ATTACHMENT G – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

SAMPLE MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX FOR DISCHARGES OF GROUNDWATER FROM CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT DEWATERING TO SURFACE WATERS TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994004, SERIES NO. XXXX)

This Order was adopted on:	**December 21, 2023**
This Order shall become effective on:	**March 21, 2024**
This Order shall expire on:	**March 21, 2029**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) and the Los Angeles Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as a minor discharge.

Ordered By: _____

Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

Date: XX, XX, 2023

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Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13383 of the California Water Code (CWC) also authorize the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point(s) M-xxx and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

This Los Angeles Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR section Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

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

1. The State Water Resources Control Board Minimum Level (ML) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in Appendix 4 of the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, February 2005, (the Policy), which adopted amendments to the State Implementation Policy, March 2000 (SIP)) remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Policy. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Appendix 4 of the Policy and Appendix A of this permit order, but it is published with a method quantitation limit (also called reporting limit or

minimum level) of 0.2 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with a method quantitation limit of 5 ng/L.

B. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the U.S. EPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program".

The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the State Water Board Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or

2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or

3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

4. Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

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

Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a

list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

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

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

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix A;
2. When the Discharger and Los Angeles Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);
3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;
4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the U.S. EPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Los Angeles Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Los Angeles Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.3. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

When requested by the Los Angeles Water Board or U.S. EPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified, and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples taken weekly if enrollee violates the monthly average effluent limitation on the month the last weekly effluent sample was taken, then the constituent must continue to be sampled weekly until compliance with the AMEL is demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.

In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).

Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective action taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste

discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2023-0429X.

In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.

If monitoring results indicate an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2023-0429X, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.

In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the Discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:

1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,

2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring, and

3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly.

4. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

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

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table G-1. Monitoring Points Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Treated effluent, after treatment and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 2	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the treatment system once annually for the parameters listed in effluent monitoring table, except for toxicity.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-001 as specified from the following table and as appropriate and prescribed in the Factsheet of the permit enrollment issued to the Discharger. Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

Table G-2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	[1]
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	[1]
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Nitrogen[2]	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
TSS	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	[1]
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Antimony	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

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

[2] Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Beryllium	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium (total)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Copper	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Mercury	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Nickel	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Selenium	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Silver	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Thallium	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Zinc	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1 Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1 Dichloroethene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2 Dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,3 Dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acetone	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acrolein	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Benzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chlorodibromo-methane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Dichlorobromo-methane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Ethylene Dibromide	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl Bromide	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Toluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS				
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2 Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2,4 Dichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2,4 Dimethylphenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2,4 Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acenaphthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzidine	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzo (a) Anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzo (a) Pyrene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chrysene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
di-n-Butyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
di-n-Octyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Fluorene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Isophorone	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Phenanthrene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Phenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Pyrene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PESTICIDES AND PCBs				
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Alpha-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Aldrin	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
beta-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chlordane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
delta-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Dieldrin	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Endrin	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Heptachlor	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Heptachlor Epoxide	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
gamma-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PCB 1016	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PCB 1221	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PCB 1232	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PCB 1242	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PCB 1248	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PCB 1254	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
PCB 1260	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Toxaphene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
MISCELLANEOUS				
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Ethanol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methanol	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total yearly discharge volume[3]	Million gallons	Totalizer	Continuous	[1]
PFAS[4]	ng/L[5]	grab	annually[6]	[1]
Acute Toxicity[7, 8]	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	grab	Yearly	[1]
Chronic Toxicity[5, 9]	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	grab	Yearly	[1]

Sediment Monitoring Requirements – Applicable if sediment monitoring is required in the Fact Sheet to enrollment authorization.

B. If sediment monitoring is triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, Dischargers are required to implement the following monitoring as indicated in the Table below.

C. If sediment monitoring is not triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, then Dischargers are required to implement sediment monitoring once during the 5-year life of the permit. The sediment sample shall be collected before the termination of the enrollment or expiration of the Order.

[3] The total yearly discharge volume including the amount recycled at the facility shall be reported and submitted in the annual monitoring report due on February 14, 2023 each year.

[4] Department of Defense's Quality System Manual (DOD QSM version 5.1 or higher) or other ELAP-accredited methodologies for the analysis of PFAS in wastewaters shall be used to meet the required reporting limit of 50 ng/L. The ELAP accredited method for each group of compounds will specify which specific analytes can be measured. All analytes that can be measured using the selected ELAP-accredited method shall be analyzed.

[5] Nanogram per liter (ng/L)

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

[7] The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring using the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test species, as outlined in section 5 of this MRP. For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction endpoint, the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) summary result shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and the maximum daily single result shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect." For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival endpoint, the MMEL and the MDEL results shall be reported as "% Effect." If the chronic aquatic toxicity routine monitoring test results in a "Fail" for discharge effluent, then the Discharger shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the "Fail" at the IWC. If the first chronic MMEL compliance test results in a "Fail" at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is not necessary because the "Fail" results from the first two tests constitutes a violation of the chronic toxicity MMEL.

[8] Acute toxicity compliance is required for meeting MDEL only. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect.

[9] Chronic toxicity testing is required for Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon only. Chronic toxicity compliance is required for meeting both MDEL and AMEL.

