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) website at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/DPreWageDetermination.htm>.

Exhibit B
Public Works—State

7. Cost Principles

- A. Contractor agrees that the Contract Cost Principles and Procedures, 48 CFR, Part 31, and the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, in 2 CFR, Part 200, shall be used to determine the allowable individual items of cost.
- B. Any costs for which payment has been made to Contractor that are determined by subsequent audit to be unallowable under 48 CFR Part 31 or 2 CFR Part 200 are subject to repayment by Contractor to Caltrans.
- C. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

8. Payroll Records

- A. Contractor and each Subcontractor shall comply with the following provisions. Contractor shall be responsible for compliance by its Subcontractors.
 - 1) Each Contractor and Subcontractor shall keep accurate payroll records and supporting documents as mandated by California Labor Code Section 1776 and as defined in Section 16000 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by Contractor or Subcontractor in connection with the public work. Each payroll record shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under penalty of perjury, stating both of the following:
 - a) The information contained in the payroll record is true and correct.
 - b) Employer has complied with requirements of Labor Code Sections 1771, 1811, and 1815 for any work performed by its employees on the public works project.
 - 2) The payroll records enumerated under **paragraph 1**, above, shall be certified. The certified payrolls and records related to employee wages, fringe benefits, payroll tax and deductions shall be available for inspection and copying by Caltrans representative at all reasonable hours at Contractor's principal office. Contractor shall provide copies of certified payrolls or permit inspection of its records as follows:
 - a) A certified copy of an employee's payroll record shall be made available for inspection or furnished to employee or employee's authorized representative on request.
 - b) A certified copy of all payroll records enumerated in **paragraph 1**, above, shall be made available for inspection or furnished upon request to a representative of Caltrans, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, and the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the of Industrial Relations. Certified payrolls submitted to Caltrans, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, and the Division of Apprenticeship Standards shall not be altered or obliterated by Contractor.
 - c) The public shall not be given access to certified payroll records by Contractor. Contractor is required to forward any requests for certified payrolls to Caltrans

Exhibit B
Public Works—State

Contract Manager by both email and regular mail on the business day following receipt of the request.

- 3) Each Contractor shall submit a certified copy of the records enumerated in **paragraph 1**, above, to the entity that requested the records within 10 days after receipt of a written request.
 - 4) Any copy of records made available for inspection as copies and furnished upon request to the public or any public agency by Caltrans shall be marked or obliterated in such a manner as to prevent disclosure of each individual's name, address and social security number. The name and address of Contractor awarded the Agreement or performing the Agreement shall not be marked or obliterated.
 - 5) Contractor shall inform Caltrans of the location of the records enumerated under **paragraph 1**, above, including the street address, city, and county, and shall, within five (5) working days, provide a notice of a change of location and address.
 - 6) Contractor or Subcontractor shall have 10 days in which to comply subsequent to receipt of written notice requesting the records enumerated in **paragraph 1**, above. In the event Contractor or Subcontractor fails to comply within the 10-day period, they shall, as a penalty to Caltrans, forfeit one hundred dollars (\$100) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker, until strict compliance is effectuated. Such penalties shall be withheld by Caltrans from payments then due. A Contractor is not subject to a penalty assessment pursuant to this section due to the failure of a Subcontractor to comply with this section.
- B. The penalties specified in **paragraph 6**, above, for noncompliance with the provisions of said Section 1776 will be deducted from any monies due or which may become due to Contractor. Penalties assessed for failure to submit certified payrolls are forfeitures and not retentions that will be returned to Contractor.
- C. Payrolls shall contain the full name, address and social security number of each employee, the correct work classification (including apprentices, if applicable), rate of pay, daily and weekly number of hours worked, itemized deductions made, and actual wages paid. The payroll shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance" signed by the employer or employer's agent indicating that the payrolls are correct and complete and that the wage rates contained therein are not less than those required by the Agreement. The "Statement of Compliance" shall be on forms furnished by Caltrans or on any form with identical wording. Any payroll that does not include the required "Statement of Compliance" will be deemed inadequate and unacceptable. Contractor shall be responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls of all Subcontractors.
- D. Contractor and each Subcontractor shall preserve their payroll records for a period of three (3) years from the date of completion of the Agreement.
- E. Contractor shall submit a certified copy of all payroll records for verification by Caltrans Contract Manager and/or designee with each invoice. When progress payments are called for, Contractor shall submit a certified copy of all payroll records for verification for the work completed to date with each invoice. Delinquent or inadequate certified payrolls or other required documents will result in the withholding of payment until such documents are submitted by Contractor.

Exhibit B
Public Works—State

- F. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

9. Penalty

- A. Contractor and any Subcontractor under Contractor shall comply with Labor Code Sections 1774 and 1775. In accordance with said Labor Code Section 1775, Contractor shall forfeit, as a penalty to Caltrans, not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the prevailing rates for such work or craft in which such worker is employed for any public work done under the Agreement by them, or by any Subcontractor under them, in violation of the provisions of the Labor Code and, in particular, Labor Code Sections 1775 to 1780, inclusive.
- B. The amount of this forfeiture shall be determined by Labor Commissioner and shall be based on consideration of the mistake, inadvertence, or neglect of Contractor or Subcontractor in failing to pay the correct rate of prevailing wages, or the previous record of Contractor or Subcontractor in meeting their prevailing wage obligations, or a Contractor's willful failure to pay the correct rates of prevailing wages. A mistake, inadvertence, or neglect in failing to pay the correct rate of prevailing wages is not excusable if Contractor or Subcontractor had knowledge of the obligations under the Labor Code. Any contractor that executes and receives a copy of this Agreement is deemed to have knowledge of their obligations regarding the Labor Code's prevailing wage requirements. In addition to the penalty and pursuant to Labor Code Section 1775, the difference between the prevailing wage rates and the amount paid to each worker for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for which each worker was paid less than the prevailing wage rate shall be paid to each worker by Contractor or Subcontractor.
- C. If a worker employed by a Subcontractor on a public works project is not paid the general prevailing per diem wages by Subcontractor, Prime Contractor of the project is not liable for any penalties described above unless Prime Contractor had knowledge of that failure of Subcontractor to pay the specified prevailing rate of wages to those workers or unless Prime Contractor fails to comply with all the following requirements:
- 1) The Agreement executed between Contractor and Subcontractor for the performance of work on the public works project shall include a copy of the provisions of Labor Code Sections 1771, 1775, 1776, 1777.5, 1813, and 1815.
 - 2) Contractor shall monitor the payment of the specified general prevailing rate of per diem wages by the Subcontractor to the employees by periodic review of the certified payroll records of the Subcontractor.
 - 3) Upon becoming aware of failure of Subcontractor to pay his or her workers the specific prevailing rate of wage, Contractor shall diligently take corrective action to halt or rectify the failure, including, but not limited, to retaining sufficient funds due the Subcontractor for work performed on the public works project.
 - 4) Prior to making final payment to the Subcontractor for work performed on the public works project, Contractor shall obtain an affidavit signed under penalty of perjury for the Subcontractor that the Subcontractor has paid the specified general prevailing rate of per diem wages to his or her employees on the public works project and any amounts due pursuant to Labor Code Section 1813.

Exhibit B
Public Works—State

- D. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 1775, Caltrans shall notify Contractor on a public works project within 15 days of receipt of a complaint that a Subcontractor has failed to pay workers the general prevailing rate of per diem wages.
- E. If Caltrans determines that employees of a Subcontractor were not paid the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and if Caltrans did not retain sufficient money under the Agreement to pay those employees the balance of wages owed under the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, Contractor shall withhold an amount of moneys due Subcontractor sufficient to pay those employees the general prevailing rate of per diem wages if requested by Caltrans.
- F. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

10. State General Prevailing Wage Rates

- A. Contractor agrees to comply with all the applicable provisions of the Labor Code including those provisions requiring the payment of not less than the general prevailing rate of wages. Contractor further agrees to the penalties and forfeitures provided in said Code in the event a violation of any of the provisions occurs in the execution of this Agreement.
- B. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 1771.5, not less than general prevailing wage rate of per diem wages and general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work for work of a similar character in the county in which the work is to be performed shall be paid to all workers employed on this Agreement, if this Agreement is for:
 - 1) More than \$25,000 for public works construction, or
 - 2) More than \$15,000 for the alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance of public works.
- C. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all of the provisions of this clause.

11. State Prevailing Wage Rate Determinations

- A. The General Prevailing Wage Rate Determinations applicable to the project are available and on file with the Caltrans Regional/District Labor Compliance Office. These wage rate determinations are made a specific part of this Agreement by reference pursuant to Labor Code Section 1773.2. Any special wage rate determinations applicable to this project are attached.
- B. General Prevailing Wage Rate Determinations applicable to this project may also be obtained from the DIR website at:
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/DPreWageDetermination.htm>.
- C. After award of the Agreement, and prior to commencing work, all applicable General Prevailing Wage Rate Determinations are to be obtained by Contractor from DIR. These wage rate determinations are to be posted by Contractor at the job site in accordance with Labor Code Section 1773.2.

Exhibit B
Public Works–State

- D. After the award of the Agreement, questions pertaining to predetermined wage rates should be directed to the Caltrans Labor Compliance Office:

Caltrans Headquarters Labor Compliance Office
1120 N Street, MS-44
Sacramento, CA 95814
Email: labor.compliance@dot.ca.gov

12. Hours of Labor

- A. Eight (8) hours labor constitutes a legal day's work. Contractor shall forfeit, as a penalty to the State of California, twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each worker employed in the execution of the Agreement by Contractor or any Subcontractor under Contractor for each calendar day during which such worker is required or permitted to work more than eight (8) hours in any one calendar day and 40 hours in any one calendar week in violation of the provisions of the Labor Code, and in particular Sections 1810 to 1815 thereof, inclusive, except that work performed by employees in excess of eight (8) hours per day, and 40 hours during any one week, shall be permitted upon compensation for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and 40 hours in any week, at not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay, as provided in Section 1815.
- B. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

13. Employment of Apprentices

- A. Where the prime contract is \$30,000 or more, Contractor and any Subcontractors under them shall comply with all applicable requirements of Labor Code Sections 1777.5, 1777.6 and 1777.7 in the employment of apprentices.
- B. Contractors and Subcontractors are required to comply with all Labor Code requirements regarding the employment of apprentices, including mandatory ratios of journey level to apprentice workers. Prior to commencement of work, Contractors and Subcontractors are advised to contact the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS), https://www.dir.ca.gov/das/das_contactUS.html, for additional information regarding the employment of apprentices and for the specific journey-to-apprentice ratios for the Agreement work. Prime Contractor is responsible for all Subcontractors' compliance with these requirements. Penalties for failure to comply with apprenticeship requirements are specified in Labor Code Section 1777.7.
- C. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

Exhibit D
Public Works—State

Special Terms and Conditions

1. Settlement of Disputes

- A. Any dispute concerning a question of fact arising under this Agreement that is not disposed of by agreement shall be decided by Caltrans Contract Officer, who may consider any written or verbal evidence submitted by Contractor. The decision of the Caltrans Contract Officer, issued in writing, shall be Caltrans' final decision on the dispute.
- B. Neither the pendency of a dispute nor its consideration by Caltrans Contract Officer will excuse Contractor from full and timely performance in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.
- C. The final decision by Caltrans Contract Officer does not preclude subsequent litigation of the dispute in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Termination

- A. If, after award and execution of the Agreement, Contractor's performance is unsatisfactory, the Agreement may be terminated immediately for default. Additionally, Contractor may be liable to Caltrans for damages including the difference between Contractor's original bid price and the actual cost of performing the work by another Contractor. Default is defined as Contractor failing to perform services required by the Agreement in a satisfactory manner.
- B. Caltrans reserves the right to terminate this Agreement for any or no cause upon 30 days' written notice to Contractor. Upon such termination, no compensation shall be due or payable to Contractor except for compensation earned through the date of termination.
- C. The State may terminate this Agreement immediately for good cause. The term "good cause" may be defined as "impossibility of performance" or "frustration of purpose," but does not include material breach, default, or termination without cause. In this instance, the Agreement termination shall be effective as of the date indicated on the State's notification to Contractor.
- D. In the event that the total Agreement amount is expended prior to the expiration date, Caltrans may, at its discretion, terminate this Agreement with 30 days' notice to Contractor.

3. Retention of Records/Audits

- A. For the purpose of determining compliance with Government Code Section 8546.7, Contractor and Subcontractors shall maintain all books, documents, papers, accounting records, and other evidence pertaining to the performance of the Agreement, including but not limited to, the costs of administering the Agreement. All parties shall make such materials available at their respective offices at all reasonable times during the Agreement period and for three (3) years from the date of final payment under the Agreement. Caltrans, the State Auditor, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), or any duly authorized representative of the Federal government having jurisdiction under Federal laws or regulations (including the basis of Federal funding in whole or in part) shall have access to Contractor's books, records, and documents that are pertinent to

Exhibit D
Public Works–State

the Agreement for audits, examinations, excerpts, and transactions, and copies thereof shall be furnished if requested.

- B. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

4. Subcontractors

- A. Nothing contained in this Agreement or otherwise, shall create any contractual relation between Caltrans and any Subcontractors, and no subcontract shall relieve Contractor of its responsibilities and obligations hereunder. Contractor agrees to be as fully responsible to Caltrans for the acts and omissions of its Subcontractors and of persons either directly or indirectly employed by any of them as it is for the acts and omissions of persons directly employed by Contractor. Contractor's obligation to pay its Subcontractors is an independent obligation from Caltrans obligation to make payments to Contractor.
- B. Contractor shall perform the work contemplated with resources available within its own organization and no portion of the work shall be subcontracted, except for Subcontractors listed on the **Attachment 6, Bidder Declaration (GSPD-05-105)**.
- C. Any subcontract in excess of \$25,000 entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all of the provisions stipulated in this Agreement to be applicable to Subcontractors.
- D. Any substitution of Subcontractors shall comply with the requirements of Public Contract Code Sections 4100 et seq. and must be approved in writing by Caltrans Contract Manager in advance of assigning work to a substitute Subcontractor.

5. Payment to Subcontractor

- A. Contractor shall pay its Subcontractors within seven (7) calendar days from receipt of each payment made to Contractor by the State.
- B. Contractor shall return all moneys withheld in retention from a Subcontractor within 30 days after receiving payment for work satisfactorily completed, even if other Agreement work is not completed and has not been accepted in conformance with the terms of the Agreement. This requirement shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies otherwise available to Contractor or Subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or non-payment to Contractor or deficient subcontract performance or noncompliance by a Subcontractor.

6. Reporting Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE) Utilization

- A. If this Agreement requires DVBE participation, it is the responsibility of Contractor to track DVBE participation requirement progress and Contractor must report the actual amount paid to certified Subcontractors. Contractors must comply with Government Code Section 14841 and Military and Veterans Code Sections 999.5(d) and 999.7 by reporting the actual utilization of certified Subcontractor(s) during the performance of this Agreement. Contractor shall prepare and submit the Report of Utilization of Small/Micro Business and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise State Funded Contracts Only (ADM-3059) ([DVBE Utilization Report](#)) to Caltrans Contract Manager with each invoice.
- B. If Contractor fails to submit the ADM-3059 with the final invoice, Caltrans Contract Manager shall withhold \$10,000, or the full payment if it is less than \$10,000, from the

Exhibit D
Public Works–State

final payment on the Agreement until Caltrans Contract Manager receives a complete and satisfactory ADM-3059. Caltrans Contract Manager shall notify Contractor by email that Contractor must submit a complete and satisfactory ADM-3059 within 30 days from the date of the notice. If Contractor fails to fully complete and submit the ADM-3059 within this 30-day period, Caltrans shall permanently withhold payment of the final invoice.

