STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R3-2004-0031
NPDES NO. CA0047953
Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 400105001
Proposed for Consideration at the May 14, 2004

FOR

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
AND THE
LOCAL SEWERING ENTITIES OF TEMPLETON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT AND CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, PASO ROBLES BOYS SCHOOL
San Luis Obispo County

WATER SUPPLY MONITORING

Representative samples of the City's potable water supply shall be collected and analyzed for the parameters in Table A, below:

Table A

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Sampling and Analysis Frequency
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually (Apr/Oct)
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually (Apr/Oct)
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually (Apr/Oct)
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually (Apr/Oct)
Total Hardness	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually (Apr/Oct)

INFLUENT MONITORING

Samples of the wastewater influent shall be collected at the headworks of the treatment plant and analyzed for the parameters in Table B, below:

Table B

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Sampling and Analysis Frequency
Total Suspended Solids[1]	mg/L	24-hr composite	Weekly
BOD_5 [1]	mg/L	24-hr composite	Weekly

[1] Analysis of total suspended solids and BOD_5 in influent samples shall occur on days that effluent samples are being analyzed for the same parameters to allow calculation of removal effieciencies for those parameters on those days.

EFFLUENT MONITORING

Representative samples of wastewater effluent discharged to the ponds (Outfall A) or to the Salinas River (Outfall B or C) shall be collected and analyzed for the parameters in Table C, below:

Table C

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Type of Sample	Sample Station	Minimum Sampling and Analysis Frequency
Flow Volume	MGD	Metered		Daily
Instantaneous Maximum Flow	MGD	Metered		Daily
Maximum Daily Rate	MGD	Calculated		Monthly
Mean Daily Rate	MGD	Calculated		Monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/l	Grab	A	Daily
pH[1]	pH units	Grab	B or C	Daily
Chlorine Used	lbs/day	Calculated	Calculated	Daily
Chlorine Residual[2]	mg/L	Grab	B or C	Weekly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	B or C	Weekly
BOD_5[3]	mg/L	24-hour Comp.	B or C	Weekly
Total Suspended Solids[3]	mg/L	24-hour Comp.	B or C	Weekly
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100ml	Grab	A	2 days/week
Temperature[1]	deg F	Instantaneous	B or C	Monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	B or C	Monthly
Un-\ionized Ammonia	mg/L as N	Calculation	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Total Ammonia[1]	mg/L as N	Grab	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Nitrate	mg/L as N	Grab	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Nitrite	mg/L as N	Grab	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	Grab	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Acute Toxicity[5]	Pass or Fail	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Chronic Toxicity[5]	TUc	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Copper	µg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Selenium	µg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Cyanide	µg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Bromoform	µg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate[6]	µg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Quarterly[4]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Monthly
Sodium	mg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Monthly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hr Comp.	B or C	Monthly

[1] Temperature and pH are to be measured at the same time the Total Ammonia sample is collected. Results shall be used to calculate and report Unionized Ammonia concentrations.

[2] Amperometric or equally sensitive method. Detection level must be no greater than 0.02 mg/L.

[3] Analysis of total suspended solids and BOD_5 in effluent samples shall occur on days that influent samples are being analyzed for the same parameters to allow calculation of removal effieciencies for those parameters on those days.

[4] Quarterly monitoring shall occur in January, April, July, and October.

[5] The Discharger shall conduct short-term toxicity tests on flow weighted 24-hour composite effluent samples using the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test), fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test), and green alga, *Selanastrum capricornutum* (growth test).

The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/600-4-91-002, 1994) or subsequent editions. Determination of acute toxicity shall be based on mortality data derived from the chronic toxicity tests as specified in this EPA methodology.

Acute toxicity tests are short-term tests designed to measure the effects of agents on aquatic species during a short portion of their life span. Acute toxicity tests most often measure effects on survival over a 24 to 96 hour period using a concentration-response relationship. For this discharge, the presence of acute toxicity, defined as significantly reduced survival of test organisms at 100 percent effluent compared to a control using a statistical t-test, shall trigger the Effluent Toxicity Provisions of Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2003-0031.

Chronic toxicity measures a sub-lethal effect (e.g., reduced growth) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms. The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the maximum tested concentration in a medium which does not cause known adverse effects upon chronic exposure in the species in question (i.e. the highest effluent concentration to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms; e.g., the highest concentration of a toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls). Examples of chronic toxicity include but are not limited to measurements of toxicant effects on reproduction, growth, and sublethal effects that can include behavioral, physiological, and biochemical effects. Test results shall be reported in TUc, where TUc = 100/NOEC. For this discharge, the presence of chronic toxicity at more than 1 TUc shall trigger the Effluent Toxicity Provisions of Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2003-0031.

