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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations. See Attachments D and D-1 for additional monitoring requirements.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. **Rainfall.** Daily rainfall totals (in inches) shall be tabulated on the monitoring report forms next to daily influent flow. The Discharger shall collect rainfall data from a representative gauge station or information source of its choice, subject to the Executive Officer's approval.

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:

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
--	M-INF	Influent at Headworks
001	M-001	Effluent Discharge to Outfall
Bottom Sediment and benthic Biota Sampling Stations– See MRP Section VI		
--	R-1	100 meters eastward and same depth as outfall terminus
--	R-2	Westward and near the outfall terminus
--	R-3	100 meters westward and same depth as outfall terminus
--	R-4	500 meters westward and same depth as outfall terminus
Shore Sampling Stations (located in the surf) – See MRP Section VI		
--	R-A	1,000 downcoast (eastward along the coastline) from the outfall ¹
--	R-B	At the outfall in the surf
--	R-C	1,000 feet upcoast (westward along the coastline) from the outfall ¹
Disinfection Failure Monitoring Stations – See MRP Section XII.D		
--	R-D	Directly upcoast of the point of discharge
--	R-E	Directly downcoast of the point of discharge

¹ If the sample location is not accessible at 1,000 feet, then samples shall be collected at an accessible location as close as possible to the designated location.

The Discharger shall provide latitude and longitude (or global positioning system [GPS]) coordinates for all ocean and shore stations when reporting. Stations may be added, deleted, or relocated by the Central Coast Water Board, with EPA concurrence.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location – Headworks

1. Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the treatment plant, and shall be isolated from and/or corrected for any in-plant return flows in order to obtain representative samples of the influent.

The Discharger shall monitor influent to the facility at the Headworks as follows:

TABLE III-1: Influent Monitoring				
Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	
Daily Flow	Million Gallons per Day (MGD)	Metered	Daily	
Instantaneous Flow	MGD	Metered	Continuous	
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	Monthly	
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	Monthly	
CBOD, 5-day	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Monthly ¹	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Monthly	

¹ Monthly CBOD₅ influent sampling shall be collected on one of the days the CBOD₅ effluent sampling occurs

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location M-001

1. Representative samples of the effluent shall be collected at the specified frequencies after the last point of treatment.

Composite samples may be taken by a proportional-sampling device approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to the flow. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed one hour. Where specified in Table IV-2, IV-3, IV-4, and IV-5, 24-hour composite samples shall be collected when appropriate for the constituent and the applicable

approved laboratory analytical methods. The Discharger may otherwise employ grab samples.

The measurement of the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B constituents and the remaining priority toxic pollutants, except asbestos, in the effluent is required under dry-weather conditions. The effluent monitoring program shall be in accordance with Tables IV-2, IV-3, IV-4, and IV-5 below.

Annual effluent sampling per Tables IV-2, IV-3, IV-4, and IV-5 shall be collected during dry-weather conditions according to the following schedule: September 2007, August 2008, July 2009, June 2010, and May 2011.

If any constituents as listed in Tables IV-2, IV-3, IV-4, and IV-5 of this MRP are detected at levels exceeding the limits of Order No. R3-2006-0084, a new sample shall be collected and analyzed within one month for those constituents exceeding the applicable limit. Samples shall continue to be collected and analyzed monthly until the constituents no longer exceed the limit for two consecutive months.

The Discharger shall monitor effluent discharged to the outfall at M-001 as follows:

TABLE IV-1: Major Constituents and Properties of Wastewater

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling and Analysis Frequency
Daily Flow	Million Gallons per Day (MGD)	Metered	Daily
Instantaneous Flow	MGD	Metered	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	Monthly
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
CBOD, 5-Day	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Every 6 Days
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Every 6 Days
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	Daily
Temperature	°F	Grab	Every 6 Days
Total Coliform Organisms 1, 2, 3	MPN/100 mL	Grab	3 times per week ⁶
Fecal Coliform Organisms 1, 2	MPN/100 mL	Grab	3 times per week ⁶
Total Chlorine Residual ³	mg/L	Metered ⁴ (after dechlorination)	Continuous
	mg/L	Grab ⁴	Daily
Total Chlorine Used	Lbs/Day	Recorded	Daily

TABLE IV-1: Major Constituents and Properties of Wastewater

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling and Analysis Frequency
pH	pH units	Grab	Daily
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Every 6 Days
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	Grab	Annual
Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	Grab	Annual
Acute Toxicity ⁵	TUa	24-hr Composite	Annual
Chronic Toxicity ⁵	TUc	24-hr Composite	Annual

¹ For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the range of bacterial density values extends from 2 to 16,000 /100 mL. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

² Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR PART 136 (revised edition of July 1, 2003, or later), unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by US EPA pursuant to 40 CFR PART 136.

³ Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Water Board, Department of Health Services, and any mariculture grower as soon as possible when there is a loss of disinfection or if three consecutive total effluent coliform bacteria tests exceed 2,300 per 100 mL. Refer to Section XII.D.1. of this MRP describing measures to be taken when there is a loss of disinfection.

⁴ The District shall review continuous monitoring data and submit a summary (chlorine residual daily minimum, maximum, mean) to the Central Coast Water Board with monthly monitoring reports. Grab samples for compliance with effluent limits shall be collected at the last accessible measurement location before discharge to the ocean.

⁵ See MRP Section V, *Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements*, below.

⁶ Sample collection days shall coincide with the Effluent CBOD₅ sampling day at a minimum of twice during a month or as appropriate.

TABLE IV-2: The 2005 Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants – Protection of Marine Aquatic Life²

(For applicable effluent limitations, see Table IV-2 of Order No. R3-2006-0084)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chromium Total	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chromium (Hexavalent)	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

TABLE IV-2: The 2005 Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants – Protection of Marine Aquatic Life²

(For applicable effluent limitations, see Table IV-2 of Order No. R3-2006-0084)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Copper	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Iron	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Lead	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Mercury	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Nickel	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Selenium	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Silver	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Zinc	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Cyanide	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Endosulfan ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Endrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
HCH ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Radioactivity	pci/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

¹ Refer to Appendix I of the 2005 Ocean Plan, *Definition of Terms*. Report: 1) the sum of the components, and; 2) the individual component concentrations.

² Please note that Total Chlorine Residual, Ammonia (as nitrogen), acute toxicity, and chronic toxicity are listed in Table IV-1 of this MRP due to their increased frequency of monitoring.