- C. Upon Caltrans Contract Manager's request, Contractor shall provide proof of payment for the work performed by the DVBE subcontractor(s).

7. Reporting Small Business/Micro Business (SB/MB) Utilization

If SB/MB Subcontractor participation is a requirement of this Agreement, Contractor must report the actual amount paid to certified Subcontractors. Contractor must comply with Government Code Section 14841 by reporting the actual utilization of certified Subcontractor(s) during the performance of this Agreement. Contractor shall prepare and submit the Report of Utilization of Small/Micro Business and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise State Funded Contracts Only (ADM-3059) ([DVBE Utilization Report](#)) to Caltrans Contract Manager with each invoice.

8. DVBE Participation (Not Required)

Caltrans has not established a DVBE participation requirement for this Agreement. However, Contractor shall be fully informed respecting the California Public Contract Code Sections 10115 et seq., which is incorporated by reference. Contractor is urged to obtain DVBE Subcontractor participation should clearly defined portions of work become available.

9. Non-Solicitation

Contractor warrants by execution of this Agreement, that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this Agreement upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained or contracted by Contractor for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, the State shall, in addition to other remedies provided by law, have the right to annul this Agreement without liability, paying only for the value of the work actually performed, or in its discretion, to deduct from the contract price or consideration, or otherwise recover the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

10. Laws to be Observed

Contractor shall keep fully informed of all existing and future laws, including: State and Federal, county and municipal ordinances and regulations including but not limited to Senate Bill 1383 of 2016 Title 14, CCR, General Provisions section 18981.2, Public Resources Code sections 42652 et. seq., and of all such orders and decrees of bodies or tribunals having any jurisdiction or authority over the same, which in any manner affect those engaged or employed in the work, the materials used in the work, or which in any way affect the conduct of the work. Contractor shall at all times observe and comply with and shall cause all agents and employees to observe and comply with, all such existing and future laws, ordinances, regulations, orders, and decrees of bodies or tribunals having any jurisdiction or authority over the Agreement. Contractor shall protect and indemnify the State of California and all officers and employees thereof connected with the work against any

Exhibit D
Public Works—State

claim, injury, or liability arising from or based on the violation of any such law, ordinance, regulation, order, or decree, whether by Contractor, its Subcontractor(s), or an employee(s). If any discrepancy or inconsistency is discovered in the plans, drawings, specification, or Agreement for the work in relation to any such law, ordinance, regulation, order, or decree, Contractor shall immediately report the same to Caltrans Contract Manager in writing.

11. Specific Legal References

Any reference to specific statutes, regulations, or other legal authority in this Agreement shall not relieve Contractor from the responsibility of complying with all existing and future laws, ordinances, regulations, orders, and decrees of bodies or tribunals having any jurisdiction or authority over the Agreement.

12. Equipment Indemnification

- A. Contractor shall indemnify Caltrans for any claims against Caltrans for loss or damage to Contractor's property or equipment during its use under this Agreement and shall, at Contractor's own expense, maintain such fire, theft, liability, or other insurance as deemed necessary for this protection. Contractor assumes all responsibility which may be imposed by law for property damage or personal injuries caused by defective equipment furnished under this Agreement or by operations of Contractor or Contractor's employees under this Agreement.
- B. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

13. Force Majeure

Except for defaults of Subcontractors, neither party shall be liable to the other for any delay in, or failure of, performance, nor shall any such delay in, or failure of, performance constitute default, if such delay or failure is (directly or indirectly) caused by "Force Majeure" without the fault, intentional act, or negligence of the Contractor. As used in this section, "Force Majeure" shall include, but shall not be limited to, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquake, other natural disaster, nuclear accident, strike, lockout, riot, freight embargo, interruption in service by a regulated utility, or governmental statutes or regulations superimposed after the fact.

If a delay in, or failure of, performance by Contractor arises out of a default of its Subcontractor, and if such default of its Subcontractor arises out of causes beyond the (direct or indirect) control of both Contractor and Subcontractor, and without the fault, intentional act, or negligence of either of them, Contractor shall not be liable for damages of such delay or failure, unless the supplies or services to be furnished by the Subcontractor were obtainable from other sources in sufficient time to permit Contractor to meet the required performance schedule.

14. Employment of Undocumented Workers

By signing this Agreement, Contractor swears or affirms that it has not, in the preceding five (5) years, been convicted of violating a State or Federal law relative to the employment of undocumented workers.

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Public Works—State

15. Bonds (Service Request)

Prior to commencement of work under this Service Request, Contractor shall submit a Payment Bond for one hundred percent (100%) of the total Service Request price, if the Service Request price exceeds \$25,000. The Payment Bond is due prior to the start date of the Service Request. No work may commence without receipt of a valid Payment Bond as noted herein.

16. Assumption of Risk and Indemnification Regarding Exposure to Environmental Health Hazards

In addition to, and not a limitation of, Contractor's indemnification obligations contained elsewhere in this Agreement, Contractor hereby assumes all risks of the consequences of exposure of Contractor's employees, agents, Subcontractors, Subcontractors' employees, and any other person, firm, or corporation furnishing or supplying work services, materials, or supplies in connection with the performance of this Agreement, to any and all environmental health hazards, local and otherwise, in connection with the performance of this Agreement. Such hazards include, but are not limited to, bodily injury and/or death resulting in whole or in part from exposure to infectious agents and/or pathogens of any type, kind, or origin. Contractor also agrees to take all appropriate safety precautions to prevent any such exposure to Contractor's employees, agents, Subcontractors, Subcontractors' employees, and any other person, firm or corporation furnishing or supplying work services, materials, or supplies in connection with the performance of this Agreement. Contractor also agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Caltrans, the State of California, and each and all of their officers, agents and employees, from any and all claims and/or losses accruing or resulting from such exposure. Except as provided by law, Contractor also agrees that the provisions of this paragraph shall apply regardless of the existence or degree of negligence or fault on the part of Caltrans, the State of California, and/or any of their officers, agents and/or employees.

17. Mandatory Organic Waste Recycling

It is understood and agreed that pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 42649.8 et seq., if Contractor generates two (2) cubic yards or more of organic waste or commercial solid waste per week, Contractor shall arrange for organic waste or commercial waste recycling services that separate/source organic waste for organic waste recycling. Contractor shall provide proof of compliance, i.e. organic waste recycling services or commercial waste recycling services that separate/source organic waste recycling, upon request from Caltrans Contract Manager.

18. Exclusion of Retention

- A. In conformance with Public Contract Code Section 7200(b), in subcontracts between Contractor and a Subcontractor and in subcontracts between a Subcontractor and any Subcontractor thereunder, retention proceeds shall not be withheld, and the exceptions provided in Public Contract Code Section 7200(c), shall not apply. At the option of Contractor, Subcontractor(s) may be required to furnish payment and performance bonds issued by an admitted surety insurer.
- B. Any subcontract entered into as a result of this Agreement shall contain all the provisions of this clause.

Exhibit D
Public Works–State

19. Air or Water Pollution Violation

Under the laws of the State of California, Contractor shall not be: (1) in violation of any order or resolution not subject to review promulgated by the State Air Resources Board or an air pollution control district; (2) subject to cease and desist order not subject to review issued pursuant to Section 13301 of the Water Code for violation of waste discharge requirements or discharge prohibitions; or (3) finally determined to be in violation of provisions of federal law relating to air or water pollution.

20. ADA Compliance

All entities that provide electronic or information technology or related services that will be posted online by Caltrans must be in compliance with Government Code Sections 7405 and 11135 and the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 or subsequent version, published by the Web Accessibility Initiative of the World Wide Web Consortium at a minimum Level AA success. All entities will respond to and resolve any complaints/deficiencies regarding accessibility brought to their attention.

21. Electronic Signatures

Each party agrees that the electronic signatures, whether digital or encrypted, of the parties included in this Agreement are intended to authenticate this writing and to have the same force and effect as manual signatures for this Agreement. Documents that are referenced by this Agreement may still require manual signatures.

22. Executive Order N-6-22 – Russia Sanctions

On March 4, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order [N-6-22](#) (the EO) regarding Economic Sanctions against Russia and Russian entities and individuals. "Economic Sanctions" refers to sanctions imposed by the U.S. government in response to Russia's actions in Ukraine, as well as any sanctions imposed under state law unless the contract has been Federalized (i.e. there is federal participation in any phase). The EO directs state agencies to terminate contracts with, and to refrain from entering any new contracts with, individuals or entities that are determined to be a target of Economic Sanctions. Accordingly, should the State determine Contractor is a target of Economic Sanctions or is conducting prohibited transactions with sanctioned individuals or entities, that shall be grounds for termination of this agreement. The State shall provide Contractor advance written notice of such termination, allowing Contractor at least 30 calendar days to provide a written response. Termination shall be at the sole discretion of the State.

Exhibit E
Public Works–State

Additional Provisions

1. General Provisions Required in all Insurance Policies

- A. Deductible: Contractor is responsible for any deductible or self-insured retention contained within the insurance program.
- B. Coverage Term: Coverage must be in force for the complete term of this Agreement. If insurance expires during the term of this Agreement, a new certificate must be received by Caltrans Contract Manager at least ten (10) days prior to the expiration of the insurance. Any new insurance must continue to comply with the original terms of this Agreement.
- C. Policy Cancellation or Termination and Notice of Non-Renewal: Contractor shall provide, to Caltrans Contract Manager within five (5) business days, following receipt by Contractor, a copy of any cancellation or non-renewal of insurance required by this Agreement. In the event Contractor fails to keep, in effect at all times, the specified insurance coverage, the State may, in addition to any other remedies it may have, terminate this Agreement upon the occurrence of such event, subject to the provisions of this Agreement.
- D. Primary Clause: Any required insurance contained in this Agreement shall be primary, and not excess or contributory, to any other insurance carried by the State.
- E. Inadequate Insurance: Inadequate or lack of insurance does not negate Contractor's obligations under this Agreement.
- F. Endorsements: Any required endorsements requested by the State must be physically attached to all requested certificates of insurance and not substituted by referring to such coverage on the certificate of insurance.
- G. Insurance Carrier Required Rating: All insurance companies must carry a rating acceptable to the Department of General Services, Office of Risk and Insurance Management (ORIM). If Contractor is self-insured for a portion or all of its insurance, review of financial information including a letter of credit may be required. Department of General Services, ORIM Website: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/ORIM>.
- H. Contractor shall include all its Subcontractors as insureds under Contractor's insurance or supply evidence of insurance to the State equal to the policies, coverages, and limits required of Contractor.
- I. The State will not be responsible for any premiums or assessments on the policy.

2. Insurance Requirements

- A. Commercial General Liability
 - 1) Contractor shall maintain general liability on an occurrence form with limits not less than **\$1,000,000** per occurrence and **\$2,000,000** aggregate for bodily injury and property damage liability. The policy shall include coverage for liabilities arising out of premises, operations, independent contractors, products, completed operations, personal and advertising injury, and liability assumed under an insured Agreement. This insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought subject to Contractor's limit of liability.

Exhibit E
Public Works–State

2) The policy must include:

Caltrans, State of California, its officers, agents, and employees are included as additional insured, but only with respect to work performed for the State of California under this Agreement.

3) The additional insured endorsement must accompany the certificate of insurance.

4) This endorsement must be supplied under form acceptable to the Department of General Services, Office of Risk and Insurance Management.

B. Automobile Liability

Contractor shall maintain motor vehicle liability with limits not less than **\$1,000,000** combined single limit per accident. Such insurance shall cover liability arising out of a motor vehicle including owned, hired and non-owned motor vehicles. The same additional insured designation and endorsement required for general liability is to be provided for this coverage.

C. Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability

Contractor shall maintain statutory workers' compensation and employer's liability coverage for all its employees who will be engaged in the performance of the Agreement. Employer's liability limits of **\$1,000,000** are required. When work is performed on State owned or controlled property the workers' compensation policy shall contain a waiver of subrogation in favor of the State. The waiver of subrogation endorsement shall be provided to Caltrans Contract Manager.

D. Satisfying a Self-Insured Retention (SIR)

All insurance required by this Agreement must allow, but not require, the State to pay any SIR and/or act as Contractor's agent in satisfying any SIR. The choice to pay any SIR and/or act as Contractor's agent in satisfying any SIR is at the State's discretion. If the State chooses to pay any SIR and/or act as Contractor's agent in satisfying any SIR, Contractor shall reimburse the State for the same.

E. Available Coverages/Limits

In the event the insurance coverages obtained by Contractor are broader in scope than, and/or the limits are higher than, those required under the contract, all such broader coverage and/or higher limits available to Contractor shall also be available and applicable to the State.

3. Licenses and Permits

A. Contractor shall be properly licensed in accordance with the laws of the State of California and shall possess a **Class A – General Engineering Contractor license** or a **C-55 Water Conditioning Contractor license** issued by the California Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB) for the type of work to be performed. If the Prime Contractor has a **Class A - General Engineering Contractor license**, it may perform traffic control work. If Prime Contractor has a **C-55 Water Conditioning license**, it must also have a **C31 Construction Zone Traffic Control Contractor license**. If traffic control work is subcontracted, the subcontractor shall have a valid **C31 Construction Zone Traffic Control Contractor license** issued by the California Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB).

Exhibit E
Public Works–State

- B. The **laboratory** performing testing shall have at time of bid submittal, continually thereafter, and for the duration of the Agreement, a current and valid **Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) Certification** and appear on the [list of Certified Laboratories](#).
- C. Contractor shall be an individual or firm qualified to do business in California and shall obtain at its expense all license(s) and permit(s) required by law for accomplishing any work required in connection with this Agreement.
- D. If Contractor is headquartered in the State of California, Contractor must possess a business license or equivalent from the city/county in which it is headquartered. If Contractor is a corporation or other business entity (apart from a sole proprietorship or general partnership), then Contractor must be registered and active/in good standing with the California Secretary of State.
- E. If Contractor is headquartered outside the State of California, Contractor must submit to Caltrans a copy of its business license or equivalent. If Contractor is a foreign (outside of California) corporation or other business entity (apart from a sole proprietorship or general partnership), then Contractor must be registered and active/in good standing with the California Secretary of State.
- F. In the event any license(s) and/or permit(s) expire at any time during the term of this Agreement, Contractor agrees to provide Caltrans Contract Manager a copy of the renewed license(s) and/or permit(s) within 30 days following the expiration date. In the event Contractor fails to keep in effect at all times all required license(s) and permit(s), Caltrans may, in addition to any other remedies it may have, terminate this Agreement upon occurrence of such event.

4. Licensed Contractor Standards for Quality of Work

- A. Licensed Contractors must observe professional standards for quality of work or the California Contractors State License Board (CSLB) will invoke disciplinary action.
- B. Notice is hereby given that certain actions by Contractor, including, but not limited to, the following, constitute grounds for disciplinary action once Caltrans has notified the license board of all violations:
 - 1) A willful departure from plans and specifications or disregard of trade standards for good and workmanlike construction in any material respect that might prejudice the Caltrans owner of the property upon which you perform work (Bus. and Prof. Code, 7109).
 - 2) The failure to observe and comply with all the applicable labor laws (Bus. and Prof. Code Section 7110).
 - 3) Material failure to complete this Agreement (Bus. and Prof. Code 7113).
- C. Should Caltrans determine that the work or materials provided vary materially from the specifications, or, that defective work when completed was not performed in a workmanlike manner, then Contractor warrants that they shall perform all necessary repairs, replacement and corrections needed to restore the property according to the Agreement plans and specifications, all at no further or additional cost to Caltrans.