The chronic in-stream waste concentration (IWC) for this discharge is 100 percent effluent. Effluent toxicity testing shall be conducted at the IWC.

[6] Effluent samples will be collected and analyzed for this pollutant approximately one time every three months (four times, total) in accordance with Finding 28 of Order No. R3-20003-0031. Monitoring requirements of Table C for bis(2-ethylyhexyl)phthalate will become effective only if/when interim effluent limitations become effective and will remain effective thereafter.

EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR PRIORITY TOXIC POLLUTANTS

24-hour, composite effluent samples from Sample Station B shall be collected one time, in a dry weather season and within the twelve-month period before application is made to renew Waste Discharge Requirements, and analyzed for the following parameters (listed by the California Toxics Rule) in accordance with the analytical methods and Minimum Levels presented in Table D, below.

Table D

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	Acceptable Analytical Methods*	Respective Minimum Level (ML)** (µg/L)
1,1 Dichloroethane	GC, GCMS	0.5, 1
1,1 Dichloroethene	GC	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	GC	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	GC	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (v)	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
1,2 Dichloroethane	GC	0.5
1,2 Dichloropropane	GC	0.5
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (v)	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
1,3 Dichloropropene (v)	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (v)	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Acrolein	GC, GCMS	2, 5
Acrylonitrile	GC, GCMS	2, 2
Benzene	GC	0.5
Bromoform	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Bromomethane	GC, GCMS	1, 2
Carbon Tetrachloride	GC	0.5
Chlorobenzene	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Chlorodibromo-methane	GC	0.5
Chloroethane	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Chloroform	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Chloromethane	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Dichlorobromo-methane	GC	0.5
Dichloromethane	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Ethylbenzene	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Tetrachloroethene	GC	0.5
Toluene	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2

Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	GC	0.5
Trichloroethene	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2
Vinyl Chloride	GC, GCMS	0.5, 2

SEMI-VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	Acceptable Analytical Methods	Respective Minimum Level (ML) (µg/L)
1,2 Benzanthracene	GCMS	5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (sv)	GC, GCMS	2, 2
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	GCMS	1
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	GC, GCMS	1, 5
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (sv)	GC, GCMS	2, 1
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (sv)	GC, GCMS	2, 1
2 Chlorophenol	GC, GCMS	2, 5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	GC, GCMS	1, 5
2,4 Dimethyphenol	GC, GCMS	1, 2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	GC, GCMS	5, 5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	GCMS	5
2,4,6 Trichlorolphenol	GC, GCMS	10, 10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	GCMS	5
2-Nitrophenol	GCMS	10
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	GC, GCMS	1, 1
2- Chloronaphthalene	GCMS	10
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	GCMS	5
3,4 Benzofluoranthene	GCMS, LC	10, 10
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	GC, GCMS	5, 1
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	GCMS	5
4-Nitrophenol	GC, GCMS	5, 10
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	GC, GCMS	10, 5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	GCMS	5
Acenaphthene	GC, GCMS, LC	1, 1, 0.5
Acenaphylene	GCMS, LC	10, 0.2
Anthracene	GCMS, LC	10, 2
Benzidine	GCMS	5
Benzo(a) pyrene(3,4 Benzopyrene)	LC	2
Benzo(g,h,I)perylene	GCMS, LC	5, 0.1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	LC	2
bis2-(1-Chloroethoxy) methane	GCMS	5
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	GCMS	1
bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	GC, GCMS	10, 2
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	GCMS	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	GC, GCMS	10, 10
Chrysene	LC	5
di-n-Butyl phthalate	GCMS	10
di-n-Decyl phthalate	GCMS	10
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	LC	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	GC, GCMS	10, 2
Dimethyl phthalate	GC, GCMS	10, 2
Fluoranthene	GC, GCMS, LC	10, 1, 0.05
Fluorene	GCMS, LC	10, 0.1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	GC, GCMS	5, 5
Hexachlorobenzene	GCMS	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	GCMS	1
Hexachloroethane	GCMS	1

SEMI-VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	Acceptable Analytical Methods	Respective Minimum Level (ML) (µg/L)
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	LC	0.05
Isophorone	GCMS	1
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	GCMS	1
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	GCMS	5
N-Nitroso –di n-propyl amine	GCMS	5
Naphthalene	GC, GCMS, LC	10, 1, 0.2
Nitrobenzene	GC, GCMS	10, 1
Pentachlorophenol	GC	1
Phenanthrene	GCMS, LC	5, 0.05
Phenol	GC, GCMS, COLOR	1, 1, 50
Pyrene	GCMS, LC	10, 0.05