TABLE IV-3: The 2005 Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants – Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

(For applicable effluent limitations, see Table IV-3 of Order No. R3-2006-0084)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Acrolein	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Antimony	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chromium (III)	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Dichlorobenzenes ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

TABLE IV-3: The 2005 Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants – Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

(For applicable effluent limitations, see Table IV-3 of Order No. R3-2006-0084)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Fluoranthene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Thallium	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Toluene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Tributyltin	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

¹ Refer to Appendix I of the 2005 Ocean Plan, *Definition of Terms*. Report: 1) the sum of the components, and; 2) the individual component concentrations.

TABLE IV-4: The 2005 Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants – Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

(For applicable effluent limitations, see Table IV-4 of Order No. R3-2006-0084)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Aldrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Benzene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Benzidine	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Beryllium	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chlordane ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chloroform	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
DDT ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,1,-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Dichloromethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

TABLE IV-4: The 2005 Ocean Plan Table B Pollutants – Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

(For applicable effluent limitations, see Table IV-4 of Order No. R3-2006-0084)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Halomethanes ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Heptachlor	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Isophorone	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
TCDD Equivalents ¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

¹ Refer to Appendix I of the 2005 Ocean Plan, *Definition of Terms*. Report: 1) the sum of the components, and; 2) the individual component concentrations.

TABLE IV-5: Remaining Priority Toxic Pollutants

From 40 CFR 131.36 (7-1-03 Edition), and EPA Application Form 3510-2A (Rev. 1-99)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Acenaphthene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,2,4,-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
4-Chlorophenyl Ether	Phenyl µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
4-Bromophenyl Ether	Phenyl µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Naphthalene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

TABLE IV-5: Remaining Priority Toxic Pollutants

From 40 CFR 131.36 (7-1-03 Edition), and EPA Application Form 3510-2A (Rev. 1-99)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
P-Chloro-M-Cresol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Phenol	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Chloroethane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	µg/L	24-hr Composite	Annually

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity Testing

Compliance with acute toxicity objective (TUa) shall be determined using a U.S. EPA approved protocol as provided in 40 CFR PART 136 (U.S. EPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, EPA-821-R-02-012, or subsequent editions). Acute toxicity monitoring shall be conducted using marine test species instead of freshwater species when measuring compliance (2005 Ocean Plan, Appendix III, *Standard Monitoring Procedures*).

Acute Toxicity (TUa) = 100/96-hr LC 50. LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by 96-hour static renewal tests. The Discharger shall use one of the approved marine test species identified in EPA-821-R-02-012, preferably using Silversides (*Menidia beryllina*); however, other approved

marine test species in EPA-821-R-02-012 may be used with sufficient justification by the Discharger and approval by the Executive Officer.

Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted concurrently with the effluent sample tests. Both tests must satisfy the test acceptability criteria specified in the reference cited above. If the test acceptability criteria are not achieved or if toxicity is detected, the sample shall be retaken and retested within 5 days of the failed sampling event. The retest results shall be reported in accordance with the chapter on report preparation and in the reference cited above, and the results shall be attached to the next monitoring report.

When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC 50 due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

$$TUa = [\log(100 - S)]/1.7$$

where S = percentage survival in 100% waste. If S > 99, TUa shall be reported as zero.

B. Chronic Toxicity Testing

Chronic Toxicity (TUc) = 100/NOEL. The No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test to measure TUc. In accordance with the 2005 Ocean Plan, Appendix III, *Standard Monitoring Procedures*, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in the table below to measure TUc. Other species or protocols will be added to the list after State Water Resources Control Board review and approval. A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the toxicity objective. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period of no fewer than three tests, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

**Table V-1 – Approved Tests – Chronic Toxicity TUc
 (Table III-1 from Appendix III of the 2005 Ocean Plan)**

<u>Species</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Tier</u>	<u>Reference</u>
giant kelp, <i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	percent germination; germ tube length	1	1,3
red abalone, <i>Haliotis</i>	Abnormal shell	1	1,3

**Table V-1 – Approved Tests – Chronic Toxicity TUc
 (Table III-1 from Appendix III of the 2005 Ocean Plan)**

<u>Species</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Tier</u>	<u>Reference</u>
<i>rufescens</i>	development		
oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ; mussels, <i>Mytilus spp.</i>	Abnormal shell development; percent survival	1	1,3
urchin, <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> ; sand dollar, <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>	Percent normal development	1	1,3
urchin, <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> ; sand dollar, <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>	Percent fertilization	1	1,3
shrimp, <i>Holmesimysis costata</i>	Percent survival; growth	1	1,3
shrimp, <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	Percent survival; growth; fecundity	2	2,4
topsmelt, <i>Atherinops affinis</i>	Larval growth rate; percent survival	1	1,3
Silversides, <i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Larval growth rate; percent survival	2	2,4

Approved Tests – Chronic Toxicity TUc Table Notes:

The first tier test methods are the preferred toxicity tests for compliance monitoring. A Regional Board can approve the use of a second tier test method for waste discharges if first tier organisms are not available.

Protocol References from the Approved Tests – Chronic Toxicity TUc Table

1. Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazorchak. 1995. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to west coast marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA/600/R-95/136.
2. Klemm, D.J., G.E. Morrison, T.J. Norberg-King, W.J. Peltier, and M.A. Heber. 1994. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving water to marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-600-4-91-003.

3. SWRCB 1996. Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marine Bioassay Project. 96-1WQ.
4. Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, I.I., D.J. Klemm, T.W. Nieheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick and F. Kessler (eds). 1988. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-87/028. National Information Service, Springfield, VA.

C. Toxicity Identification / Reduction Evaluations.

If toxicity monitoring shows a violation of toxicity limitations of this Order or a toxicity objective in Table B of the 2005 Ocean Plan, the Discharger shall increase the frequency of toxicity testing to once per week and submit the results within 15 days of the conclusion of each test to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer. The Executive Officer will determine whether to initiate enforcement action and/or whether to require the Discharger to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once sources of toxicity are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

The basis of the TRE shall be the following (or later revised editions):

- EPA's *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I, Toxicity Characterization Procedures, 2nd Edition*, 1991b (EPA 600-6-91-003)
- EPA's *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II, Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993a (EPA 600-R-92-080)
- EPA's *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III, Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993b (EPA 600-R-92-081)
- EPA's *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA 833-B-99-002), August 1999

The Discharger shall initiate a TRE according to the following schedule:

TASK	TIME SCHEDULE
a. Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where source is known.	Within 24 hours of identification of non-compliance
b. Submit to the Executive Officer a TRE study plan describing the toxicity reduction procedures to be employed.	Within 60 days of identification of non-compliance

TASK	TIME SCHEDULE
c. Initiate the TRE (includes Toxicity Identification Evaluation or TIE according to the above EPA methods)	To be determined by the Executive Officer
d. Conduct the TRE following the procedures in the plan.	To be determined by the Executive Officer
e. Submit the results of the TRE, including summary of findings, required corrective action, and all results and data.	Within 60 days of completion of the TRE
f. Implement corrective actions to meet permit limits and conditions.	Within 7 days of notification by the Executive Officer
g. Return to regular monitoring after implementing corrective measures and approval by the EO.	One-year period or as specified in the plan

VI. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location – Shore Sampling Stations

1. The Discharger shall monitor the ocean at Shore Sampling Stations R-A, R-B, and R-C, as identified in MRP Section II above, according to the following:

If three consecutive effluent total coliform bacteria tests exceed 2,300 per 100 mL, the Discharger shall promptly begin collecting shore station samples for total and fecal coliform analysis. The Discharger shall collect no fewer than five samples from each station over any 30-day period, with the sampling frequency evenly spaced throughout the period. Sampling will continue until effluent bacteria concentrations return to compliance. The sampling results shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board within 14 days of each sampling event.