Exhibit E
Public Works–State

5. Motor Carrier Permit Requirements

- A. Contractor must have a valid Motor Carrier Permit(s) (MCP) issued from the Department of Motor Vehicles for its services as a Motor Carrier of Property under this Agreement. Contractor shall pay any required fees necessary to obtain and maintain in good standing the required MCP(s).
- B. The MCP(s) required for Contractor's Motor Carriers of Property under California Vehicle Code Sections 34601 and 34620 shall be on file with Contractor for the duration of this Agreement. Upon request of Caltrans Contract Manager, Contractor must immediately provide to Caltrans a copy of the required MCP(s).

6. Prohibition of Delinquent Taxpayers

Public Contract Code Section 10295.4 prohibits the State from entering into an Agreement for goods or services with any taxpayer, whose name appears on either list maintained by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration or the Franchise Tax Board pursuant to Revenue Taxation Code Sections 7063 and 19195, respectively, of the 500 largest tax delinquencies. Public Contract Code Section 10295.4 provides no exceptions to these prohibitions.

7. Debarment and Suspension Certification

- A. Contractor's signature affixed herein shall constitute a certification under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that Contractor or any person associated therewith in the capacity of owner, partner, director, officer, or manager:
 - 1) is not currently under suspension, debarment, voluntary exclusion, or determination of ineligibility by any federal agency;
 - 2) has not been suspended, debarred, voluntarily excluded, or determined ineligible by any Federal agency within the past three (3) years;
 - 3) does not have a proposed debarment pending; and
 - 4) has not been indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgment rendered against it by a court of competent jurisdiction in any matter involving fraud or official misconduct within the past three (3) years.
- B. Any exceptions to this certification must be disclosed to Caltrans. Exceptions will not necessarily result in denial of recommendation for award but will be considered in determining bidder responsibility. Disclosures must indicate the party to whom the exceptions apply, the initiating agency, and the dates of agency action.

8. State-Owned Data–Integrity and Security

- A. Contractor shall comply with the following requirements to ensure the preservation, security, and integrity of State-owned data on portable computing devices and portable electronic storage media:
 - 1) Encrypt all State-owned data stored on portable computing devices and portable electronic storage media using government-certified Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) cipher algorithm with a 256-bit or 128-bit encryption key to protect Caltrans data stored on every sector of a hard drive, including temp files, cached data, hibernation files, and even unused disk space.

Exhibit E
Public Works–State

Data encryption shall use cryptographic technology that has been tested and approved against exacting standards, such as FIPS 140-2 Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules.

- 2) Encrypt, as described above, all State-owned data transmitted from one computing device or storage medium to another.
 - 3) Maintain confidentiality of all State-owned data by limiting data sharing to those individuals contracted to provide services on behalf of the State, and limit use of State information assets for State purposes only.
 - 4) Install and maintain current anti-virus software, security patches, and upgrades on all computing devices used during the course of the Agreement.
 - 5) Notify Caltrans Contract Manager immediately of any actual or attempted violations of security of State-owned data, including lost or stolen computing devices, files, or portable electronic storage media containing State-owned data.
 - 6) Advise the owner of the State-owned data, the agency Information Security Officer, and the agency Chief Information Officer of vulnerabilities that may present a threat to the security of State-owned data and of specific means of protecting that State-owned data.
- B. Contractor shall use the State-owned data only for State purposes under this Agreement.
- C. Contractor shall not transfer State-owned data to any computing system, mobile device, or desktop computer without first establishing the specifications for information integrity and security as established for the original data file(s) (State Administrative Manual (SAM) Section 5335.1).

9. Interfacing with Pedestrian and Vehicular Traffic

Pursuant to the authority contained in California Vehicle Code Section 591, Caltrans has determined that within such areas as are within the limits of the project and are open to public traffic, Contractor shall comply with all of the requirements set forth in Divisions 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of California Vehicle Code. Contractor shall take all necessary precautions for safe operations of Contractor's equipment and the protection of the public from injury and damage from such property.

10. Contractor Registration Program

No Contractor or Subcontractor may be awarded a contract or engage in the performance of any contract for with prevailing wages, unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code Section 1725.5.



GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNOR



YANA GARCIA
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

March 5, 2026

Mr. Charles Isaac, Maintenance Manager
California Department of Transportation
100 S. Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY OF CONTINUATION OF COVERAGE UNDER GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT AND WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS—CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CALTRANS), ROUTE 105 FREEWAY, NORTH SOMERSET RANCH RD, BETWEEN GARFIELD AVE AND ARDIS AVE DEWATERING SYSTEM, GARFIELD/DOWNEY/ARDIS AVENUES, DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA (NPDES NO. CAG914001, CI-8068)

Dear Mr. Isaac:

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board) has completed review of your Notice of Intent (NOI) form, and the analytical results of representative groundwater samples submitted on August 15, 2024 to continue enrollment under the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds-Contaminated Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (General NPDES Permit). Discharge of groundwater generated from the above-referenced facility is currently regulated under General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001, Order No. R4-2018-0087, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on June 14, 2018. Your existing enrollment under Order No. R4-2018-0087, which was issued to you on February 26, 2019, is superseded by this new Order No. R4-2024-0145, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on February 22, 2024. The new General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001, Order No. R4-2024-0145, became effective on May 21, 2024.

Enclosed are your Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), which also serve as your NPDES permit, consisting of Order No. R4-2024-0145 and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. CI-8068. The discharge limitations in Part V.A. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 25 of Order No. R4-2024-0145 for the specific constituents listed on Tables A.1., A.2., A.3., A.4. A.5 and A.6 of the Fact Sheet are the applicable limitations. Because the groundwater discharge from the project flows into the Los Angeles River between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary (Willow Street), the mineral effluent limitations in Attachment B.7.d, of Order No. R4-2024-0145 are applicable to your discharge. All other parts of the Order also apply, including but not limited to narrative and receiving water limitations. No later than three days prior to the initiation of discharge, you must notify the Los Angeles County Flood Control District via email

DAVID NAHAI, CHAIR | SUSANA ARREDONDO, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Charles Isaac, Maintenance Manager
California Department of Transportation

Page 2 of 3

March 5, 2026

to: discharge_notify@pw.lacounty.gov about the discharge. Prior to starting the discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be obtained and analyzed to determine compliance with the discharge limitations.

The MRP requires you to implement the monitoring program on the effective date of coverage under this permit. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Los Angeles Water Board, electronically by email to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Los Angeles Water Board per these requirements, please include a reference to "Compliance File No. CI-8068 and NPDES No. CAG914001", which will ensure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. Also, please do not combine other reports with your monitoring reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

The Los Angeles Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data, and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the Los Angeles Water Board as listed in section X.B.5.c. of the attached MRP. Documents that are less than 10MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents, please visit the Los Angeles Water Board's website listed above and navigate to Paperless Office.

To avoid paying future annual fees, please submit a written request for termination of your enrollment under the General NPDES Permit in a separate letter, when the project has been completed, and the permit is no longer needed.

We are sending a copy of Order No. R4-2024-0145 by email to you and other parties on the mailing list listed below. A paper copy of the Order will be furnished to anyone who requests it, or it can be obtained at our web site address:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/.

If you have any questions, please contact Namiraj Jain at Namiraj.Jain@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Jeong-Hee
Lim

Digitally signed by Jeong-
Hee Lim
Date: 2026.03.05
14:30:13 -08'00'

for Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

Mr. Charles Isaac, Maintenance Manager
California Department of Transportation

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March 5, 2026

Enclosures:

Fact Sheet
Monitoring and Reporting Program for No. CI-8068
Order No. R4-2024-0145, General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001

cc:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permit Section (WTR-2-3)
State Water Resources Control Board, NPDES-wastewater
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Ecological Services
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine Resources, Region 5
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services

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

320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013

Phone (213) 576-6600 Fax (213) 576-6640

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>

**GENERAL ORDER NO. R4-2024-0145 (SERIES NO. 070)
NPDES NO. CAG914001 (CI-8068)**

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CALTRANS),
ROUTE 105 FREEWAY DEWATERING SYSTEM
FACT SHEET**

FACILITY ADDRESS

North Somerset Ranch Road, Between Ardis Avenue and Garfield Avenue
Downey, CA

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

100 S. Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) discharges groundwater from a dewatering system located along Interstate 105 Freeway at North Somerset Road, between Ardis Avenue and Garfield Avenue in Downey, California. Interstate 105 was constructed below grade between Interstate 605 and Interstate 710 (Long Beach Freeway). The dewatering system ensures that rising groundwater remains at least three feet below the roadway to protect pavement integrity and ensure motorist safety. Dewatering wells are located within the westbound I-105 shoulder right-of-way (ROW) between Garfield Avenue and Paramount Boulevard. There are three pump houses that facilitate groundwater pumping and discharge. Eleven dewatering wells (1D3 to 1013) feed the Garfield Pump House. Wells are activated when groundwater reaches three feet below the pavement's lower edge. Currently, the wells located at Downey Avenue Pump House and the Ardis Avenue Pump House are inactive. The pumped groundwater passes through a sand-trap pre-filtration unit and Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) vessels. The treated water is discharged into the storm drain system and the Los Angeles River. Figures 1 and 2 show the site location map and the groundwater discharge flow schematic, respectively.

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

A maximum of 2.68 million gallons per day (MGPD) of groundwater will be discharged from the locations listed below. The high rate of discharge is usually a short duration, 7 to 10 days twice a year. The discharge flows to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States.

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Pump-house	Discharge Location	Latitude	Longitude
Garfield Ave Pump-house	M-001 (Wells 1D1-1D13)	33° 54' 42"	118° 99' 56"
Downey Ave Pump-house	M-002 (Wells 2D1-2D2)	33° 54' 43"	118° 99' 15"
Ardis Ave Pump-house	M-003 (Wells 3D1 - 3D2)	33° 54' 43"	118° 99' 22"

APPLICABLE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Based on the information provided in the NPDES Application Supplemental Requirements, the Los Angeles Water Board has determined that the discharges from the project site have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and thus effluent limitations for the constituents listed in Tables A.1 through A.6, below are applicable to the Discharger's project. These effluent limitations are derived from Part V.A. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 25 of Order No. R4-2024-0145. As appropriate, effluent limitations are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) and/or Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL). All metal limitations are expressed as total recoverable (TR) metals. Because the treated groundwater discharge flows into the Los Angeles River Reach 2 between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary (Willow Street), the mineral effluent limitations in Attachment B.7.d are applicable to your discharge. All other parts of the Order also apply, including but not limited to narrative effluent and receiving water limitations.

The Discharger is required to comply with these limitations during its enrollment under Order No. R4-2024-0145.

Table A.1. Effluent Limitations (Tables 2 and Attachment B.7.d)

Constituents	Units	MDEL	AMEL
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	75	50
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	Not Applicable (NA)
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1500	NA
Sulfates	mg/L	350	NA
Chloride	mg/L	190	NA
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.057 ¹	NA
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4	2.7
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	NA

¹ If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

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Constituents	Units	MDEL	AMEL
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA

Table A.2. Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects-Nitrogen TMDL Table 25)

Constituents	Units	Daily Max	30-Day Average
Nitrate-N	mg/L	NA	8
Nitrite-N	mg/L	NA	1.0
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	NA	8.0

Table A.3. Temperature Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges (Table 3)

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

Table A.4. Acute Toxicity applicable to all Waterbodies (Table 4)

Parameter	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Acute Toxicity ^{2, 3} (Survival endpoint)	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect ⁴	Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50	Pass

² Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". Refer to section VIII. of Order No. R4-2024-0145 for Compliance Determination; Aquatic Toxicity Testing; Acute Toxicity.

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

⁴ Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

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Table A.5. Los Angeles River & Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs (Table 5 & 6)

LA River Reach 6 Metals TMDL	Units	Dry ⁵ Weather MDEL	Dry Weather AMEL	Wet ⁶ Weather MDEL	Wet Weather AMEL
Copper	µg/L	36	18	17	8.5
Lead	µg/L	18	9	62	31
Zinc	µg/L	NA	NA	160	79
Cadmium	µg/L	NA	NA	3.1	1.5

Table A.6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs (Table 7)

Parameters	Units	30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	126	235

FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE

The groundwater discharge typically lasts for a short duration of 7 to 10 days, occurring twice a year and would last for the life of the project.

FEASIBILITY OF CONSERVATION, REUSE, AND/OR ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL METHODS OF WASTEWATER

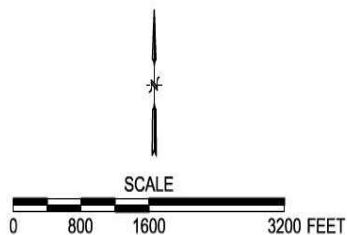
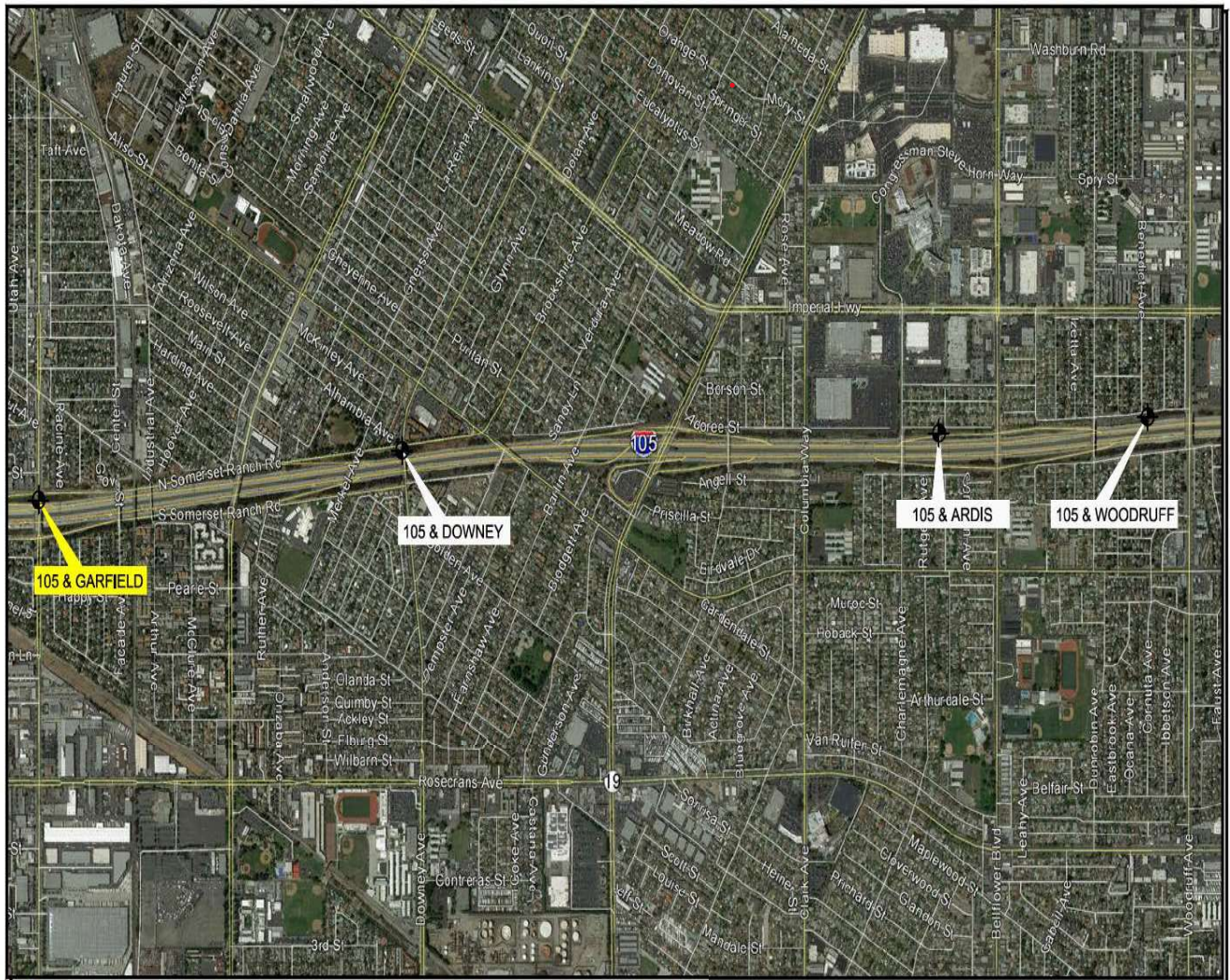
The Discharger evaluated the end-of-use options for the treated groundwater. In the vicinity of the groundwater discharge locations, landscaped areas requiring irrigation are absent. The sanitary sewer system is not accessible near the discharge locations because they are located near the freeway. No alternative reuse options are currently available at the site. Discharger is partnering with the Water Replenishment District (WRD) to seek beneficial reuse of the pumped groundwater. Discharger will notify the Los Angeles Water Board when an alternative reuse option is selected. Meanwhile, the treated groundwater will be discharged to the storm drain and subsequently to the Los Angeles River, in accordance with the requirements of the attached Order No. R4-2024-0145.