INORGANICS	Acceptable Analytical Methods	Respective Minimum Level (ML) (µg/L)
Antimony	FAA, GFAA, ICPMS, SPGFAA, HYDRIDE	10, 5, 0.5, 5, 0.5
Arsenic	GFAA, ICP, ICPMS, SPGFAA	2, 10, 2, 2, 1
Beryllium	FAA, GFAA, ICP, ICPMS, SPGFAA, DCP	20, 0.5, 2, 0.5, 1, 1000
Cadmium	GFAA, ICPMS, SPGFAA	0.5, 0.25, 0.5
Chromium (total)	FAA, GFAA. ICP, ICPMS, SPGFAA	50, 2, 10, 0.5, 1
Chromium VI	FAA, COLOR	5, 10
Copper	GFAA, ICPMS, SPGFAA	5, 0.5, 2
Cyanide	COLOR	5
Lead	ICPMS, SPGFAA	0.5, 2
Mercury	CVAA	0.2
Nickel	FAA, GFAA, ICP, ICPMS, SPGFAA	50, 5, 20, 1, 5
Selenium	GFAA, ICPMS, SPGFAA, HYDRIDE	5, 2, 5, 1
Silver	GFAA, ICPMS, SPGFAA	1, 0.25, 2
Thallium	ICPMS	1
Zinc	FAA, ICP, ICPMS, SPGFAA	20, 20, 1,10

PESTICIDES – PCBs	Acceptable Analytical Methods	Respective Minimum Level (ML) (µg/L)
4,4'-DDD	GC	0.05
4,4'-DDE	GC	0.05
4,4'-DDT	GC	0.01
a-Endosulfan	GC	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	GC	0.01
Aldrin	GC	0.005
b-Endosulfan	GC	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	GC	0.005
Dieldrin	GC	0.1
Endosulfan Sulfate	GC	0.005
Endrin	GC	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	GC	0.01
Heptachlor	GC	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	GC	0.01
Lindane (g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	GC	0.02
PCB 1016	GC	0.5
PCB 1221	GC	0.5
PCB 1232	GC	0.5
PCB 1242	GC	0.5

PESTICIDES – PCBs	Acceptable Analytical Methods	Respective Minimum Level (ML) (µg/L)
PCB 1248	GC	0.5
PCB 1254	GC	0.5
PCB 1260	GC	0.5
Toxaphene	GC	0.5

* For each constituent the Discharger may select one of the above analytical methods, which are described in 40 CFR 136.3.

** The ML value represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. Discharger shall instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent) 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.

ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

GC	Gas Chromatography
GCMS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
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
DCP	Direct Current Plasma
COLOR	Colorimetric

EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR BASIN PLAN POLLUTANTS

24-hour, composite, effluent samples from Sample Station B shall be collected one time, in a dry weather season and within the twelve-month period before application is made to renew Waste Discharge Requirements. These samples shall be analyzed for the toxic pollutants presented in Table E, which are not listed by the CTR but have water quality objectives or criteria applicable to the Discharger, as established by the Basin Plan. All of these pollutants, except MBAS (Methylene Blue Activated Substances) are "Title 22 pollutants," i.e., they have maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking water assigned to them by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 64431 and 64444.

Table E

BASIN PLAN POLLUTANT[1]
2,4 D
2,4,5 TP Silvex
M.B.A.S.
Alachlor
Atrazine
Dalapon
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate

BASIN PLAN POLLUTANT[1]
Dinoseb
Diquat
Endothall
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether
Oxamyl
Picloram
Styrene
Simazine

BASIN PLAN POLLUTANT[1]
Xylenes
Methoxychlor
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
Cis-1,2-Dichlorethylene
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Ethylene Dibromide
Glyphosate
Molinate
Thiobencarb

BASIN PLAN POLLUTANT[1]
Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane
Bentazon
Carbofuran
Aluminum
Barium
Fluoride
Asbestos

1 The concentrations of the following pollutants shall be determined by the appropriate standard analytical method as described in 40 CFR 136.3. The detection limit shall be the Minimum Level, which is the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. Discharger shall instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent) is the lowest calibration standard. The Discharger is never to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR DIOXIN CONGENERS

24-hour, composite effluent samples from Sample Station B shall be collected one time, in a dry weather season and within the twelve-month period before application is made to renew the Waste Discharge Requirements for the El Paso de Robles Wastewater Treatment Plant. These samples shall be analyzed for the following dioxin congeners presented in Table F, below.

Table F

DIOXIN CONGENER	Toxic Equivalency Factor[1]
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDD	0.01
OctaCDD	0.0001
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-furan	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	0.01
OctaCDF	0.0001

1 The Toxic Equivalency Factor (TEF) expresses the relative toxicity's of the congeners compared to 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

The Discharger is required to report for each congener the analytical results of the effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit, the minimum detection limit (MDL), and the measured or estimated concentration. In addition, the Discharger is required to multiply each measured or estimated congener concentration by its respective TEF (presented above) and report the sum of these values.

RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

For purposes of receiving water monitoring, the following monitoring stations along the Salinas River shall be used to collect surface and groundwater samples.

Station No. Location

SW1 In the drainage channel upstream of the discharge point where representative samples of upstream channel flow can be collected.

SW2 In the drainage channel approximately fifty feet downstream of the discharge point. SW2 shall be capable of providing a representative sample that indicates the effluent's impact on the receiving water.

GW1 Monitoring well upgradient of the discharge point where representative background samples of groundwater can be collected.

GW2 Existing monitoring well downgradient of the discharge point where representative samples of the receiving groundwater (including the Salinas River underflow) can be collected.

Representative samples of the receiving water shall be collected and analyzed as described by Table G, below.

Table G

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Station	Type of Sample	Minimum Sampling & Analyzing Frequency
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	SW1 & 2	Grab	Monthly[1]
Temperature	°F	SW1 & 2	Grab	Monthly[1]
pH	pH units	All stations	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Color	units	SW1 & 2	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Turbidity	NTU	SW1 & 2	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	GW1 & 2	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Sodium	mg/L	GW1 & 2	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Chloride	mg/L	GW1 & 2	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Sulfate	mg/L	GW1 & 2	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Total Hardness	mg/L	All stations	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Total Nitrogen[2]	mg/L	All stations	Grab	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)
Table D, E, & F Pollutants[3]	as appropriate	SW1	24 hr composite	Once per permit lifetime

[1] Monitoring at SW1 and SW2 shall only be required when surface flow is contiguous with the Nacimiento River, but at least two samples per year shall be collected under any circumstances.

[2] Organic nitrogen, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, and Kjeldahl nitrogen shall each be quantified.

[3] 24-hour composite samples of Salinas River water shall be collected simultaneously with the collection of effluent samples for analysis of CTR and Basin Plan pollutants and for the dioxin congeners listed in Tables D, E, and F of this Monitoring and Reporting Program. The sampling interval for these composite samples shall not be greater than one hour. These samples will represent background conditions for determining reasonable potential in subsequent analyses.

During receiving water sampling, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions and observations and submitted with monitoring reports. At a minimum, observations of the following shall be recorded.

- Floating or suspended matter
- Discoloration
- Foaming
- Length of surface flow of effluent
- Aquatic life
- Bottom deposits
- Odors

SLUDGE MONITORING

A. The following information shall be submitted with the Annual Report required by Standard Provision C.16.

1. Annual sludge production in dry tons and percent solids.

2. If appropriate, a narrative description of sludge dewatering and other treatment processes, including process parameters. For example, if drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time.

3. A description of disposal methods, including the following information. If more than one method is used, include the percentage of annual biosolids production disposed by each method.

    a. For landfill disposal include: 1) the Regional Board WDR numbers that regulate the landfills used, 2) the present classifications of the landfills used, and 3) the names and locations of the facilities receiving sludge solids.
    b. For land application include: 1) the location of the application site(s), 2) the Regional Board's WDR numbers that regulate the site(s), 3) the application rate in lbs/acre/year (specify wet or dry), and 4) subsequent uses of the land.

B. A representative sample of residual solids (biosolids) as obtained from the last point in the handling process (i.e., in the drying beds just prior to removal or from pond bottom) shall be analyzed for the following constituents (Table G, below) prior to being reclaimed/disposed. The sample shall be documented to show that it is representative of sludge solids from the WWTP. Total concentrations shall be determined for each constituent listed to allow comparison with the Total Threshold Limit Concentrations (TTLC). The Waste Extraction Test (WET) shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) for that substance.

Table G

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Quantity	Tons or yds^3	Measured during removal	Location of Disposal
Moisture Content	%	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Ammonia (as N)	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Nitrate (as N)	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Total Phosphorus	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
pH	pH units	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Grease & Oil	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Arsenic	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Boron	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Cadmium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Copper	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Chromium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Lead	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Mercury	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Molybdenum	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Nickel	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Selenium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]
Zinc	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids[1]

[1] Annually if sludge solids are being reclaimed or disposed of in that year.

REPORTING

Results of all monitoring activities shall be reported monthly to the Board by the 30th day of the month following the reporting period and shall include the following information.

1. All data and information required by this monitoring program for the monitoring period.
2. An evaluation and interpretation of data.
3. A discussion of any non-compliance issues and corrective actions taken.
4. Recommended modifications to the monitoring program.

Pursuant to Standard Provision C.16., an annual report shall be submitted by January 30th of each year containing both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. The Annual Report shall include all data and information collected as a result of this Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), including information regarding industrial dischargers as required by the Pretreatment Requirements of the WDRs and an annual summary of inflow/infiltration conditions within the collection system (amount and source of I/I and corrective action, taken and planned).

Ordered by: _____

Executive Office

_____

Date

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Paso Robles WWTP
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