The Discharger shall to the best of its ability conduct the above receiving water sampling during dry weather or at least three days after a significant rain event. The Executive Officer may grant a discretionary exception to this sampling requirement during extreme rain events where receiving water sampling is unlikely to provide data representative of the Discharger's discharge. The Discharger shall conduct effluent total, fecal coliform, and Enterococcus sampling daily during such events or the subsequent period of its influence on receiving waters. Once shore station sampling can resume, effluent sampling may return to its regular schedule according to the Order.

Monitoring shall also include observations of wind (direction and speed), weather (e.g., cloudy, sunny, rainy), whether rainfall occurred over the preceding seven

days, sea conditions, longshore currents (e.g., direction), and tidal conditions (e.g., high, slack, or low tide). Observations of water discoloration, floating oil and grease, turbidity, odor, materials of sewage origin in the water or on the beach, and temperature (°C) shall be recorded and reported.

For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions shall be performed so the range of values extends from 2 to 16,000 / 100 mL.¹ The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

Detection methods used for total and fecal coliform shall be those presented in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, or any improved method determined appropriate by the Central Coast Water Board (and approved by EPA).

B. Monitoring Location – Ocean Sampling Stations (Bottom Sediment)

1. In 2008, the Discharger shall monitor ocean sediments at ocean sampling stations R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4, as identified in MRP Section II above, as follows:

TABLE VI-1: Bottom Sediment Sampling ¹		
Parameter	Units	Ocean Sampling Stations
Sulfides (at pH 7)	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Particle size distribution (incl. % retained on #200 sieve)	----	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Organic Matter (volatile solids or TOC)	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Total Coliform Organisms	# / 100 g	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Fecal Coliform Organisms	# / 100 g	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
BOD	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Arsenic	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Cadmium	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Total Chromium	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Copper	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Lead	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Mercury	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Nickel	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Iron	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Silver	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
Zinc	mg/kg	R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4

¹ – At a minimum, bottom sediment sampling and analysis shall occur in 2008.

¹ The 2005 Ocean Plan Appendix III Standard Monitoring Procedures. The sample dilutions are associated with Chapter II.B. Bacterial Standards.

The following procedure shall be carried out for sampling and analyzing ocean bottom sediments:

- a. Duplicate samples shall be taken at each station and shall be analyzed and reported separately. Samples may be taken either by divers using non-contaminating samplers or by a surface-operated grab sampler which will obtain a relatively undisturbed sample. If the surface-operated grab sampler is used, a sub-sample (uncontaminated by the sampler) should be taken from the grab. In either case, the top five centimeters of material shall be used for analyses. Enough cores shall be taken at each station to provide sufficient sediment material for the required duplicate analyses.
- b. The contractor shall locate and mark the outfall terminus before beginning station locations and sampling. Reliance on charts or as-built plans will not suffice.
- c. Control stations have been selected in areas that should provide similar sediments at similar depths to the outfall stations. If the contractor encounters rocks or gravel at a station, he shall reposition the station, as necessary, to obtain a usable sediment sample. Station location changes shall be described in the final report.
- d. Samples shall be placed in airtight polyethylene containers. Care shall be taken to ensure the containers are completely filled by the samples and air bubbles are not trapped in the containers. A separate sub-sample for sulfide analysis shall be placed in small (100-200 mL), wide-mouth bottle and preserved with zinc acetate. The preservative must be carefully mixed with the sediment sample. The samples shall be stored immediately at 2 to 4 °C and not frozen or dried. Total sample storage time shall not exceed two weeks. For bacterial analysis, storage time should not exceed 6 to 8 hours. Bacterial analysis should be performed prior to preservation.
- e. When processing for analyses, macrofauna and remnants should be removed, taking care to avoid contamination.
- f. Chemical extractions are to be run for 24 hours with dilute HCl (0.5N) using guidelines recommended by the State Water Resources Control Board. Subsequent analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the current edition of *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants*, promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Any variations must be reported with the test results.
- g. Results shall be expressed on a dry-weight basis.

- h. Results shall be compared between outfall and reference areas using standard statistical techniques. Data shall be compared in its raw form, and chemical results are to be normalized to the clay fraction, which is the percent by weight passing the No. 200 sieve, as follows:

Normalized Result = [raw result ÷ the % of clay as a decimal]

C. Monitoring Location – Ocean Sampling Stations (Benthic Biota)

1. At the same time as the ocean bottom sediment sampling in 2008 (per Section B above), the Discharger shall monitor benthic biota at ocean sampling stations R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4, as identified in MRP Section II above. At least four samples will be taken at each of the four ocean sampling stations. The samples shall be taken by mechanical grab or qualified diver biologists utilizing three-pound coffee cans (or similar) with both ends cut out. The cans are to be pushed into the sediment full length, the top capped, surrounding sediment dug away, and the bottom capped. During collection, water temperature shall be recorded at three-meter depth intervals, and at the surface and bottom.
2. The sample shall be processed by washing it through a one-millimeter (1 mm) sieve.
3. The sample should then be preserved in 75 percent alcohol or other applicable preservative. The material may be stained with Rose Bengal.
4. Coelenterates, polychaetes, macrocrustaceans, mollusks, ectoprocts, echinoderms, and algae shall be identified to species or at least to genus. All others shall be identified to the lowest taxon possible. All specimens shall be counted to provide information on abundance. Species abundance lists shall be presented with data reduced to standard area (sq. meter) and standard volume (liter).
5. For data from each sampling period, the following basic statistical analyses shall, as a minimum, be performed and reported:
 - a. The mean, median, range, standard deviation, and 95 percent confidence limits of the species abundance data reduced to standard area and volume.
 - b. Information theory species diversity index value:

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^n (n_i / N) \log (n_i / N)$$

for each replicate sample at each station and for the station as a whole (i.e., pooling data from all replicates for the station during one survey). In addition,

the station mean, range, and standard deviation shall be calculated from the replicate index values.