⁵ For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th is considered a dry weather discharge.

⁶ For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th is considered a wet weather discharge.

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 CAG914001



 System Operation Services, Inc. Treatment System Operation & Monitoring 2140 Sherman Ave, Ste 300, Berkeley, CA 94704 908-499-9270 916-223-6799 (FAX)	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ROUTE 105 DEWATERING SYSTEM FIRST QUARTER 2020 REPORT	10-15-2020
	INTERSTATE ROUTE 105 PUMP HOUSES & THE GARFIELD AVE TREATMENT LOCATION	FIGURE 1

Figure 1 - Site Location

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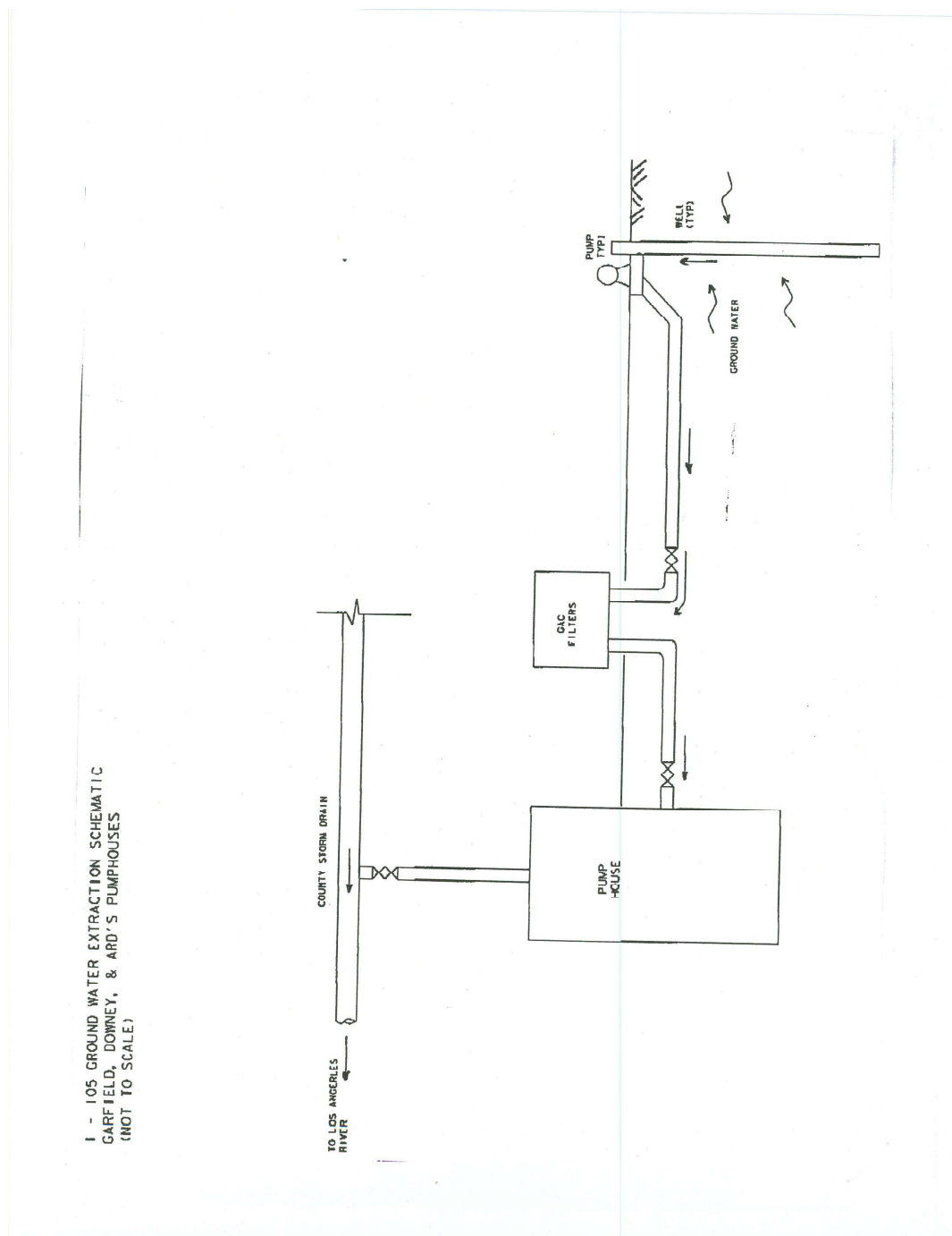


Figure 3 Groundwater Treatment and Discharge Flow Schematic Diagram

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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-8068
FOR
DISCHARGES OF GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION AND/OR CLEANUP OF
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS-CONTAMINATED SITES
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES
FOR**

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CALTRANS),
ROUTE 105 FREEWAY DEWATERING SYSTEM
(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG914001, SERIES NO. 070)**

This Order was adopted:	December 21, 2023
Enrollment to this Order shall become effective on:	March 5, 2026
This Order shall expire on:	March 21, 2029
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

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

Jeong-Hee
Lim

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Hee Lim
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for Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer

Date: March 5, 2026

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MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point M-001, M-002 and M-003 and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B. This Los Angeles Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR section Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:
 - 1. The State Water Resources Control Board Minimum Level (ML) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
 - 2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
 - 3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in Appendix 4 of the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, February 2005, (the Policy), which adopted amendments to the State Implementation Policy, March 2000 (SIP) remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that

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are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Policy. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Appendix 4 of the Policy and Appendix A of the General NPDES permit, but it is published with a method quantitation limit (also called reporting limit or minimum level) of 0.2 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method.

- D. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the U.S. EPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Board, DDW or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program".
- G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the ML for each pollutant. For reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
 - 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
 - 2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or
 - 3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.
 - 4. Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

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

- H. The MLs employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitations shall be lower than the effluent limitations established for a given parameter as per the 40 CFR parts 122 and 136; Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

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

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

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix A;
 2. When the Discharger and Los Angeles Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);
 3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;
 4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
 5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Los Angeles Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Los Angeles Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to date and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
- K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments to ensure accuracy of measurements or shall insure

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that both equipment activities will be conducted.

- L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.3. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
- M. When requested by the Los Angeles Water Board or U.S. EPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.
- N. For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified, and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals until compliance with the monthly average limitation has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.
- O. In the event waste is transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
 - 1. Types of waste and quantity of each type;
 - 2. Name and address for each hauler of waste (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
 - 3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.If no waste is transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.
- P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- Q. All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).
- R. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective action taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

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- S. Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2024-0145.
- T. In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.
- U. If monitoring results indicate an exceedance of a limit contained in Order No. R4-2024-0145, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.
- V. In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the Discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:
1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring
 2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring
 3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly
 4. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually

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

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table 1. Monitoring Point Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Treated effluent, after treatment and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-001, M-002 and M-003 (The representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

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Table 2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously ¹	N/A
Total yearly discharge volume ²	million gallons	grab	yearly report	N/A
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	3
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	3
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	3
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	3
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Sulfates	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Nitrate-N	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
Nitrite-N	mg/L	grab	monthly	3
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	3
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	3
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	grab	monthly	3
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	3
Copper	µg/L	grab	quarterly	3
Lead	µg/L	grab	quarterly	3
Zinc	µg/L	grab	quarterly	3
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	quarterly	3
Acetone	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Acrolein	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Benzene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Chloroethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3

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

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

³ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Appendix A of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

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Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Lead, TR**	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Chromium III, TR**	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Chromium VI, TR**	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Selenium	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Methyl bromide	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Methyl chloride	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)*	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Toluene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,2-Trans-trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	annually	3
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	annually	3
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	grab	quarterly	3
Acute Toxicity	Pass or Fail (TST),	grab	annually	3

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Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
	Percent (%) Effect ^{4,5}			
PFAS ⁶	ng/L ⁷	grab	annually ⁸	³

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent. The final effluent limitations will be implemented using the methods for estimating acute toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to freshwater organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-02-012), current U.S. EPA guidance in national pollutant discharge elimination system test of significant toxicity implementation document (EPA 833-R-10-003, June/2010) and *the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions* (Toxicity Provisions), adopted by the State Water Board on October 5, 2021, and approved by OAL and U.S. EPA on April 25, 2022, and May 1, 2023, respectively.

A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. Acute Toxicity in Discharge Effluent

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

2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

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

3. Acute Toxicity Test Method

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

⁴ Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

⁵ The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring using the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* as the test species, as outlined in section V of this MRP. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect", and the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) result shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail".

⁶ U.S. EPA Method 1633 or other ELAP-accredited methodologies for analyzing PFAS in wastewaters shall be used to meet the required reporting limit of 50 ng/L. The ELAP-accredited method for each group of compounds will specify which specific analytes can be measured. All analytes that can be measured using the selected ELAP-accredited method shall be analyzed.

⁷ Nanogram per liter (ng/L).

⁸ After three years of PFAS monitoring, the Discharger may request the Los Angeles Water Board to reduce or discontinue the monitoring of PFAS.

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Office of Water, Washington D.C. (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-02-012).

4. Acute Toxicity Test Species

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

5. Additional Monitoring for TRE Determination and Compliance

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

6. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

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

- a. The discharge is subject to the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from an acute toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in in the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge effluent response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 80 percent of the test organism's response in the control water sample. $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$. This is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the discharge effluent differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.
- b. If the initial toxicity test, conducted in a given month, results in "Fail" at the

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

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

Table 3. U.S. EPA Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria

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

- d. Dilution and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- e. When preparing samples for toxicity testing, in addition to the required monitoring for conductivity, etc., it is recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the undiluted effluent, receiving water, dilution water, and culture water (following the WET methods manual), as well as the major geochemical ions (see Mount et al., 2018).
- f. A reference toxicant test must be performed concurrently with each effluent toxicity test. All reference toxicant test results shall be reviewed and reported.

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

The Discharger shall prepare and submit an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

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

- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and
- c. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

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

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

- i. The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
- ii. Recommended BMPs and/or treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
- iii. Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.
- iv. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
- v. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
- vi. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
- vii. The discharger may conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) as part of the TRE, if needed. The TIE should be conducted using the following EPA manuals: Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification

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Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996).

- viii. The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.
- ix. The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may end at any stage if monitoring finds that there is no toxicity.

9. Reporting Toxicity Test Results

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

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

The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge effluent response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response for acute toxicity test. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

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

The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

- b. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- c. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analysis.

B. Ammonia Removal

- 1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that toxicity is caused by ammonia and no other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
 - a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the

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toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.

- b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
 - c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
 - d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.
2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Los Angeles Water Board and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

C. Chlorine Removal

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

D. Reporting

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

1. If an initial TRE investigation indicates that the source of toxicity is undetermined, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.
 - a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
 - b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity effluent limit.
2. Test results for toxicity tests shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
 - a) Sample date(s);
 - b) Test initiation date;
 - c) Test species;
 - d) End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
 - e) Any applicable charts; and
 - f) Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O.,

temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

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

The Discharger shall notify this Los Angeles Water Board by calling Namiraj Jain (213) 620-6003 and by email to Namiraj.Jain@waterboards.ca.gov of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include exceedance and a plan that the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

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

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) of Order No. R4-2024-0145 related to monitoring, reporting, and record keeping.

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

B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this General NPDES permit, the State or Los Angeles Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall email an electronic copy of SMRs to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service

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interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table 4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule:

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuously	March 5, 2026	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month.	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	Jan 1 through Mar. 31; Apr 1 through June 30; July 1 through 30; Oct. 1 through Dec. 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period

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

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

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

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated

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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.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from *extrapolation* beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. Data Summary Tables: The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. Cover letter and Summary of Non-Compliance: The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
 - c. Paperless Submittal of SMRs: SMRs must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, signed, and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D) of Order No. R4-2024-0145. The Los Angeles Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data, and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or large should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below.

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

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

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) (Not Applicable)

D. Other Reports (Not Applicable)

E. Notification

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

1. Name and general composition of the chemical
2. Frequency of use
3. Quantities to be used
4. Proposed discharge concentrations and
5. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable

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

- B. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board by calling Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003 and/or email to Namiraj.Jain@waterboards.ca.gov within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2024-0145. The Discharger shall provide to the Los Angeles Water Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

C. Pre-Discharge Notification

Three (3) days prior to initiation of a discharge, the Discharger shall notify the Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) operator Los Angeles County Flood Control District at discharge_notify@pw.lacounty.gov and provide the following information about the discharge:

1. The reasons for discharge
2. The start date of discharge
3. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water
4. The estimated flow rate discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous.

XI. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

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

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

320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213)576-6600 • Fax (213)576-6640
California State Water Resources Control Board Website
(<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>)

**ORDER NO. R4-2024-0145
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG914001**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION
AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS-CONTAMINATED SITES
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES**

Table 1. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	February 22, 2024
This Order shall become effective on:	May 1, 2024
This Order shall expire on:	April 30, 2029
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as follows	Minor

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

Jenny Newman
Digitally signed by Jenny Newman
Date: 2024.03.25 18:17:43 -07'00'

Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

Adopted: 02/22/2024

DISCHARGE OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION
AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
CONTAMINATED SITES TO SURFACE WATER

ORDER NO. R4-2024-0145
NPDES NO. CAG914001

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I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (hereafter also referred to as “General Order” or “General NPDES Permit”) is intended to authorize discharges of wastes to surface waters of treated groundwater and other wastewaters from the investigation, cleanup, or construction dewatering of VOCs only, or VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel and/or certain heavy metals associated with groundwater contamination. The presence of VOCs in the groundwater at various sites throughout the region causes, or threatens to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater. Waste waters discharged from the investigation and/or cleanup of the groundwater involving VOCs contamination include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Treated groundwater from the cleanup and/or from construction dewatering activities at a site impacted by VOCs only, or by VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons at an underground storage tank (UST) site. Such UST site may have storm water collected in fuel storage secondary containment tanks and fuel spill wash water that contains similar contaminants as those from the investigation/cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater.
2. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and extraction of VOCs-contaminated groundwater.
3. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping test/aquifer testing.
4. Groundwater generated from well development and purging of wells prior to sampling.
5. Sampling equipment decontamination water.
6. Subterranean seepage dewatering.

