

Ocean Wastewater Discharge in the State of California Report and Inventory Prepared by Heal the Ocean

February 2010

<http://www.healtheocean.org/>

Additional References, Summaries, and Sources

Clean Water Act, U.S. EPA, and Federal Water Policy Compliance and Enforcement

Clean Water Act - Introduction to the. U.S. EPA, web page (accessed June 2009).

"The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. (The Act does not deal directly with ground water nor with water quantity issues.) The statute employs a variety of regulatory and nonregulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

<http://www.epa.gov/watertrain/cwa/>

Clean Water Act: Section 303. Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans.U.S. EPA website (accessed October 2009).

Summary of section 303 of the US clean Water Act.

<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/standards/rules/303.htm>

Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited segments Requiring TMDLs. Completion, U.S. EPA approval date, June 28, 2007. Document produced by North Coast RWQCB.

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/docs/303dlists2006/epa/r1_06_303d_reqtmdls.pdf

Clean Water Act: Whole Effluent Toxicity. U.S. EPA, website (accessed June 2009).

'Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) refers to the aggregate toxic effect to aquatic organisms from all pollutants contained in a facility's wastewater (effluent). It is one way we implement the Clean Water Act's prohibition of the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts. WET tests measure wastewater's effects on specific test organisms' ability to survive, grow and reproduce."

<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/standards/wqslibrary/ca/index.html>

Enforcement & Compliance History Online (ECHO). U.S. EPA, website (accessed 2006 – 2009)

"Clean Water Act data shown in ECHO come from the Permit Compliance System (PCS) or from the modernized system, ICIS-NPDES (Integrated Compliance Information System - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System). ICIS-NPDES is gradually replacing PCS."

http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/compliance_report_water.html

Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). U.S. EPA, website (accessed October 2009).

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) is a secure system only available to EPA and state users. The public should use the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO). ECHO is a Web-based tool that provides public users with compliance monitoring and enforcement data. ICIS is a complex and comprehensive tool. State and federal users who do not use ICIS frequently may find OTIS and ECHO more intuitive for their reporting needs.

<http://www.epa.gov/oecaerth/data/systems/icis/index.html>

Compliance Monitoring, Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance Study Program. U.S. EPA, web page (accessed October 2009).

Major and selected minor permittees under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program are required to participate in the annual Discharge Monitoring Report–Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) study program. DMR-QA evaluates the analytical and reporting ability of the laboratories that routinely perform inorganic chemistry and whole effluent toxicity self-monitoring analyses required by their NPDES permit.

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/programs/cwa/dmr/index.html>