- c. The infaunal index, dominance index, and distributional statistics on "dominant" species as developed by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) shall be calculated for each station. SCCWRP should be contacted for the latest species list and formula required.
6. The names and qualifications of persons identifying this material shall be indicated in all data reports. Furthermore, type collections shall be established for the various groups. All material shall be saved and stored for future reference. Material may be discharged after four years.
7. The final report on community analyses shall include a complete discussion of survey results and possible influence of the outfall on the marine communities in the study area. The discussion should be based on statistical evidence developed in Item 5, above, and on similarity analysis and cluster analysis of the data. It should include an analysis of natural community variation including the effects of different oceanic seasons and water temperatures, which could influence the validity of study results.

VII. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Ocean Outfall Inspection

At least once per year (in the same month annually or between June and September as appropriate) the Discharger shall visually inspect the entire outfall and diffuser structure (e.g., divers, dye study) to note its structural integrity and any cracks, breaks, leaks, plugged ports, or other actual or potential malfunctions. The outfall inspection will also check for possible external blockage of ports by sand and/or silt deposition. The Discharger shall report all findings and actions, including any observed cracks, breaks, or malfunctions to the Executive Officer in the applicable annual report. The month for inspection specified by the Discharger shall be a month of good underwater visibility.

B. Biosolids Monitoring, Reporting, and Notification

1. A representative sample of residual biosolids as obtained from the last point in the handling process shall be analyzed for the constituents and at the frequencies discussed below. The biosolids analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete sub-samples (grab samples) taken at equal time intervals over a typical dewatering operational period up to 24 hours, and from the last representative point in the solids handling process before disposal (e.g., from the dewatered biosolids conveyor belt). The sample shall be documented to show it is representative of biosolids from the facility.

Biosolids shall be tested for the metals required in 40 CFR 503.16 (for land application) or Section 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods* (EPA Publication SW-846, all applicable editions and updates), as required in 503.8(b)(4), at the minimum frequencies established in those 40 CFR sections (current frequencies shown below).

Amount ¹ (dry metric tons per 365-day period)	Frequency ²
Greater than zero but less than 290	once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1,500	once per quarter (four times per year)
Equal to or greater than 1,500 but less than 15,000	once per 60 days (six times per year)
Greater than 15,000	once per month (twelve times per year)

For Land Application: Either the amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land or the amount prepared for sale or give-away in a bag or other container for application to the land (dry weight basis). If the District's biosolids are directly land applied without further treatment by another preparer, biosolids shall also be tested for organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at the frequencies required above.

For Surface Disposal: Amount of biosolids placed on an active sewage sludge unit (dry weight basis).

² Test results shall be expressed in mg pollutant per kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis.

According to data presented in an e-mail dated August 28, 2006 from the Discharger, 532 dry tons of biosolids were generated in 2006. The Discharger will therefore conduct biosolids sampling once per year. The Discharger shall maintain this minimum biosolids sampling schedule at least until data collected over a 365-day period establishes a new basis for monitoring frequency pursuant to 40 CFR 503. Biosolids monitoring requirements are summarized in Table 15 below.

For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Discharger shall develop a representative sampling plan, including number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples.

All constituents shall be analyzed for total concentrations for comparison with Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) limit for that substance. [California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 3]

TABLE VII-1: Minimum Biosolids Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Min. Analysis Frequency
Quantity	Tons (and yd ³)	Measured	Continual
Disposal Location	--	--	see below ³
Moisture	%	Grab	Annually
pH	pH Units	Grab	Annually
Boron	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Cadmium	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Copper	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Chromium (Total)	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Lead	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Mercury	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Nickel	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Silver	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Zinc	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen ¹	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Ammonia (as N) ¹	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Nitrate (as N) ¹	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Total Phosphorus ¹	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Paint Filter Test (As per SW-846, Method 9095 - Required only if sludge is disposed in a landfill)	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
Grease & Oil	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	Annually
"Priority Pollutants" ²	mg/kg (dry wt.)*	Grab	May 2011

Total sample (including all solids and any liquid portion) to be analyzed and results reported as mg/kg based on the dry weight of the sample.

- ¹ Once per year if the District's biosolids are directly land applied without further treatment by another preparer; otherwise, once in August 2008.
- ² Sampling for priority pollutants, listed in MRP Tables IV-2, IV-3, IV-4, and IV-5, shall be coordinated with effluent sampling
- ³ The annual report shall identify the destination for which biosolids are transported once it leaves the facility.

2. Prior to land application, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR 503.32 (unless transferred to another preparer who demonstrates pathogen reduction).

Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day.

If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a "Process to Significantly/Further Reduce Pathogens" (PFRP), the Discharger shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters used to achieve this reduction.

The following applies when biosolids from the Discharger are directly land applied as Class B, without further treatment by a second preparer: If the Discharger demonstrates pathogen reduction by direct testing for fecal coliforms and/or pathogens, samples must be drawn at the frequency in the Amount/Frequency table above in No. 1. If the Discharger demonstrates Class B pathogen reduction by testing for fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be drawn and analyzed during each monitoring event, and a geometric mean calculated from these seven samples. If the Discharger demonstrates Class A pathogen reduction by testing for fecal coliform and/or salmonella, plus one of the PFRP processes or testing for enteric viruses and helminth ova, at least four samples of fecal coliform or salmonella must be drawn during each monitoring event. All four samples must meet the limits specified in 503.32(a).

3. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b).
4. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with greater than five million gallons per day (MGD) influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTWs with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and Federal facilities greater than five MGD shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of less than one pg/g at the time of their next priority pollutant scan if they have not done so within the past five years, and once per five years thereafter.
5. The biosolids shall be tested annually, or more frequently if necessary, to determine hazardousness. All constituents regulated under CA Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 3 shall be analyzed for comparison with Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds

ten times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) limit for that substance.

6. If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.
7. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095) at the frequency in the Volume/Frequency table above in No. 1., or more often if necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.

Biosolids Notification

8. The Discharger, either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:
 - a. Notification of non-compliance: The Discharger shall notify EPA Region 9, the Central Coast Water Board, and the Regional Board located in the region where the biosolids are used or disposed, of any non-compliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Discharger shall notify EPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Boards of the non-compliance in writing within five working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. The Discharger shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify EPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Boards of any non-compliance within the same time frames. See Attachment I of this Order for California Regional Board contact information.
 - b. If biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Discharger must send notice at least 60 days prior to the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the EPA Regional Office for that area and the State/Indian authorities).
 - c. For land application (These notification requirements are intended for cases where Class B biosolids from the District are directly applied without further treatment): Prior to reuse of any biosolids from the Discharger's facility to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify EPA, the Central Coast Water Board, and any other affected Regional Board. The notification shall include a description and topographic map of the proposed site(s), names and addresses of the applier, and site owner and a listing of any state or local permits which must be obtained. The notice shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed loading rates and determination of agronomic rates.