Either aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) are the treatment processes typically used to remove the VOCs from groundwater. When designed properly and operated efficiently, treatment systems using aeration or adsorption processes such as activated carbon can lower the concentration of VOCs and petroleum pollutants to below the detection limits. Limits established in the Order for VOCs and the petroleum pollutants can be met consistently if these treatment systems (or enhancements thereto) are properly operated and maintained.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

- a. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must demonstrate that:
 1. Pollutant concentrations in the treated discharge do not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving water, including discharge prohibitions;
 2. The treated discharge does not exceed applicable water quality objectives and criteria for the pollutants listed in Section V.A (including Attachment B) of this Order, and there will be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives or criteria;

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3. Pollutant concentrations in a representative sample of the contaminated groundwater to be treated and discharged do not exceed the screening criteria in Attachment E, other than those constituents for which effluent limitations are established in Section V.A;
4. The discharge does not cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving waters;
5. The discharge will be routed through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of pollutants to meet the effluent limitations in this Order; and
6. The Discharger is able to comply with the terms and conditions of this General NPDES Permit.

B. Ineligibility

The discharge of groundwater containing priority toxic pollutants not regulated under this Order are not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit.

C. Authorization

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

D. Notice of Intent (NOI)

1. Deadline for Submission

- a. Existing Individual Permittees: Existing Individual Permittees shall submit a complete application (NOI) under this Order at least 180 days before the expiration of the existing individual NPDES permit.
- b. Existing General Permittees: To continue coverage under this General Order, dischargers must complete and submit a completed NOI to the Los Angeles Water Board within 60 days of receipt of the General Order adoption notice; otherwise, permit coverage may be revoked. Dischargers must also collect a representative untreated groundwater sample(s) and analyze the samples for all the constituents listed in Attachment E. Dischargers shall submit the results of the analysis with the NOI; otherwise, the existing authorization or NOA may be terminated. The discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment if the analytical test results of any constituent other than the pollutants with effluent limitations in Section V.A. exceeds the screening criteria in Attachment E. In this

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situation, the discharger will be enrolled under another appropriate General NPDES Permit or an individual permit, and the existing enrollment will be terminated.

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

2. Application Requirements

- a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form in Attachment C or the current version on the Los Angeles Water Board's website.
- b. The Discharger shall obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of untreated groundwater to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method(s) used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level,¹ otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical results shall be submitted with the NOI. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed in Attachment E.
- c. In accordance with statewide statutes and policies concerning water reclamation, (e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California, and State Water Board Resolution Nos. 2009-0011, 2013-0003, and 2018-0057 (Recycled Water Policy)), this Los Angeles Water Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. The Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, injection of the groundwater, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater, and the results of this feasibility study shall be submitted with the NOI.
- d. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.
- e. The following should be included with the NOI Form:
 - 1) A feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater as described in section II.D.2.d., above.
 - 2) A demonstration that the Discharger has considered discharge to the sanitary sewer, groundwater infiltration, wastewater re-use, or other discharge options for the treated wastewater, and that it is infeasible to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, to re-use the treated wastewater, or to discharge the wastewater otherwise lawfully.
 - 3) A description of the treatment system to be used for removing pollutants from the wastewater, if applicable, including a diagram showing the treatment process.
 - 4) The preventive maintenance procedures and schedule for the treatment system.

¹ The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, 2005. See attached Appendix A.

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- 5) The type of chemicals that will be used, if any, during the operation and maintenance of the treatment system.

3. Annual Fee

Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, section 2200, *Annual Fee Schedule*, requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay an annual fee. The fees applicable to this General Order are set forth in Section 2200(a)(10). The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board" and sent to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees/stakeholder/docs/2023/fy2324-wq-feeschedule.pdf>.

Discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit have a Threat to Water Quality rating of 1.A. Discharge coverage requires treatment systems to meet priority toxic pollutant effluent limitations that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water if limits are violated.

4. Failure to Submit a NOI

Existing Dischargers who continue discharge but fail to submit a complete NOI by the deadline established herein may be subject to penalties allowable pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code, including Section 13385 thereof.

5. Notice of Start-Up

New Dischargers shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board of the time and date for commencement of the discharge(s) authorized under the General NPDES Permit at least seven days prior to initiating a discharge.

E. Exclusion of Coverage

1. Notice of Termination (NOT)

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. A NOT shall contain the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the Compliance Inspection # (CI #) the name and address of the Discharger. The NOT shall be signed and dated by the Discharger certifying that the discharge associated with the General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001 has been eliminated. Upon submission of the NOT, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

2. Change from Authorization Under General Order to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under an NPDES permit, other than Order R4-2024-0145 (NPDES Permit No. CAG914001), may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this

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General NPDES Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Los Angeles Water Board may request additional information to determine eligibility for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. The Los Angeles Water Board will notify the Discharger if their discharge is more appropriate to and should be regulated under an individual permit or other general order (e.g., for discharges to land).

3. Change of Ownership/Notice of Transfer (NOTR)

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

III. FINDINGS

The Los Angeles Water Board finds:

A. Background

1. On June 14, 2018, this Los Angeles Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for *Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (NPDES No. CAG914001, Order No. 2018-0087). The General NPDES Permit covered discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater and similar discharges. Currently, there are 7 dischargers enrolled under the General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001. Order No. R4-2018-0087 expired on August 13, 2023. The terms and conditions of Order No. R4-2018-0087 have been administratively extended and remain in effect until a new General NPDES permit is adopted and becomes effective pursuant to this Order (40 CFR §122.6(d) and CCR, title 23, section 2235.4).
2. On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.
3. 40 CFR section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources:
 - a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;

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- b. Discharge the same types of waste;
 - c. Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;
 - d. Require the same or similar monitoring; and
 - e. In the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits.
4. General NPDES permits and general waste discharge requirements enable the Los Angeles Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

B. Rationale for Requirements

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

C. Notification of Interested Parties

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

D. Consideration of Public Comment

The Los Angeles Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R4-2018-0087 is terminated upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from the location(s) listed in the issued NOA are prohibited.
- 2. Discharges of any waste other than those which meet eligibility requirements in Section II. A. a. of this Order are prohibited unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit or discharges into a permitted facility.

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3. Discharges of extracted and/or treated groundwater in excess of the flow rates authorized by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board are prohibited.
4. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.
5. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving water are prohibited.
6. The treatment or the discharge of wastes authorized under this Order shall not cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.
7. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radiological waste are prohibited.
8. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated groundwater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provisions section I.G of Attachment D.
9. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at their Discharge Point(s) listed in the NOA. The NOA includes the applicable effluent limitations for each Discharger based on their discharge specifics using Tables 2 through 25 below, and Attachment B. The effluent limitations in Tables 2, 3, and 4 apply to all discharges. The effluent limitations in Tables 5 to Table 25 apply only if there is a waste load allocation (WLA) established for the pollutant in a total maximum daily load (TMDL) applicable to the watershed in which the Discharge is located. Mineral and nitrogen effluent limitations only apply to discharges to a watershed/stream reach listed in Attachment B. As appropriate, effluent limitations are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL) and Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL). The heavy metals in the effluent limitations tables are expressed in their total recoverable (TR) form, unless otherwise specified.

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a. General Effluent Limitations

Table 2. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Constituents*	Units	MDEL	AMEL
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L ²	75	50
Turbidity	NTU ³	75	50
BOD ₅ 20°C (BOD)	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	Not Applicable (NA)
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Acetone	µg/L	700	NA
Acrolein	µg/L	100	NA
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.12	0.059
Benzene	µg/L	1	NA
Bromoform	µg/L	8.6	4.3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.25
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	NA
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.81	0.4
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	NA
Chloroform	µg/L	100	NA
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	0.56	NA
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	0.38	NA
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.057 ⁴	NA
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	0.52	NA
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	NA
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	NA
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	NA
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300	NA
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	NA
Lead, TR**	µg/L	4.1	2
Chromium III, TR**	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI, TR**	µg/L	8	16
Selenium	µg/L	8.2	4.1
Methyl bromide	µg/L	10	NA
Methyl chloride	µg/L	3	NA
Methylene chloride	µg/L	4.7	NA

² mg/L= milligram per liter

³ NTU= nephelometric turbidity unit

⁴ If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

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Constituents*	Units	MDEL	AMEL
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	700	NA
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	NA
Naphthalene	µg/L	21	NA
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)*	µg/L	0.00069	NA
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	NA
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	NA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	0.34	0.17
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1.6	0.8
Toluene	µg/L	150	NA
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	NA
1,2-Trans-trichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	1.2	0.6
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L ⁵	0.5	NA
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	NA

NOTE: *. If the reported MDL is greater than the effluent limitation, then a Not Detected result using MDL detection is deemed to be in compliance.

**Total Recoverable.

Table 3. Temperature Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharge

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

⁵ µg/L= microgram per liter
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Receiving Water Type	Max. Temp. (°F)	Other Effluent Limitations
Estuaries	86	A discharge shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F. A discharge either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1 °F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point. A discharge shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F.
Enclosed Bays	86	Discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F. Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F.
Coastal Waters	---	Elevated temperature waste discharges shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4 °F at the shoreline, the surface of any ocean substrate, or the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge. Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F. The discharge shall be discharged away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column. The discharge shall be discharged a sufficient distance from ASBS to ensure maintenance of natural temperature in ASBS.

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Table 4. Acute Toxicity applicable to Discharges to all Waterbodies

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Acute Toxicity ^{6, 7, 8} (survival endpoint)	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect ⁹	Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50	Pass

b. WQBELs based on TMDL Wasteload Allocations (WLAs)

**Table 5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and
Tributaries Metals TMDL, WLAs, Dry Weather¹⁰**

a. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	31	NA	8.2
Reach 4 & Tujunga Wash	µg/L	43	16	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA- Glendale WRP and Verdugo Wash	µg/L	38	20	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA- Glendale WRP	µg/L	43	20	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	43	23	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	31	15	NA	NA
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	36	18	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	38	20	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	31	15	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	21	8.2	210	NA

b. Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	25	16	NA	4.1

⁶ Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." Refer to section VIII. of this Order for Compliance Determination; Aquatic Toxicity Testing; Acute Toxicity.

⁷ The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect."

⁸ As discharges enrolled under this General Order are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don't reach receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for analysis. Therefore, acute toxicity testing is required to be conducted on the effluent samples for all discharges except discharges to the Calleguas Creek Watershed.

⁹ Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as:
 $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

¹⁰ For purposes of this General Order, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

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

Table 6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 – All Reaches of Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather¹¹

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

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

Constituent	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E.coli</i>	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Dry Weather

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

Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	14	7
Lead	µg/L	77	38

¹¹ For purposes of this General Order, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.

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Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Zinc	µg/L	105	52

Table 9. WQBELs based on U.S. EPA's Los Cerritos Channel Metal TMDL

Dry Weather

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

Wet Weather

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

Table 10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs, WET Weather¹²

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	9.7	4.8
Lead	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	43	21
Zinc	µg/L	70	35

Table 11. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs

For Dominguez Channel Estuary

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

For Greater Harbor Waters

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	6.1	3

¹² Exceedances of California Toxic Rule (CTR) criteria for metals were only observed in freshwaters of Dominguez Channel during wet weather; therefore, WQBELs are set for wet weather only.

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

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
San Jose Creek R-1, 2 ¹³	µg/L	NA	8.2
San Gabriel River R-1 ¹⁴	µg/L	30	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	NA
Estuary	µg/L	6.1	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
San Jose Creek R-1, 2 ¹³	µg/L	NA	4.1
San Gabriel River R-1 ¹⁴	µg/L	15	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	16	NA
Estuary	µg/L	3	NA

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet-Weather¹⁵

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
San Gabriel River R 2 ¹⁶	µg/L	NA	170	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	27	110	160

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
SGR R 2	µg/L	NA	83	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	13	53	79

¹³ San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Creek Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)

¹⁴ San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).

¹⁵ Defined in the Footnote 7

¹⁶ San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue).

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**Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather**

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

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

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu Lagoon	µg/L	4.6	6.8	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	4.6	6.8	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	22	122	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	4.6	6.8	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	4.6	6.8	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	24	130	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	24	130	NA

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**Table 15. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Wet Weather**

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

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

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

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

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Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	22	640	NA

**Table 16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek
Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL
WLAs**

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

**Table 17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Dry and Wet Weather**

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Mercury	µg/L	0.024	0.012

**Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek, its
Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon Toxicity TMDL WLAs**

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.025	0.014
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10
Chronic Toxicity ^{17,18}	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50	PASS ¹⁹

¹⁷ The median monthly effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail.” The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.” The MDEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in “Fail.”

¹⁸ As discharges enrolled under this General Order are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don't reach receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate. Therefore, toxicity testing is required to be conducted on groundwater discharge effluent samples.

¹⁹ Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.

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Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3,5,6, and 7, and USEPA's Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform (T)	MPL/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPL/100 mL	200	400
<i>Enterococcus</i>	MPL/100 mL	35	104
T (if ratio of F/T > 0.1)	MPL/100 mL	NA	1,000

Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Section 7-21.1. Ballona Creek and Tributaries Freshwater Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E. coli</i> ²⁰	MPN/100 mL	126	235
<i>E. coli</i> ²¹	MPN/100 mL	126	576

Table 21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations ²²
Cadmium	mg/kg dry	1.2
Copper	mg/kg dry	34
Lead	mg/kg dry	46.7
Silver	mg/kg dry	1.0
Zinc	mg/kg dry	150
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	1.3
DDTs	µg/kg dry	1.9
Total PCBs	µg/kg dry	3.2

²⁰ Applies also to Ballona Creek Reach 2, Centinela Creek and Del Rey Lagoon with designated beneficial use of Water Contact Recreation (REC-1).

²¹ Applies to Ballona Creek Reach 1 and Benedict Canyon Channel with designated beneficial use of Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1).

²² See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

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Table 22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Waterbody	Unit*	Lead	Zinc	PAHs
Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	mg/kg	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	mg/kg	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles River Estuary	mg/kg	46.7	NA	4.022
Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	kg/kg	46.7	NA	4.022

Table 23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDLWLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations ²³
Copper	mg/kg	34
Lead	mg/kg	46.7
Zinc	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
Total PCBs	µg/kg	22.7
Total DDTs	µg/kg	1.58
p,p' -DDE	µg/kg	2.2

Table 24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-35 –TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries

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

Table 25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-8 –TMDL for Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and related Effects –Nitrogen TMDL

Constituents	Unit	Daily Max	30-Day Average
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N)	mg/L	NA	8
Nitrite (NO ₂ -N)	mg/L	NA	1.0
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	NA	8

2. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.

²³ See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.
Waste Discharge Requirements
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3. Attachment B establishes the applicable effluent limitations for mineral and nitrogen constituents for all discharges covered by this Order.
4. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.
5. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations: Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause or contribute the following in the receiving water:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 units nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.2 units in bays and estuaries or 0.5 units in inland surface.
2. Temperature: For discharges to inland waters, the temperature of the discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.
 - a) For discharges to inland waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall the waste discharge result in WARM-designated waters to be raised above 80°F.
 - b) For inland waters designated COLD, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, no discharge shall cause a surface water temperature to rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
 - c) For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges²⁴ shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, no discharge shall cause a surface water temperature to rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.

3. Exceedances of the bacteria limitations in Tables 26 to 30.

²⁴ As defined in the Statewide Thermal Plan
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Table 26. Freshwater and Estuarine Waters Bacteria Limitations- Designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Statistical Threshold Value ²⁵
<i>E. coli</i> ^{26, 27}	MPN/100 mL	100	320
Enterococci ^{28, 29}	MPN/100 mL	30	110

Table 27. Saltwater Water (Ocean) Bacteria Limitations Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum	Statistical Threshold Value
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 mL	200		400	
Enterococci	MPN/100 mL		30		110

Table 28. Fresh Waters Designated for Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	126	576

Table 29. Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-II) Bacteria Limitation

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
Fecal coliform ³⁰	MPN/100 mL	2000 per 100 mL	4000 per 100 mL

²⁵ Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 110 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1600 or another equivalent method.

²⁶ All waters where salinity is equal to less than 1 ppt 95 percent or more of the time.