If any biosolids within a given monitoring period do not meet 40 CFR 503.13 metals concentration limits, the Discharger (or its contractor) must pre-notify EPA, and determine the cumulative metals loading at that site to date, as required in 40 CFR 503.12.

The Discharger shall notify the applier of all the applier's requirements under 40 CFR 503, including the requirement that the applier certify that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements have been met. The Discharger shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that the harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.

- d. For surface disposal: Prior to disposal to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify EPA and the Central Coast Water Board. The notice shall include description and topographic map of the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator, site owner, and any state or local permits. The notice shall describe procedures for ensuring public access and grazing restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan or description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

Biosolids Reporting

9. The Discharger shall submit an annual biosolids report to the EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and Central Coast Water Board **by February 19th of each year** (per U.S. EPA guidance and 40 CFR 503) for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:
 - a. The amount of biosolids generated during the reporting period, in dry metric tons, and its percent solids, and the amount accumulated from previous years;
 - b. Results of all pollutant and pathogen monitoring required in this Order and Monitoring and Reporting Program, whether directly stated or included by reference. Results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis for comparison with 40 CFR 503 limits;
 - c. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods, including supporting time and temperature data, and certifications, as required in 40 CFR 503.17 and 503.27;

- d. Names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other use or disposal methods not covered above, and amounts delivered to each.
- e. For land application sites (These reporting requirements are for cases where Class B biosolids from the District are directly applied without further treatment): The following information must be submitted by the Discharger, unless the Discharger requires its biosolids management contractors to report this information directly to the EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator:
 - i. Locations of land application sites (with field names and numbers) used that calendar year, size of each field applied to, applicator, and site owner;
 - ii. Amounts applied to each field (in wet tons and dry metric tons), nitrogen applied, calculated plant available nitrogen;
 - iii. The application rate in lbs/acre/year (specify wet or dry);
 - iv. The Regional Board Waste Discharge Requirements Order numbers that regulate the site(s) (including those in other regions which may receive biosolids from your facility);
 - v. Crop planted, dates of planting and harvesting;
 - vi. For any biosolids exceeding 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3 metals concentrations: the locations of sites where applied and cumulative metals loading at that site to date;
 - vii. Subsequent uses of the land;
 - viii. Certifications of management practices in Section 503.14; and
 - ix. Certifications of site restrictions in Section 503(b)(5);
- f. For surface disposal sites:
 - i. The names and locations of the facilities receiving biosolids, site operator, site owner, size of parcel on which disposed;
 - ii. Results of any required groundwater monitoring;
 - iii. The Regional Board Waste Discharge Requirements Order numbers that regulate the landfills used (including those in other regions which may receive biosolids from your facility);

- iv The present classifications of the landfills used;
 - v Certifications of management practices in Section 503.24; and
 - vi For closed sites, date of site closure and certifications of management practices for the three years following site closure.
- g. For all biosolids used or disposed at the Discharger's facilities, the site and management practice information and certification required in Sections 503.17 and 503.27; and
- h. For all biosolids temporarily stored, the information required in Section 503.20 required to demonstrate temporary storage;
- i. A schematic diagram showing biosolids handling facilities (e.g., digesters, lagoons, drying beds, and incinerators) and a solids flow diagram;
- j. A narrative description of biosolids dewatering and other treatment processes, including process parameters. For example, if biosolids are digested, report average temperature and retention time of the digesters. If drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time. If composting is used, report the temperature achieved and duration.
- k. Reports shall be submitted to:

Regional Biosolids Coordinator
US EPA (WTR-7)
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Executive Officer
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

VIII. MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels identified in the 2005 Ocean Plan represent the lowest concentration of a pollutant that can be quantitatively measured in a sample given the current state of performance in analytical chemistry methods in California. These Minimum Levels were derived from data provided by state-certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998 for pollutants regulated by the 2005 Ocean Plan, and shall be used until new values are adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The 2005 California Ocean Plan (2005 Ocean Plan) establishes Minimum Levels (and their associated analytical methods) for discharger reporting. Minimum Levels represent the

lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of method-specific analytical procedures and the absence of matrix interferences. Minimum Levels also represent the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve for a specific analytical technique after the application of appropriate method-specific factors*.

* Common analytical practices may require different treatment of the sample relative to the calibration standard. Some examples are given below:

<u>Substance or Grouping</u>	<u>Method-Specific Treatment</u>	<u>Most Common Factor</u>
Volatile Organics	No differential treatment	1
Semi-Volatile Organics	Samples concentrated by extraction	1000
Metals	Samples diluted or concentrated	½, 2, and 4
Pesticides	Samples concentrated by extraction	100

Other factors may be applied to the Minimum Level depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied when there are matrix effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten (10). In such cases, this additional factor must be applied during the computation of the reporting limit. Application of such factors will alter the reported Minimum Level.

In accordance with the 2005 Ocean Plan, all Minimum Levels that are below the effluent limitations of Order No. R3-2006-0084 are included herein (see Tables VIII-1 through VIII-4 of this MRP). In instances where effluent limitations were lower than all of the 2005 Ocean Plan Minimum Levels, the lowest Minimum Level was included. In the latter case, the Minimum Levels above the lowest level were omitted to prevent their mistaken application (indicated by "N/A" in the shaded areas within Tables VIII-1 through VIII-4 of this MRP). The Minimum Levels prescribed herein were transcribed from Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan. The reported Minimum Level is the Minimum Level (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the Minimum Levels included below.

Dischargers are to instruct their laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Level (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. The Discharger's laboratory may employ a calibration standard lower than the Minimum Level in accordance with the 2005 Ocean Plan, Section C.4.b, *Deviations from Minimum Levels in Appendix II* (included below).

Deviations from Minimum Levels in Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan

The Central Coast Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program, must establish a Minimum Level to be included in the permit in any of the following situations:

1. A pollutant is not listed in Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan.
2. The Discharger agrees to use a test method that is more sensitive than those described in 40 CFR 136 (revised May 14, 1999).
3. The Discharger agrees to use a Minimum Level lower than those listed in Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan.
4. The Discharger demonstrates that their calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the Minimum Level in Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan and proposes an appropriate Minimum Level for their matrix.
5. A Discharger uses an analytical method having a quantification practice that is not consistent with the definition of Minimum Level (e.g., U.S. EPA methods 1613, 1624, 1625).