²⁷ E. coli: The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 part per thousand (ppt) 95 percent or more of the time during the calendar year is: a six-week rolling geometric mean of *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) not to exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly, and a Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1603 or an equivalent method may be used to measure culturable E. coli. CFUs or "colony forming units" are determined by directly counting visible colonies of bacterial growth on the plate or film. MPN, or Most Probable Number, on the other hand, measures growth statistically. One MPN is equal to one CFU.

²⁸ Applicable to estuaries. All waters where salinity is greater than 1 ppt 5 percent of the time.

³⁰ In waters designated for non-water contact recreation (REC-2) and not designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 2000/100 mL (based on a

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Table 30. Waters Designated for Shellfish Harvesting

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	70 per 100 mL	230 (5 tube test) 330 (3 tube test)

4. The dissolved oxygen in receiving waters to be depressed below 5 mg/L for waters designated as WARM beneficial use, 6 mg/L for waters designated as COLD beneficial use, and 7 mg/L for waters designated as spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN) beneficial use.
5. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
6. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
7. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
8. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
10. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
11. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD₅ that adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
14. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 4000/100 mL.

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

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15. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
16. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
17. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
18. Violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions.

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

B. Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions.

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

- a. The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board a list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
- b. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.
- c. This Order neither exempts the discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.
- d. The Facility shall be protected to reduce infrastructure vulnerability to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise resulting from current and future impacts associated with climate change.
- e. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
- f. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.
- g. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from treatment facility, may

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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.

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

C. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

D. Enforcement

1. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.
2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges authorized by this Order, may subject the Discharger to administrative or judicial civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
3. California Water Code section 13385(h)(1) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a "serious violation" is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable WDRs for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a "serious violation" is also defined as "a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in WDRs that contain effluent limitations."
4. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a WDR effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.
5. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, "effluent limitation" means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be

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discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.

6. In the event the Permittee does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Permittee shall notify the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory section at the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6616 or by fax at (213) 576- 6660 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing to the Los Angeles Water Board within five days, unless the Los Angeles Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. The written notification shall also be submitted via email with reference to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

E. Special Provisions- Reopener Provisions

1. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked, and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - a. new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available;
 - b. promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations;
 - c. adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives; and/or
 - d. new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.
2. This Order may be reopened if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order have or will have, or will cease to have, a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
3. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. This Order may be reopened and modified, to add or revise effluent limitations and other requirements as a result of the adoption or revision of a TMDL.

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

G. Best Management Practices of Pollution Prevention Plans

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

H. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

1. All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Order shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Groundwater Treatment System Operation

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and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated groundwater (pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

- a. The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.
- b. The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.
- c. The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Order, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.
- d. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Order resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

I. Engineering Design Report

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

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

K. Other Special Provisions

1. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on April 30, 2029; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until the effective date of a new Order that the Los Angeles Water Board adopts. Notwithstanding Section VII.C.7.a of Order No. R4-2018-0087, dischargers that have submitted a complete NOI following the adoption of this Order may continue to be regulated under Order No. R4-2018-0087 until enrolled under this General Order.

2. Reauthorization

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

3. Supersession

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2018-0087, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on June 14, 2018, is superseded by this Order effective May 1, 2024.

M. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

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VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. General

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

B. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML) (see Reporting Requirement I.H. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

D. Multiple Sample Data

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

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

E. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by section VIII.D.2 above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the

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

F. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average < (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data)> of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

G. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

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

H. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

I. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

J. Limitations Based on Sediment TMDLs

Where sediment based effluent limitations is applicable, the discharger is allowed to demonstrate compliance with sediment TMDL limitations by complying with the TSS effluent limitation and California Toxics Rule (CTR) based toxic effluent limitation for the sediment based TMDL toxics of concern.

If the effluent analysis satisfies Condition A or B as listed below, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the sediment limitations. Therefore, no further sediment monitoring is required.

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Condition A: Does not exceed TSS effluent limits and the CTR values of the sediment TMDL priority pollutants (Sediment-CTR Values). Table showing the CTR values of the priority pollutants targeted in the TMDLs covered in this Order is in the Appendix B of the Order;

Condition B: Exceeds TSS effluent limits but does not exceed the Sediment-CTR Values.

Accelerated Monitoring Program: When both TSS and the Sediment-CTR Values are exceeded, an accelerated monitoring program for TSS and the exceeded priority pollutant(s) shall be implemented in the following week when the exceedances are observed.

If two consecutive effluent sampling events show exceedance for both TSS and the Sediment-CTR value(s), the discharger is determined to be in non-compliance with sediment based effluent limitation. Thereafter, sediment based effluent monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the rest of the permitting cycle.

However, if two successive sampling events show compliance with TSS and the sediment-CTR value(s), the discharge shall continue with regular effluent monitoring in accordance with the MRP.

K. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

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

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

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

2. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total, and E. coli, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for enterococcus). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.
3. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water Board, unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.
4. Detection methods used for E. coli shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water Board, or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure or any improved method determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA to be appropriate.

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L. Aquatic Toxicity

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

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

1. **Acute Toxicity:** The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that **rejects** this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."
2. **Chronic Toxicity:** The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that **rejects** this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as:

$((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

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

Monthly Median Effluent Limitation (MMEL): MMEL compliance is required where chronic toxicity test is prescribed. The toxicity is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in "Fail" for any endpoint. The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in "Fail." If the first and second tests fail, the toxicity is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged, and no need to conduct a third test.

The chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect"). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed

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in units of the TST. The TST hypothesis (H_0) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the IWC and a negative control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). However, if the U.S. EPA approves the Alternative Test Procedure, the Discharger may use a two-concentration test design. The Los Angeles Water Board's review of reported toxicity test results will include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at IV.C.5). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the U.S. EPA dated December 24, 2013, the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) criteria only apply to compliance reporting for the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the sublethal statistical endpoints of the NOEC, and therefore are not used to interpret TST results. Standard Operating Procedures used by the toxicity testing laboratory to identify and report valid, invalid, anomalous, or inconclusive effluent (and receiving water) toxicity test measurement results from the TST statistical approach, including those that incorporate consideration of concentration-response patterns, must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board (40 CFR section 122.41(h)). The Los Angeles Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid and may consult with the Permittee, the U.S. EPA, the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as needed. The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

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Appendix A SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (µg/L)

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

Table 2a - Volatile Substances

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³¹	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2	5
Acrylonitrile	2	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Bromomethane	1	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2

³¹ 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.

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VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³¹	GC	GCMS
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

Table 2b - Semi-Volatile Substances

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
1,2 Benzanthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
3,4 Benzofluoranthene		10	10	

³² With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

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SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene(3,4 Benzopyrene)		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		

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SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol ³³	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

Table 2c - Inorganics³⁴

INORGANICS	FAA	GFA A	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRI DE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

³³ Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

³⁴ 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.

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Table 2d - Pesticides – PCBs³⁵

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

Techniques:

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

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

³⁵ 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.

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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

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Appendix B

Effluent Limitations based on CTR and SIP procedures for those Metals and Organics Listed in TMDLs (Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDL, Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Toxics TMDLs, and Marina Del Rey Harbor Toxics TMDL) that require sediment analysis³⁶

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017
Total PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA

³⁶ Compliance for TSS and the toxics pollutants in the effluent must be demonstrated to satisfy the compliance requirements for sediment Waste Load Allocations for toxic pollutants listed in the respective TMDLs.

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ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \mu = \Sigma x / n$$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Los Angeles Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the

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SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

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

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

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

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Statistical Threshold Value (STV)

Statistical threshold value (STV) is a model-based calculation that measures the variability of a water quality distribution. The STV approximates the 90th percentile using the lognormal distribution. For example, for the purpose of this permit Statistical Threshold Value (STV) Enterococci of 110 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner.

Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R. sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
- In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

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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.)

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPT	Best practicable treatment control technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit

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MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
LAWQCB	Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

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WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

ATTACHMENT B – MINERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

In accordance with Section 3. Water Quality Objectives of the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, discharge of wastewater within a watershed/stream reach with constituent concentrations in excess of the following daily maximum limits (except as required otherwise by a TMDL specific to corresponding waterbodies) is prohibited:

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
1. <u>Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Streams</u>	NWSL ³⁹	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
2. <u>Ventura River Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Camino Cielo Road	700	300	50	1.0	5
b. Between Camino Cielo Road and Casitas Vista Road	800	300	60	1.0	5
c. Between Casitas Vista Road and confluence with Weldon Canyon	1000	300	60	1.0	5
d. Between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street	1500	500	300	1.5	10
e. Between Main St. and Ventura River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
3. <u>Santa Clara River Watershed:</u>					
a. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Between Freeman Diversion and Highway 101 Bridge	1200	600	150	1.5	NWSL
c. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion	1300	650	80	1.5	40

³⁷ Where naturally occurring boron results in concentrations higher than the stated limit, a site-specific limit may be determined on a case-by-case basis.
³⁸ Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO3-N + NO2-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.

³⁹ NWSL: No Waterbody Specific Limits

⁴⁰ In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 8.1 mg/L.

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
d. Between confluence of Piru Creek and A Street, Fillmore	1300	600	100	1.5	5
e. Between Blue Cut gauging station and confluence of Piru Creek	1300	600	⁴¹	1.5	5
f. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station	1000	400	⁴²	1.5	6.8
g. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99	1000	300	⁴³	1.5	10
h. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge	800	150	100	1.0	⁴⁴
i. Above Lang gaging station	500	100	50	0.5	5
j. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam	600	250	45	1.0	5
k. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek	800	320	60	1.5	5
l. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam	800	400	60	1.0	5
4. <u>Calleguas Creek Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Potrero Road	850	250	150	1.0	10
b. Below Potrero Road	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
5. <u>Miscellaneous Los Angeles County Coastal Streams</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

⁴¹ In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation for the reach is 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 117 mg/L.

⁴² In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

⁴³ In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

⁴⁴ In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 6.8 mg/L.

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
a. Malibu Creek Watershed:	2000	500	500	2.0	10
b. Ballona Creek Watershed	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
6. <u>Dominguez Channel Watershed</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
7. <u>Los Angeles River Watershed:</u>					
a. Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin	950	300	150	NWSL	8
b. Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street. Includes Burbank Western Channel only.	950	300	190	NWSL	8
c. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street	950	300	150	NWSL	8
d. Los Angeles River - between Figueroa Street and L. A. River Estuary (Willow Street). Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway	1500	350	190	NWSL	8
e. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River – between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds.	1550	350	150	NWSL	8
f. Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway	750	300	180	NWSL	8
g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	NWSL	8
h. Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
i. Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam	250	30	10	NWSL	8
j. Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds	300	40	15	NWSL	8
k. Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam	350	50	20	NWSL	8

Attachment B – Mineral Effluent Limitations
Adopted: 02/22/2024

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
i. Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
8. <u>San Gabriel River Watershed</u> :					
c. San Gabriel River above Morris Dam	250	30	10	0.6	2
d. San Gabriel River between Morris Dam and Ramona Blvd.	450	100	100	0.5	8
e. San Gabriel River and tributaries – between Ramona Blvd. and Valley Blvd.	750	300	150	1.0	8
f. San Gabriel River – between Valley Blvd. and Firestone Blvd. Includes Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and San Jose Creek - downstream of 71 Freeway only.	750	300	180	1.0	8
g. San Jose Creek and tributaries - upstream of 71 Freeway	750	300	150	1.0	8
h. San Gabriel River - between Firestone Blvd. and San Gabriel River Estuary (downstream from Willow Street). Includes Coyote Creek	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
i. All other minor San Gabriel Mountain streams tributary to San Gabriel Valley	300	40	15	NWSL	NWSL
9. <u>Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
10. <u>Santa Ana River Watershed</u>					
a. San Antonio Creek ⁴⁵	225	25	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Chino Creek ⁹	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

⁴⁵ These watercourses are primarily located in the Santa Ana Region. The water quality objectives for these streams have been established by the Santa Ana Regional Water Board. Dashed lines indicate that numerical objectives have not been established, however, narrative objectives shall apply. Refer to the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for more details.

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
11. <u>Island Watercourses:</u>					
a. Anacapa Island b. San Nicolas Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Santa Barbara island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
c. Santa Catalina Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
d. San Clemente Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

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ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF INTENT

This Notice of Intent form shall be completed and submitted to apply for Authorization to Discharge under NPDES Permit No. CAG914001 to waters of the United States.

SECTION 1. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.

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

SECTION 2. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. OWNER

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

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

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

B. OPERATOR *(If different from owner)*

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

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

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

C. FACILITY

Name of Facility: _____

Owner Type (check one)

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

Facility Address: _____

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

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

1.) _____ (specify) _____

2.) _____ (specify) _____

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Nature of Business (provide a brief description):

SECTION 3. APPLICABLE GENERAL ORDER FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)

- ☐ Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2024-0145), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2024-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2023-0429), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2020-0055), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2019-0052), Include Water Supply Water Quality Data
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2020-0085)

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

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

A. Order No.: _____

B. Permit No.: _____

SECTION 5. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION (Include compass direction)

Outfall Number:

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

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

Outfall Number:

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

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

Outfall Number:

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

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

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1). Description of project and discharge

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

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

4). Description of additive's composition

5). Proposed Maximum Discharge Flow

6). Proposed discharge startup date

7). Estimated discharge duration

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SECTION 7. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION

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

For Discharges Hydrostatic Test:

Have you included a water supply water quality data? (Applies only to potable water related discharges.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

For Discharges from all other sources:

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form?**
(Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**, explain:

SECTION 8. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

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

Fees: Included appropriate filing fee with this submittal. (Applicable to new enrollees only)

Make checks payable to the State Water Resources Control Board and send to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at
<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/fees>

SECTION 9. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

(see appendix on who is authorized to sign)

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

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING

Date

Signature

Title

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SECTION 10. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES
REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Attention: General Permitting Unit

Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Los Angeles Water Board at:
Augustine Anijelo, P.E,
Supervisor, General Permitting Unit
augustine.anijelo@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone(213) 576-6657

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INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

Section 1. Discharge Status

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

Section 2. Facility/Discharge Information

Section 2.A. Owner

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

Section 2.C. Facility

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

Address – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.

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

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

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.

Section 2.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (4-digit code in order of priority)

List, in descending order of significance, the 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the “Standard Industrial Classification Manual” prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility the NPDES Permitting Units of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Section 3. Type of Discharge

Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

Section 4. Existing Requirements/Permits

If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

Section 5. Outfall and Receiving Water Information

If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

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Section 6. Project Information

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

Section 7. Discharge Quality

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze for the pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or, *Attachment E – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water (applies to potable water related discharges only)*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

Section 8. Other Required Information

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

Section 9. Certification and Signature

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

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

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

Required signatories per Section 122.22

I. For a corporation

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

II. For a partnership or sole proprietorship

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By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

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

By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

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ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

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

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

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

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F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), U.S. EPA,, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [33 U.S.C. 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)];CWC, §§ 13267 and 13383(c)]:

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

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i)].
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii)].
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2)].
3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)]:
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i)].
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal

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- periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(B)]; and
- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(C)].
 4. The Los Angeles Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
 5. Notice
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i)].
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

H. Upset

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

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

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

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A.General

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

B.Duty to Reapply

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

C.Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Los Angeles Water Board. The Los Angeles Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(3)] [40 CFR § 122.61].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

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

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. For situations in which none of the EPA-approved methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess reasonable potential or to monitor compliance with a permit limit, the method that has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, shall be used.

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In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR. Part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (*40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).*

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2)*].

Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

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

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

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

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B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1)];
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2)]; or
 - c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3)].
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (2.) of this provision [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1)];
 - b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)]; and

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- c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3)].
3. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board or U.S. EPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR § 122.22(c)].
4. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Los Angeles Water Board [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

D. Compliance Schedules

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

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E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

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

F. Planned Changes

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

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b) [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

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G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7)].

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

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

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than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2)] [CWC 13385 and 13387].

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

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

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

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- c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)*]; or
- d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

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

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ATTACHMENT E – SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

(Screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)

POLLUTANTS	MUN ⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others ⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
METALS⁴⁸			
Antimony (Sb)	6	14	5
Arsenic (As)	10	36	10
Beryllium (Be)	4	NA	0.5
Cadmium (Cd)	2.3	2.2 (9.3) ⁴⁹	0.5
Chromium III (Cr ³⁺)	50	180	10
Chromium VI (Cr ⁶⁺)	11	11 (82) ⁵⁰	5
Copper (Cu)	9.0	9.0 (3.1) ⁵⁰	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	5.2	5.2 (NA) ⁵⁰	5
Lead (Pb)	2.5	25 (8.1) ⁵⁰	0.5
Mercury (Hg)	0.012	0.012	0.00012
Nickel (Ni)	52	52 (8.2) ⁵⁰	1
Selenium (Se)	5	5 (71) ⁵⁰	2
Silver (Ag)	3.4	3.4 (1.9) ⁵⁰	0.25
Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1
Zinc (Zn)	120	120 (81) ⁵⁰	1
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.057	3.2	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5

⁴⁶ Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.

⁴⁷ Applies to all other receiving waters.

⁴⁸ Metals concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.

⁴⁹ Applicable to saltwater only.

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POLLUTANTS	MUN ⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others ⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	NA	NA	1
Acetone	700	700	NA
Acrolein	100	100	5
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5
Chloroethane	100	100	2
Chloroform	100	100	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	NA
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	NA
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	NA
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5
Toluene	150	150	2
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
Xylenes	1750	1750	NA
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1

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POLLUTANTS	MUN ⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others ⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	NA	5
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	NA	NA	5
2-Nitrophenol	NA	NA	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	NA	NA	1
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5
4-Nitrophenol	NA	NA	5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	NA	NA	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	NA	NA	5
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1
Acenaphthylene	NA	NA	10
Anthracene	9600	110000	5
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	NA	NA	5
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	NA	NA	5
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5

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Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10
Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10
di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10
di-n-Octyl phthalate	NA	NA	10
Fluoranthene	300	370	10
Fluorene	1300	14000	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5
Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05
Isophorone	8.4	600	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1
Naphthalene	21	NA	10
Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10
Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	5
Phenol	21000	4600000	50
Pyrene	960	11000	10
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01
Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005
Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01
beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005

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POLLUTANTS	MUN ⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others ⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1
delta-BHC	NA	NA	0.005
Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05
Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01
Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01
gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02
PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1232	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1242	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1248	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1254	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1260	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
Toxaphene	0.00073	0.00075	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS			
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	7000000	7000000	NA
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2
1,4-Dioxane	3	3	NA
Ethanol	1000	1000	1000
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2
Methanol	1000	1000	1000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	NA
Perchlorate	6	6	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	0.00001
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2	2	2
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	12	12	10
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	100	100	NA

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section III. B. of this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. The Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. Background

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the U.S. EPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 122 and 123, were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category: (a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; (b) discharge the same types of waste; (c) require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions; (d) require the same or similar monitoring; and (e) in the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits. General NPDES permits enable the Regional Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On June 14, 2018, this Los Angeles Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and WDRs for Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG914001, Order No. R4-2018-0087). The General NPDES Permit covers discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater and similar discharges. Presently there are 7 dischargers enrolled under the General NPDES Permit.

Most requirements in Order No. R4-2018-0087 remain the same in this Order, including Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the counties of Los Angeles and Ventura.

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II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

The presence of VOCs in the groundwater at various cleanup sites throughout the region causes, or threatens to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the groundwater. Remediation of these sites includes similar groundwater treatment and monitoring requirements, and waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with a General Order rather than individual permits. This Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of wastewaters generated from the investigation or cleanup of VOCs in the groundwater to surface waters under the jurisdiction of this Los Angeles Water Board. Wastewaters discharged from the investigation and/or cleanup of the groundwater involving VOCs contamination include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Treated groundwater from the cleanup and/or from construction dewatering activities at a site impacted by VOCs only, or by VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons at an underground storage tank (UST) site. Such UST sites may have storm water collected in fuel storage secondary containment tanks and fuel spill washwater that contains similar contaminants as those from the investigation/cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater;
2. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and extraction of VOCs-contaminated groundwater;
3. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping test/aquifer testing;
4. Groundwater generated from well development and purging of wells prior to sampling;
5. Sampling equipment decontamination water; and
6. Subterranean seepage dewatering.

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

C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

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

D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, PLANS, POLICES, 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 CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC)

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(commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges of wastewaters generated from the investigation or cleanup of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contaminated groundwater to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board). This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

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

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Water Code section 13389 exempts the Los Angeles Water Board's adoption of this Order, an NPDES permit, from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007*; *City of Burbank v. SWRCB (2003) 4 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27 (unpublished)*.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plan. The Los Angeles Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements state policies, including State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

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

- a. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.
- b. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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. For example, Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allows for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a TMDL with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. For the LA River Metals TMDL, regardless of the WER, for discharges regulated under this TMDL with concentrations below WER-adjusted allocations, effluent limitations shall ensure that effluent concentrations do not exceed the levels of water quality that can be reliably maintained by the facility's applicable treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification unless anti-backsliding requirements in Clean Water Act section 402(o) and anti-degradation requirements are met. As explained herein, all effluent limitations in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2018-0087 except copper effluent limitations in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, to which an exception to the general prohibition against backsliding applies.

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

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

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

This General Order implements the new mercury provisions for discharge to Calleguas Creek by revising the existing limit to an effluent limitation of 12 ng/L (nanogram per liter) as recommended in Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California.

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

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

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

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

14. Toxicity Provisions. On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity, which are collectively known as the Toxicity Provisions. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution rescinding the December 1, 2020, establishment of Water Quality Control

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Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California and confirming that the Toxicity Provisions were adopted as a State Policy for Water Quality Control, for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons of the state, regardless of their status as waters of the United States. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL for purposes of state law on April 25, 2022, and were approved by U.S. EPA for purposes of federal law on May 1, 2023.

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

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

Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.”

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

Chronic Toxicity: The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.”

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

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

The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board where trash or debris TMDLs were in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. The Trash Amendments identify plastic trash, in particular, as a priority, and targeted reductions in marine debris, due to the facts that plastics do not readily biodegrade, constitute the larger percentage of floating trash, and can serve as a transport medium for pollutants and sorb persistent organic pollutants in the marine environment.

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Ingestion of plastics by birds and marine mammals has been identified as “detrimental,” posing a “significant threat,” and causing fatalities. The Trash Amendments also acknowledge the threat of micro-plastics, which occur as the result of breakdown of plastic trash in the environment. The Trash Amendments authorize NPDES permitting authorities, such as the Los Angeles Water Board, to require dischargers to implement any appropriate trash controls in areas or facilities that may generate trash. This Order incorporates the requirements of the Trash Amendments through discharge prohibitions and requirements to develop and implement BMPs to prevent the discharge of trash, in particular plastic trash, to surface waters.

16. Compliance Schedule Policy. This Order applies exclusively to discharges from VOC-contaminated cleanup sites and as such the discharges from these sites are not expected to have issues in complying with prescribed effluent limitations in this Order. Therefore, this Order does not include a compliance schedule.

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

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

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

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

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

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

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This General Order regulates pollutant discharges associated with the discharge of groundwater from investigation and/or cleanup of volatile organic compounds-contaminated cleanup sites to surface waters. The General Order aims to provide level guidance, regulation, and accountability to groundwater/wastewater discharges to receiving waters in the region. Based on available data, certain areas in Los Angeles County and Ventura County have disadvantaged communities as defined in Water Code section 189.7(d)(1) as well as multiple tribes. All areas within the Los Regional Water Board's jurisdiction are equally affected under this General Order. Therefore, no areas are specifically targeted or disadvantaged by discharges covered under this General Order.

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

2. Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads.

The Los Angeles Water Board implements a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Los Angeles Water Board integrates its many diverse programs, particularly NPDES permitting, with TMDLs to better assess and control cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. A TMDL establishes the allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. The linkage analysis included in the TMDL provides the demonstration that these controls will provide the pollutant reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. TMDLs assign wasteload allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, respectively, that when implemented through permits and other mechanisms, as appropriate, will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

There are currently 55 U.S. EPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California's 2020-2022 CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of bacteria, chloride, metals, nutrients, salts, toxicity, toxics, and trash. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations and permit conditions.

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Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region.

New TMDLs WLAs have become applicable to discharges regulated by prior Order R4-2018-0087 since the it was adopted on June 14, 2018. The revised Los Angeles River metals TMDL WLAs became effective. The Ventura County Coastal Beaches Bacteria TMDLs for the Los Angeles Region based on receiving water beneficial uses. State Water Board mercury provisions and trash amendments were also updated. The Order requirements implementing the TMDLs have been updated accordingly. Although this Order implements TMDLs for other watersheds, only TMDLs for the Los Angeles River Watershed are described in the following section.

Relevant TMDLs.

a. Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries.

On June 2, 2005, the Los Angeles Water Board established a *Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals for the Los Angeles River and its Tributaries* (LA River Metals TMDL, Basin Plan Chapter 7-13). The TMDL was revised on September 6, 2007, May 6, 2010, and April 9, 2015. The effective date of the latest version of the TMDL is December 12, 2016. The Los Angeles River Metals TMDL contains waste WLAs for copper, lead, cadmium, and zinc. for other NPDES permits, including general non-stormwater NPDES permits . The copper WLAs include a water effect ratio (WER). The effluent limitations for copper in Order No. R4-2018-0087 were calculated based on the WER which established less stringent limitations than the limits in Order No. R4-2013-0043. However, the proposed Order reverts to copper limitations in Order No. R4-2013-0043 to prevent degradation because all Los Angeles River dischargers have been able to meet the effluent limitations prescribed in Order No. R4-2013-0043 based on available treatment technologies without consideration of WER, per the implementation language in the TMDL.

Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries. On July 10, 2003, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River (Nitrogen Compounds for Los Angeles River, Chapter 7-8). The TMDL was revised on December 4, 2003, and December 6, 2021. The effective date of the latest version of the TMDL is August 7, 2014. The TMDL assigns WLAs to major Public Owned Treatment Works and minor point sources discharging to the Los Angeles River. This TMDL provides thirty-day average WLAs for nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen for minor discharges.

The TMDL also assigns ammonia WLAs to minor discharges. However, ammonia in the wastewater is not found in the groundwater discharges from VOC contaminated sites. Therefore, effluent limitations for ammonia are not included in the permit.

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IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

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

A. Pollutants of Concern

The CWA requires that any discharge by a point source must be regulated through an NPDES permit. Further, the NPDES regulations require regulation of any pollutant that (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

The following compounds are typically found in the VOCs contaminated groundwater and are considered Pollutants of Concern under this General NPDES Permit.

Table F-1. List of Pollutants of Concern*

1,1,1-trichloroethane	carbon tetrachloride	methyl tertiary butyl ether
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	chlorobenzene	methylene chloride
1,1,2-trichloroethane	chlorodibromomethane	naphthalene
1,1-dichloroethane	chloroethane	n-nitrosodimethyl amine
1,1-dichloroethylene	chloroform	perchlorate
1,2-dichloroethane	chromium III	residual chlorine
1,2-dichloropropane	chromium VI	Selenium
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	dichlorobromomethane	tertiary butyl alcohol
1,3-dichloropropylene	di-isopropyl ether	tetrachloroethylene
1,4-dioxane	ethylbenzene	toluene
acetone	ethylene dibromide	total petroleum hydrocarbons
acrolein	lead	trichloroethylene
acrylonitrile	methyl bromide	vinyl chloride
benzene	methyl chloride	Xylenes
bromoform	methyl ethyl ketone	

*: Only those constituents that show reasonable potential will be limited in the discharge as specified in the Fact Sheet of the NOA unless in cases where there

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is applicable TMDL for a pollutant.

B. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be non-toxic and shall comply with California Toxic Rule and Basin Plan requirements. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan, which requires that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. The Basin Plan also requires waters to be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

C. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

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

- a. Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.
- b. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.
- c. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test in accordance with the methodology developed by U.S. EPA, as published in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974). The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.
- d. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources. The CWA requires U.S. EPA to develop Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards (ELGs) representing application of a. BPT, Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of Best

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Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutant and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the applicable categories in 40 CFR, and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

U.S. EPA classifies industrial types into different categories and established Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) based on industry categories. ELGs specifically developed for the VOCs treatment process are not available because the VOCs removal operations under this General NPDES Permit treat contaminated groundwater from different industry categories. The technology-based effluent limitations in this General NPDES Permit for non-VOCs are established based on the use of BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. The effluent limitations for BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), total phenols, total suspended solids (TSS), and turbidity from the existing Order (No. R4-2018-0087) are carried over in this Order.

The pollutants of concern in this Order are primarily organic compounds in nature and toxic metals including the following four: lead, selenium, chromium III and chromium VI. Effluent limitations established for these pollutants, Tables 2 through 4 of the waste discharge requirements, are applicable to all dischargers. Either aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) are the treatment processes typically used to remove these pollutants of concern in the groundwater. Based on the observation of the treatment technologies, treatment systems using aeration or adsorption processes such as activated carbon can lower the concentration of VOCs and petroleum pollutants to below the detection limits, when designed and operated properly. Effluent limitations for VOCs in this permit are based on the CTR and Basin Plan. Limits established in the Order for VOCs and the petroleum pollutants can be met consistently if these treatment systems (or enhancements thereto) are properly operated and maintained.

Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this General Order are established to protect the most

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protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

D. 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) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

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

The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses for surface water bodies in the Los Angeles region. The beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River affected by the discharge have been described previously in this Fact Sheet (section III.C.1). The Basin Plan also specifies narrative and numeric WQOs applicable to surface water as described below:

a. pH

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the permit.

b. Temperature

The previous Order contained an effluent limitation for temperature of 86°F based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Los Angeles Water Board staff entitled Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region. That effluent limitation is only applicable to discharges to enclosed bays and estuaries. This Order establishes effluent limitations for temperature, which are dependent on the type of

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receiving water, based on the Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) established in the Basin Plan, California Ocean Plan, and Thermal Plan. The specific objective(s) applicable to each enrollee based on the type of receiving water will be identified in the individual fact sheet for the discharge in the NOA.

c. TDS, Chloride, Sulfate, and Boron

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

d. Nitrate and Nitrite as Nitrogen

High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause health problems in humans. Infants are particularly sensitive and can develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome). Nitrogen is also considered a nutrient and excessive amount of nutrient can lead to other water quality impairments such as algal growth. Excessive growth of algae and/or other aquatic plants can degrade water quality. Algal blooms sometimes occur naturally, but they are often the result of excess nutrients (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus) from waste discharges or nonpoint sources. These algal blooms can lead to problems with tastes, odors, color, and increased turbidity and can depress the dissolved oxygen content of the water, leading to fish kills. Floating algal scum and algal mats are also an aesthetically unpleasant nuisance. The Basin Plan provides water quality objectives for nitrogen to protect surface waters and groundwaters, but the effluent limitations in this Order for nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, and nitrate + nitrite nitrogen are based on the TMDL WLAs in Chapters 7-8, 7-9, and 7-35 of the Basin Plan.

e. Toxic Pollutants

The effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by this General Order are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationales include: the existing General Order No. R4-2018-0087 (General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for Los Angeles Region; and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Orders issued by this Los Angeles Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern. Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this general order are established to implement the water quality objectives for the most protective surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Los Angeles Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. Water quality

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data from representative sample(s) are compared with the corresponding values in Attachment E. Screening Levels for General Order. The constituent(s) with a value exceeding the screening level is considered to have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criterion or objective, and the corresponding WQBELs are prescribed for the discharge. The Los Angeles Water Board established TMDL-based WLAs for metals, nutrients, toxic organic compounds in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. The Los Angeles Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a separate reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that a reasonable potential analysis at the permit development stage is unnecessary if a TMDL has been developed and WLAs assigned to the discharge.