Tables VIII-1 through VIII-4 of this MRP list the applicable Minimum Levels in four major chemical groupings: volatile chemicals, semi-volatile chemicals, inorganics, pesticides & PCB's. "No Data" is indicated by "--".

**TABLE VIII-1: Minimum Levels – Volatile Chemicals
 (Table II-1 from Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan)**

Volatile Chemicals	CAS Number	Minimum Level (µg/L)	
		GC Method ^{a,*}	GCMS Method ^{b,*}
Acrolein	107028	2	5
Acrylonitrile	107131	2	2
Benzene	71432	0.5	2
Bromoform	75252	0.5	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	108907	0.5	2
Chlorodibromomethane	124481	0.5	2
Chloroform	67663	0.5	2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	95501	0.5	2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	541731	0.5	2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	106467	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	75274	0.5	2

1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	0.5	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	0.5	2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	75092	0.5	2
1,3-Dichloropropene (volatile)	542756	0.5	2
Ethyl benzene	100414	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	74839	1	2
Methyl Chloride	74873	0.5	2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	127184	0.5	2
Toluene	108883	0.5	2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	0.5	2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	0.5	2
Trichloroethylene	79016	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	75014	0.5	2

Table VIII-1 Notes:

a) GC Method = Gas Chromatography

b) GCMS Method = Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry

* To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for these techniques, use the given ML (see the 2005 Ocean Plan, Chapter III, Section C.5, *Use of Minimum Levels*).

TABLE VIII-2: Minimum Levels – Semi Volatile Chemicals
 (Table II-2 from Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan)

Semi-Volatile Chemicals	CAS Number	Minimum Level ($\mu\text{g/L}$)			
		GC Method ^{a,*}	GCMS Method ^{b,*}	HPLC Method ^{c,*}	COLOR Method ^d
Acenaphthylene	208968	--	10	0.2	--
Anthracene	120127	--	10	2	--
Benzidine	92875	--	N/A	--	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	56553	--	10	2	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	--	10	2	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205992	--	10	10	--
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191242	--	5	0.1	--
Benzo(k)floranthene	207089	--	10	2	--
Bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxy) methane	111911	--	5	--	--
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111444	N/A	1	--	--

TABLE VIII-2: Minimum Levels – Semi Volatile Chemicals
 (Table II-2 from Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan)

Semi-Volatile Chemicals	CAS Number	Minimum Level ($\mu\text{g/L}$)			
		GC Method a,*	GCMS Method b,*	HPLC Method c,*	COLOR Method d
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638329	10	2	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117817	10	5	--	--
2-Chlorophenol	95578	2	5	--	--
Chrysene	218019	--	10	5	--
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742	--	10	--	--
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53703	--	10	0.1	--
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	95504	2	2	--	--
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	541731	2	1	--	--
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	106467	2	1	--	--
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	--	5	--	--
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	1	5	--	--
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	--	5	--	--
Diethyl phthalate	84662	10	2	--	--
Dimethyl phthalate	131113	10	2	--	--
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	1	2	--	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	5	5	--	--
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	10	5	--	--
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	--	1	--	--
Fluoranthene	206440	10	1	0.05	--
Fluorene	86737	--	10	0.1	--
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	N/A	N/A	--	--
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	5	1	--	--
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	5	5	--	--
Hexachloroethane	67721	5	1	--	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395	--	10	0.05	--
Isophorone	78591	10	1	--	--

TABLE VIII-2: Minimum Levels – Semi Volatile Chemicals
 (Table II-2 from Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan)

Semi-Volatile Chemicals	CAS Number	Minimum Level ($\mu\text{g/L}$)			
		GC Method ^{a,*}	GCMS Method ^{b,*}	HPLC Method ^{c,*}	COLOR Method ^d
2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	534521	10	5	--	--
3-methyl-4-chlorophenol	59507	5	1	--	--
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	10	5	--	--
N-nitrosodimethylamine	62759	10	5	--	--
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	10	1	--	--
Nitrobenzene	98953	10	1	--	--
2-Nitrophenol	88755	--	10	--	--
4-Nitrophenol	100027	5	10	--	--
Pentachlorophenol	87865	1	5	--	--
Phenanthrene	85018	--	5	0.05	--
Phenol	108952	1	1	--	50
Pyrene	129000	--	10	0.05	--
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	10	10	--	--

Table VIII-2 Notes:

- a) GC Method = Gas Chromatography
- b) GCMS Method = Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry
- c) HPLC Method = High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
- d) COLOR Method = Colorimetric

* To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for this technique, multiply the given ML by 1000 (see the 2005 Ocean Plan, Chapter III, Section C.5, *Use of Minimum Levels*).

TABLE VIII-3: Minimum Levels – Inorganics
 (Table II-3 from Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan)

Inorganic Substances	CAS Number	Minimum Level (µg/L)									
		COLOR Method ^a	DCP Method ^b	FAA Method ^c	GFAA Method ^d	HYDRIDE Method ^e	ICP Method ^f	ICPMS Method ^g	SPGFAA Method ^h	CVAA Method ⁱ	
Antimony	7440360	--	1000	10	5	0.5	50	0.5	5	--	
Arsenic	7440382	20	20	--	2	1	10	2	2	--	
Beryllium	7440417	--	N/A	N/A	0.5	--	2	0.5	1	--	
Cadmium	7440439	--	N/A	10	0.5	--	10	0.2	0.5	--	
Chromium (total)	--	--	1000	50	2	--	10	0.5	1	--	
Chromium (VI)	1854029 ⁹	10	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Copper	7440508	--	1000	20	5	--	10	0.5	2	--	
Cyanide	57125	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lead	7439921	--	N/A	20	5	--	5	0.5	2	--	
Mercury	7439976	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	0.2	
Nickel	7440020	--	1000	50	5	--	20	1	5	--	
Selenium	7782492	--	1000	--	5	1	10	2	5	--	
Silver	7440224	--	N/A	10	1	--	10	0.2	2	--	
Thallium	7440280	--	N/A	10	2	--	10	1	5	--	
Zinc	7440666	--	1000	20	--	--	20	1	10	--	

Table VIII-3 Notes:

- a) COLOR Method = Colorimetric
- b) DCP Method = Direct Current Plasma
- c) FAA Method = Flame Atomic Absorption
- d) GFAA Method = Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
- e) HYDRIDE Method = Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
- f) ICP Method = Inductively Coupled Plasma
- g) ICPMS Method = Inductively Coupled Plasma / Mass Spectrometry
- h) SPGFAA Method = Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., US EPA 200.9)
- i) CVAA Method = Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- * To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for these techniques, use the given ML (see the 2005 Ocean Plan, Chapter III, Section C.5, Use of Minimum Levels).