Priority pollutants in organic nature that are found in the VOCs contaminated wastewater can be reduced by the typical treatment technologies for the VOCs pollutants to non-detectable levels. Thus, this General Order includes effluent limitations based on water quality-based criteria under the most stringent conditions for those priority pollutants in organic nature. Lead, Selenium, Chromium III, and Chromium VI are sometimes found in the VOCs contaminated groundwater beneath industrial facilities and are pollutants of concern under this General NPDES Permit. Aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) that are typically used to treat VOCs contaminated groundwater may not be able to reduce the heavy metal effectively and may be necessary enhanced treatment technologies to treat lead and chromium.

In addition, the effluent limitations prescribed under this General Order are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges regulated under this Order do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges regulated under this General Order are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge groundwaters with the MUN beneficial use. If a Discharger requires that a mixing zone be considered, an individual permit will be required.

4. WQBEL Calculations

he specific procedures for calculating WQBELs are contained in the U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (U.S. EPA/505 /2-90-001) and the SIP, and they were used to calculate the WQBELs in this Order.

WQBELs Calculation Example

Using selenium as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for the Order.

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Step 1:For each constituent requiring an effluent limitation, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$$ECA = C + D(C-B) \text{ when } C > B, \text{ and}$$

$$ECA = C \text{ when } C = B,$$

Where: C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

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

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

$$ECA_{\text{chronic}} = 5.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

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

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

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80 percent of the samples in the data set are reported as Not Detected, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In the General NPDES Permit, there is no sample data available. Therefore, the USEPA default CV value of 0.6 is used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute 99}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic 99}
0.6	0.32108	0.52743

$$LTA_{\text{acute}} = \text{Reserved}$$

$$LTA_{\text{chronic}} = 5.0 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.52743 = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

$LTA = \text{most limiting of } LTA_{\text{acute}} \text{ or } LTA_{\text{chronic}}$

For lead, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{acute}

$LTA = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L}$

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

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

$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier 99}}$

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

Sample No. / Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 \approx 8.2 \mu\text{g/L}$

$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 \approx 4.1 \mu\text{g/L}$

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

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

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Chronic toxicity testing is only required for those discharges to the receiving water body with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations. Due to the intermittent nature of most discharges from investigation and cleanup activities regulated under this Order, the discharges are not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore, for this category of discharge, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and this General Order. However, chronic toxicity TMDL requirements for Calleguas Creek its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon are incorporated into this Order, see Table 13 in the Order.

E. Final Effluent Limitations Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 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, except copper effluent limitations in the Calleguas Creek Watershed that were revised to correct a previous computational error. CWA section 303(d)(4)(A) allows backsliding of a WQBEL “when the receiving water has been identified as not meeting applicable water quality standards (i.e., a nonattainment water)” if two conditions are met: (a), “the existing effluent limitation must have been based on a ...TMDL or other ...WLA established under CWA section 303;” and (b) “relaxation of the effluent limitation is only allowed if attainment of water quality standards will be ensured or the designated use not being attained is removed in accordance with the water quality standards regulations.” (NPDES Permit Writers’ Manual, § 7.2.1.3 (U.S. EPA 2010); CWA section 303(d)(4)(A).) Since the copper effluent limitations were derived from the WLAs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals TMDL, the changes to copper effluent limitations in this Order satisfy the exception to anti-backsliding as described above.

2. Anti-Degradation Policies

The State Water Board established California’s Anti-Degradation Policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal Anti-Degradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing high quality of waters is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board’s Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. This Order holds the Dischargers to stringent water quality standards that are equal to an existing limitation in previous permit for pollutants that are likely to be in the effluent except copper for the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Calleguas Creek is not high-quality water for copper, which is addressed in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals TMDL. The recalculated limits are all consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs in the TMDLs, which means that water quality objectives will be achieved within a reasonable time period as set forth

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in the TMDL implementation schedules. The recalculated copper limits will not result in degradation to receiving waters and the monitoring and reporting requirements for this pollutant will further ensure no degradation occurs. Therefore, the permitted discharges under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the federal anti-degradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

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

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

5. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

6. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

7. Summaries of Limitations and Rationales

Summaries of the final effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations and their rationale are shown in Table F-4. All WQBELs based on TMDL WLAs are the same as listed in Tables 5 through 25 in the waste discharge requirements of this Order.

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Table F-2. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationale

Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)	Rationale
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75	50	Existing
Turbidity	NTU	75	50	Existing
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20	Existing
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Existing
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Existing
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA	Existing
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	NA	Existing
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA	Existing
Acetone	µg/L	700	NA	Existing
Acrolein	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.12	0.059	CTR ⁵⁰
Benzene	µg/L	1	NA	MCL ⁵¹
Bromoform	µg/L	8.6	4.3	CTR
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.25	CTR
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	NA	Existing
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.81	0.4	CTR
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
Chloroform	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	0.56	NA	Existing
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA	Existing
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.38	NA	Existing
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.057	NA	Existing
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	0.52	NA	Existing
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	NA	Existing
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	NA	Existing

⁵⁰ CTR-based number for the protection of aquatic organisms. The number is derived as a continuous criteria concentration (CCC) and 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.

⁵¹ MCL-Primary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Service, Title 22 California Code of Regulations.

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Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)	Rationale
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	NA	Existing
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300	NA	Existing
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	NA	Existing, MCL
Lead	µg/L	4.1	2	CTR
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA	Existing
Chromium VI	µg/L	50	NA	Existing
Selenium	µg/L	8.2	4.1	CTR
Methylbromide	µg/L	10	NA	Existing
Methylchloride	µg/L	3	NA	Existing
Methylene chloride	µg/L	4.7	NA	Existing
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	700	NA	Existing
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	NA	Existing
Naphthalene	µg/L	21	NA	Existing
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	0.00069	NA	Existing
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	NA	MCL
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	NA	Existing
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	0.34	0.17	CTR
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1.6	0.8	CTR
Toluene	µg/L	150	NA	Existing
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
1,2-trans- dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA	Existing
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA	MCL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	1.2	0.6	CTR
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4	2.7	CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA	MCL
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	NA	MCL

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Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)	Rationale
Acute Toxicity-Single Test	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or % effect < 50	Pass	California State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions
Chronic Toxicity Test (Applicable for Calleguas Creek Only)	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or % effect < 50	Pass	California State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

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

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, Sections VII.A and B of the Waste Discharge Requirements, 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.

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. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order (R4-2018-0087). The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

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Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat.

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

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

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

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

5. Special Provisions for Public-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (Not Applicable)

6. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Section 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (see sample MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the MRP (Attachment G). To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in the Order, the Order carries over existing monitoring requirements for all parameters and those toxic pollutants that show reasonable potential. Monitoring will be required monthly for these parameters to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The rationale for WET testing has been discussed extensively in Section III.C.14 and IV.D.5. of this Fact Sheet.

D. Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Monitoring

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of more than 12,000 human-made substances that are not naturally occurring and are resistant to heat, water, and

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

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

E. Receiving Water Monitoring (Not Applicable)

F. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In accordance with Title 40 CFR, the Los Angeles Water Board must meet general program requirements prior to the re-issuance and adoption of a General NPDES Permit. General program requirements include preparing a draft General NPDES Permit, public noticing, allowing a public comment period, and conducting a public hearing. To meet these requirements, the Los Angeles Water Board prepared a draft General NPDES Permit. The draft General NPDES Permit was sent to interested persons on December 15, 2023 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested persons was scheduled for January 16, 2024. The Notice of Public Hearing was sent to the interested persons list at the same time the draft General Order was sent.

A. Notification of Interested Persons

The Los Angeles 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 in the Los Angeles Times and Ventura County Star.

B. Written Comments

The staff recommendations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person, by mail or by email to the Los Angeles Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order or submitted by email to

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noman.chowdhury@waterboards.ca.gov. Comments should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Augustine Anijelo, Unit Chief, General Permitting.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, written comments should be received at the Los Angeles Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on January 16, 2024.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: February 22, 2024
Time: 9 AM
Location: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Carmel Room
320 W 4th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

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

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

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

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

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

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

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

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E. Information and Copying

Order-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 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Water Board by calling (213) 576-6651.

F. Register of Interested Persons

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

G. Additional Information

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



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Polymicro Microfiber Filter Bags

POMF Filter Bags

Seamless-Absolute Rated

BOS Filter Bags | BOS Gradient Filter Elements | BOS MAX Filter Bags

Mesh Filter Bags



FELT FILTER BAGS Polyweld® Filter Bags

FSI's PolyWeld® filter bags hold a distinct advantage over all types of needle-sewn bags. The welded seams completely eliminate the possibility of unfiltered liquid bypass occurring due to needle holes. The result is a tighter seam, higher bag efficiencies and improved finish product yields. In addition, the fused edges of our PolyWeld bag provide a fiber-free finish and virtually eliminate unwanted fiber migration. Since the PolyWeld bag is not constructed with thread, the possibility of silicone contamination from this source is also removed. FSI's PolyWeld filter bags are available in standard and extended life polypropylene felt, and standard and extended life polyester felt.

Features

- Welded construction of bags completely eliminates unfiltered liquid bypass from occurring due to needle holes
- Available in standard polypropylene, polyester and extended life felt for broad range of product compatibility
- Glazed finish eliminates fiber migration for clearer results
- PolyLoc® ring creates a hermetic seal that prevents liquid bypass and produces clearer results
- Polypropylene is FDA food grade compliant to government standards
- FDA Compliant Polyester felt is available (non-standard)
- Silicone free to eliminate cratering for improved surface results
- Available from stock for quick delivery

LENNTECH

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FILTER BAGS

Felt Filter Bags

- Standard Felt Filter Bags | **Polyweld® Filter Bags** | Extended Life Filter Bags (POEX/PEEX)
MAX PONG Filter Bags | PolyFold™ Filter Bags

Polymicro Microfiber Filter Bags

POMF Filter Bags

Seamless-Absolute Rated

BOS Filter Bags | BOS Gradient Filter Elements | BOS MAX Filter Bags

Mesh Filter Bags

Specifications

- Available Materials**
Polypropylene, Polyester Standard and FDA Compliant Polyester
Polypropylene and Polyester Extended Life
- Maximum Operating Temperature**
Polypropylene: 200-220° F (93-104° C)
Polyester: 275-325° F (135-162° C)
- Suggested Differential Pressure**
35 PSIG maximum — dirty
10-15 PSIG optimum change out
- Micron Rating**
BPONG = 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100
BPENG = 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 75, 100, 200
BPOEX = 5, 10, 25, 50 100
BPEEX = 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100
- Sizes**
#1: 7" x 16" (17.78 cm x 40.65 cm)
#2: 7" x 32" (17.8 cm x 81.3 cm)
- Plastic PolyLoc® Rings**
- Welded Seam Construction**

FELT FILTER BAGS

Polyweld® Filter Bags

Item # **BPONG100P2PWE**

Type of Filter	B = Filter Bag	
Material	Standard:	Extended Life:
	PONG = Polypropylene	POEX = Polypropylene
	PENG = Polyester	PEEX = Polyester
Micron Rating	See specifications	See specifications
Cover	P = Plain (no cover)	
Size	1, 2	
Ring	P = Polypropylene PolyLoc® PE = Polyester PolyLoc®	
Suffix	WE = Welded Seam Construction F = FDA Compliant Polyester	

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Mesh Filter Bags

Filter Fabric Qualities

Fabric	Cotton	Polyester	Glass	Nylon	Nomex	Polypropylene
Specific Gravity	1.55	1.38	2.56	1.14	1.14	0.9
Tensile Strength	44 - 109	64 - 124	200 - 215	58 - 128	58 - 128	50 - 85
Abrasion & Flex	Fair	Very Good	Poor	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
Weak Acids	Poor	Very Good	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Excellent
Strong Acids	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Excellent
Weak Alkali	Excellent	Good	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Strong Alkali	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Solvents	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair
Temperature (F°)	200 - 240°	275 - 325°	500 - 600°	275 - 300°	400 - 450°	200 - 220°

Filter Bag Data

Bag Size	1	2	3	4	X01	XL
Surface Area Per Bag (ft2/m2)	2.0/0.19	4.4/0.41	0.5/0.05	1.0/0.9	2.0/0.19	5.3/0.49
Volume Per Bag (gal*/liter)	2.1/7.9	4.6/17.3	0.37/1.4	0.67/2.5	2.1/7.9	5.5/0.51
Bag Diameter (inch/cm)	7.0/17.8	7.0/17.8	4.0/10.2	4.0/10.2	6.0/15.2	9.25/23.5
Bag Length (inch/cm)	16/40.65	32.0/81.3	8.25/20.9	14.0/35.5	22/55.9	32/81.3
FSI Filter Vessel Model Number	FSPN-40 CBFP-11	FSPN-85 FSPN-250 CBFP-12 and all multi-hole vessels	FSPN-20 BFN-13	FSPN-35 BFN-14	X100B	XL234



Felt Filter Bags

Standard Felt Filter Bags | Polyweld® Filter Bags | Extended Life Filter Bags (POEX/PEEX)

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Mesh Filter Bags

In most filtration applications, fluid viscosities do not exceed 50cps. Using the following Flow Rates Per #2 Size Bag as a guide, the suggested flow rates should result in a CLEAN Pressure Drop under 2 PSID.

Material Used	Micron Rating	Flow Rate (GPM)
Felt	1 & 3	80 GPM/#2 BAG
Felt	5 THRU 200	120 GPM/#2 BAG
Mesh	1, 3, 5 & 100	100 GPM/#2 BAG
Mesh	25 THRU 100	125 GPM/#2 BAG
Mesh	150 THRU 800	150 GPM/#2 BAG
Microfiber	1A and 2A	60 GPM/#2 BAG
Microfiber	10A, 25A, 90A & 0A	80 GPM/#2 BAG

[illegible]

Service Request Number:		Agreement Number: 07A6437		Date Issued:	
Project Title:					
Contractor:			Project Manager/Designee:		Phone Number:
Caltrans Contract Manager:			Email:		Phone Number:
Approved Work Start Date:		Estimated Work Finish Date:		Agreement Expiration Date:	
Service Location(s):			Type of Service: ☐ Routine ☐ Non-Routine		
NO SERVICE REQUEST SHALL EXTEND BEYOND AGREEMENT EXPIRATION DATE					
Scope of Services:* (Include Service Request scope of work, expected deliverables and results, and an overview of estimated cost calculations using Attachment 1, Bid Proposal Units of Measure and Unit Prices)					
Report(s)*: ☐ Yes ☐ No *Shall be in accordance with Exhibit A of Agreement					
Cost:	Total estimated amount of this Service Request:				\$
	The estimated amount of this Service Request shall not be exceeded without additional Caltrans Contract Manager written approval. The Contractor will be paid in accordance with Attachment 1, Bid Proposal				
Approval Signatures: I certify this Service Request complies with the provisions of Agreement Number 07A6437 and are necessary for the satisfactory completion of the product(s) contracted for, and sufficient funding has been encumbered to pay for this work. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Service Request has been executed under the provisions of Agreement Number 07A6437 between the State of California Department of Transportation and the Contractor, and by signature below, the parties hereto agree all terms and conditions of this Service Request Number _____ and Agreement Number 07A6437 shall be in full force and effect. STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTOR					
Signature		Date		Signature	
				Date	