TABLE VIII-4: Minimum Levels – Pesticides and PCB's
 (Table II-4 from Appendix II of the 2005 Ocean Plan)

Pesticides – PCB's	CAS Number	Minimum Level
		($\mu\text{g/L}$) GC Method ^{a,*}
Aldrin	309002	N/A
Chlordane	57749	N/A
4,4'-DDD	72548	0.05
4,4'-DDE	72559	0.05
4,4'-DDT	50293	0.01
Dieldrin	60571	N/A
a-Endosulfan	959988	0.02
b-Endosulfan	33213659	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	0.05
Endrin	72208	0.01
Heptachlor	76448	N/A
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	N/A
a-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319846	0.01
b-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319857	0.005
d-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319868	0.005
g-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	58899	0.02
PCB 1016	--	N/A
PCB 1221	--	N/A
PCB 1232	--	N/A
PCB 1242	--	N/A
PCB 1248	--	N/A
PCB 1254	--	N/A
PCB 1260	--	N/A
Toxaphene	8001352	N/A

Table VIII-4 Notes:

- a) GC Method = Gas Chromatography
- * To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for this technique, multiply the given ML by 100 (see the 2005 Ocean Plan, Chapter III, Section C.5, *Use of Minimum Levels*).

Procedures, calibration techniques, and instrument/reagent specifications used to determine compliance with the 2005 Ocean Plan Table B shall conform to the requirements of federal

regulations (40 CFR PART 136, revised edition of July 1, 2003, or later). All methods are specified in Tables VIII-1 through VIII-4 of this MRP.

Laboratories analyzing monitoring data shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services, in accordance with the provisions of California Water Code, Section 13176, and must include quality assurance / quality control data with their reports.

IX. SAMPLE REPORTING PROTOCOLS

Dischargers must report with each sample result the reported Minimum Level (selected by the Discharger in accordance with MRP Section VIII, *Minimum Levels*, above, and Section III.C.4 of the 2005 Ocean Plan) and the laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Dischargers must also 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 reported Minimum Level must be reported "as measured" by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- B. Sample results less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, must be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified", or DNQ. The laboratory must write the estimated chemical concentration of the sample next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc.").
- C. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL must be reported as "Not Detected", or ND.

X. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Sufficient sampling and analysis is required to determine compliance with the effluent limitations.

A. Compliance with Single-Constituent Effluent Limitations

Dischargers are out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant (see Section X.C below) in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level.

B. Compliance with Effluent Limitations expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

Dischargers are out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCB's) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as ND or DNQ.

C. Multiple Sample Data Reduction

The concentration of the pollutant in the effluent may be estimated from the result of a single sample analysis or by a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses when all sample results are quantifiable (i.e., greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level). When one or more sample results are reported as ND or DNQ, the central tendency concentration of the pollutant shall be the median (middle) value of the multiple samples. If, in an even number of samples, one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median will be the lower of the two middle values.

XI. POLLUTANT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM

The 2005 California Ocean Plan establishes guidelines for the Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP). At the time of the proposed adoption of Order No. R3-2006-0084, no known evidence was available that would require the Discharger to immediately develop and conduct a PMP. The Central Coast Water Board will notify the Discharger in writing if such a program becomes necessary. The 2005 Ocean Plan PMP language is included herein to provide guidance in the event that a PMP must be developed and implemented by the Discharger.

A. Pollutant Minimization Program Goal

The goal of the Pollutant Minimization Program is to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures, in order to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the 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 completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, required in accordance with California Water Code Section 13263.3 (d), will fulfill the Pollution Minimization Program requirements.

B. Determining the Need for a Pollutant Minimization Program

1. The Discharger must develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program if all of the following conditions are true:
 - (a) The calculated effluent limitation is less than the reported Minimum Level.
 - (b) The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ.
 - (c) There is evidence showing that the pollutant is present in the effluent above the calculated effluent limitation.

2. Alternatively, the Discharger must develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program if all of the following conditions are true:
 - (a) The calculated effluent limitation is less than the Method Detection Limit (MDL).
 - (b) The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND.
 - (c) There is evidence showing that the pollutant is present in the effluent above the calculated effluent limitation.

C. Special Provision for Evidence of Pollutant Presence

Regional Boards may include special provisions in the discharge requirements to require the gathering of evidence to determine whether the pollutant is present in the effluent at levels above the calculated effluent limitation. Examples of evidence may include:

1. Health advisories for fish consumption;
2. Presence of whole effluent toxicity;
3. Results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling;
4. Sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than methods included in the permit (in accordance with the 2005 Ocean Plan, Chapter III, Section C.4.b, *Deviations from Minimum Levels in Appendix II* [included above in Section III, *Minimum Levels*]); or
5. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL.

D. Elements of a Pollutant Minimization Program

The Central Coast Water Board may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a Pollutant Minimization Program. The program shall include actions and submittals acceptable to the Central Coast Water Board including, but not limited to, the following:

1. An annual review and semiannual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant, which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
2. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
3. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant in the effluent at or below the calculated effluent limitation;
4. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the pollutant, consistent with the control strategy; and,
5. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board including:
 - (a) All Pollutant Minimization Program monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (b) A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant;
 - (c) A summary of all action taken in accordance with the control strategy; and,
 - (d) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

XII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Central Coast Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports (SMRs) using the State Water Boards' California Intergrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). The Discharger shall submit hard copies of the SMRs in accordance with the requirements described below until such notification is given. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electrobnic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall submit monthly and annual Self Monitoring Reports including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. Monthly reports shall be due on the 1st day of the second month following the end of each calendar month; Annual reports shall be due on February 1st following each calendar year. The Discharger may collectively submit reports due on the same day, but must indicate each report on the Self Monitoring Report Transmittal Form (Attachment J) or similar, as approved by the Executive Officer.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to Table XIV-1 below. Table XIV-2 provides a summary of the reports required by this Order, to be confirmed by the Discharger. Table XII-2 is for reference only, and does not supercede the reporting requirements of this Order.

Table XII-1 – Monitoring Period Definitions

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	The day after permit effective date	All	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
X / day	The day after permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
X / week	The Sunday following permit effective date or on permit	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second calendar month

Table XII-1 – Monitoring Period Definitions

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
	effective date if on a Sunday		following month of sampling
X / month	The 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	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
X / year	January 1 st following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 st through December 31 st	February 1 st

TABLE XII-2: Reporting Schedule Summary

Monitoring Report	Order / MRP Section	Report Due No Later Than
Daily, Every 2 Days, Every 6 Days, or Monthly influent / effluent monitoring data (monthly report)	MRP Tables III-1 and IV-1	The first day of the second calendar month following the month of sampling (e.g., reports for monitoring conducted in January are due no later than March 1 st)
Annual / effluent monitoring data	MRP Tables IV-2, IV-3, IV-4, and IV-5	November 1, 2007; October 1, 2008; September 1, 2009; August 1, 2010; and July 1, 2011
Annual Summary Report	Order Attachment D-1, General Monitoring Requirement C.8	February 1 st
Receiving Water bacterial monitoring data	MRP Section VI.A	14 days after each sampling event
Annual Ocean Outfall and Diffuser inspection	MRP Section VII.A	60 days following the inspection, and; February 1 st (as summary in the Annual Summary Report)
2008 Bottom Sediment and Benthic Biota Sampling	MRP Sections VI.B and C	February 1, 2009
Annual Biosolids Report (to EPA)	MRP Section VII.B	February 19 th
Report of Waste Discharge / Application for authorization to continue waste discharge	Page 1 of Order	June 1, 2011

- The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136.

5. 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.
6. 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.
7. SMRs must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section XII.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Central Coast Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

State Water Resources Control Board
Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center
Post Office Box 671
Sacramento, CA 95812

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official U.S. EPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.

D. Notification and Monitoring Procedure in Case of Disinfection Failure

1. The Discharger shall notify: (i) the State Department of Health Services (DHS); (ii) Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services Department; (iii) the Central Coast Water Board; and (iv) each certified commercial shellfish grower located offshore of the Santa Barbara Coast as set forth in a list to be provided and updated by DHS, in the event of a malfunction of the Discharger's wastewater treatment facility's disinfection process, which results in a potential or actual discharge of inadequately disinfected effluent into the Santa Barbara Channel (an "Event"). The

Discharger shall determine in its sole discretion whether an Event has occurred. Such notification by the Discharger shall be by telephone and facsimile transmission to the numbers provided to the Discharger by DHS. If the Discharger becomes aware of an Event between the weekday hours of 6:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., notification shall be given within four (4) hours of the time that the Discharger becomes aware of the Event. If the Discharger becomes aware of the Event after 5:00 p.m. or on a weekend, notification shall be given by 10:00 a.m. the next business day.

By providing notification of an Event as specified above, the Discharger shall not be deemed to have admitted any liability or concluded that the Event will or may impact any approved commercial shellfish growing areas ("growing area") or require the closure of any growing areas. Any decision or recommendation to close a growing area in response to a notification of an Event by the Discharger shall be made by DHS and/or the affected or potentially affected certified commercial shellfish grower(s). The Discharger shall have no liability (including but not limited to liability for lost sales, profits or interruption of business operations) arising from a decision by DHS or a shellfish grower to close a growing area in response to a notification of an Event.

The Discharger shall monitor for total coliforms, fecal coliforms, and enterococcus at receiving water sampling stations R-D and R-E as identified in MRP Section II above, in addition to three shore sampling stations approved by the Executive Officer, for seven days after loss of disinfection, and report the results to the Executive Officer within 24 hours after receiving them from the laboratory.

E. Sewage Spill Reporting

1. Sewage spills greater than 1,000 gallons and/or all sewage spills that enter a water body of the State, or occur where public contact is likely, regardless of the size, shall be reported to the Central Coast Water Board by telephone as soon as notification is possible and can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, and no later than 24-hours from the time that the Dischargers have knowledge of the overflow.

In accordance with the Statewide Wastewater Collection Systems General Waste Discharge Requirements, the sewage spill must be reported to the Online Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Database as soon as possible, but no later than three (3) business days after the discharger is made aware of the SSO.

2. Unless fully contained, sewage spills to storm drains tributary to Waters of the United States shall be reported as discharges to surface waters.
3. The Dischargers shall sample all spills to surface waters to determine their effects on surface waters and submit the data to the Executive Officer in the next monthly monitoring report. Samples shall, at minimum, be analyzed for total and fecal coliform bacteria and enterococcus bacteria for spills to marine water, and fecal coliform bacteria for spills to fresh water. Sampling shall be conducted in the affected receiving

water body upstream, at, and downstream of the spill's point of entry, and as necessary to characterize the spill's impact and to ensure adequate clean-up. Upstream monitoring is only required when the discharge is to a creek, stream, or similar open, accessible channel with continuous background flow.

4. Spills under 1,000 gallons that do not enter a water body shall be reported to the Central Coast Water Board in writing and electronically (Excel spreadsheet preferred) within the next monthly monitoring report. Such reports shall include, at a minimum, a tabular summary of spill dates, locations, volumes, whether the spill discharged to surface waters (including conveyances thereto) or land, whether cleanup and/or disinfection was performed, the spill's cause, the number of spills at the location in the last three years, and weather conditions.

In accordance with the Statewide Wastewater Collection Systems General Waste Discharge Requirements, the sewage spill must be reported to the Online Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Database 30-days after the end of the calendar month in which the SSO occurs (e.g., all SSOs occurring in the month of January must be entered into the Online SSO database March 1st).

5. The Dischargers shall update the Wastewater Collection System Questionnaire annually. The questionnaire updates may occur through the Online SSO Database at least every 12 months.
6. If no sewage spills occurred during the calendar month, the discharger will provide, within 30 days after the end of the calendar month, a statement through the Online SSO Database certifying that there were no SSOs for the designated month.
7. In accordance with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) 2002 Fact Sheet regarding the reporting of sewage releases, the California Water Code, commencing with Section 13271, requires that a discharge of sewage to State waters must be reported to OES.
8. To report sewage releases of 1,000 gallons or more (currently the federal reportable quantity) to OES, verbally notify the OES Warning Center at: (800) 852-7550, or (916) 845-8911. The following fax number should be used for follow-up information only: (916) 262-1677. The reportable quantity is subject to revision by the State of California. OES reporting requirements for sewage releases and hazardous materials can be located on the OES Website at www.oes.ca.gov in the California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance. The OES Hazardous Materials Unit staff is available for questions at (916) 845-8741.
9. OES Reporting Exceptions: Notification to OES of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or hazardous substances is not required if: 1) the discharge to State waters is a result of a cleanup or emergency response by a public agency; 2) the discharge occurs on land only and does not affect State waters; or 3) the discharge is in compliance with applicable waste discharge requirements. These exceptions apply only to the Dischargers' responsibility to report to OES, and do not alter the Central Coast Water Board's reporting policies or waste discharge requirements.

10. The discharger shall report SSOs to the Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services department in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 5410 et seq.