Table G-3. Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameters	Units	Sample Media[10]	Sampling Frequency[11]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Chlordane	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PAHs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PCBs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
DDT, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent. The final effluent limitations will be implemented using the Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013), current U.S. EPA guidance in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, June /2010) and EPA Regions 8, 9, and 10 Toxicity Training Tool (January 2010).

A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent samples (e.g., grab samples) by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites U.S. EPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.

[10] Sampling shall be designed to collect enough volumes of effluent so that sufficient amount of suspended solids can be collected to allow for analysis of the listed pollutants in the bulk sediment.
[11] Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year.

2. The fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, shall be used as the test species for discharge into freshwater and the topsmelt, Atherinops affinis, shall be used as the test species for discharge into coastal water. If the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger have the option of using the inland silverside, Menidia beryllina, instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in U.S. EPA's Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition. The method for Pimephales promelas is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000 and method for Menidia beryllina is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006, or a more recent edition.

3. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean effluent discharge response ≤0.80 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

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

4. Accelerated Toxicity Monitoring: If the results of the toxicity test fails then the frequency of analyses shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained and full compliance with effluent limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analyses shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.

5. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

B. Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity limitation is applicable as expressed in the enrollment authorization factsheet and stipulated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program

1. Chronic Toxicity in Discharge Effluent

The chronic toxicity is conducted on 100 percent discharge effluent.

2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

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

3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating*

the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).

b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).

c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green algae, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the algae species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge, during that given month. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both *the Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle.

Rescreening is required at least once per five (5) years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suit of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive, or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests using enough collected effluent for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

5. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements: Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below. a. The discharge is subject to the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge effluent response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 75 percent of the test organism's response in the control water

sample. ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100. This is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the discharge effluent differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances. b. The MMEL for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in "Fail."

If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) and all required test conditions specified in the referenced WET methods manual (Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) (See Table E-4 for TAC below)), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days. Deviations from recommended test conditions, specified in the referenced test method Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013), must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the validity of test results. The Discharger shall consider the degree of the deviation and the potential or observed impact of the deviation on the test results in consultation with Los Angeles Water Board staff before rejecting or accepting a test result as valid and shall report the results of the validity determination with supporting evidence for that decision in their monthly report.

Table G-4. U.S. EPA Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria

Species & U.S. EPA Test Method Number	Test Acceptability Criteria
Fathead Minnow, Pimephales promelas, Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0. (Table 1 of Test Method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival in controls; average dry weight per surviving organism in control chambers equals or exceeds 0.25 mg. (required)
Daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia, Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0. (Table 3 of Test Method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival of all control organisms and an average of 15 or more young per surviving female in the control solutions. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods. (required)
Green Alga, Selenastrum capricornutum, Growth Toxicity Test Method 1003.0. (Table 3 of Test Method, referenced above)	Mean cell density as least 1x106 cells/mL in the controls; and variability (CV%) among control replicates less than or equal to 20%. (required)

a. Dilution and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

b. When preparing samples for toxicity testing, in addition to the required monitoring for conductivity, etc., it is recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the undiluted effluent, receiving water, dilution water, and culture water (following the WET methods manual), as well as the major geochemical ions (see Mount et al., 2018).

c. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results shall be reviewed and reported using the EC25, where EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

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

The Discharger shall prepare and submit an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary, so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

d. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

e. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and

f. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

7. Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Process

a. Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if a chronic toxicity test shows “Fail and % Effect ≥50”. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE using, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.

b. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). When a toxicant or class of toxicants is identified, a TRE shall be performed for that toxicant. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity and discuss appropriate BMPs to eliminate the causes of toxicity. No later than 30 days after the source of toxicity and appropriate BMPs and/or treatment are identified, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for approval. At minimum, the plan shall include:

i The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

ii Recommended BMPs and/or treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

iii Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.

iv Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

v A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

vi Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

vii The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.

viii The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

8. Reporting Toxicity Test Results

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

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

The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge effluent response ≤0.80 × Mean control response for acute toxicity test and Mean discharge effluent response ≤0.75 × Mean control response for chronic toxicity test. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival, reproduction, and growth) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 75 percent of the test organism's response in the control water sample.

The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge effluent response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

If a chronic toxicity test shows "Fail and % Effect value ≥50". The Discharger shall initiate a TIE

b. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).

c. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

C. Ammonia Removal

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

a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.

b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.

c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.

d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Los Angeles Water Board and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

D. Chlorine Removal

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

E. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results as required by this General Permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the Self-Monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.

2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

   a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.

   b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit.

3. Test results for toxicity tests shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

   a. Sample date(s);

   b. Test initiation date;
   c. Test species;
   d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
   e. Any applicable charts; and
   f. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

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

   The Discharger shall notify, by telephone or electronically, this Los Angeles Water Board by calling permitting staff of any toxicity exceedance within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

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

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this General Permit, the State or Los Angeles Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall email electronic copy of SMRs to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table G-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuously	XXX xx, 20xx	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Hourly	XXX xx, 20xx	Hourly	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	XXX xx, 20xx	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through March 31	May 15
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	April 1 through June 30	August 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	July 1 through September 30	November 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	October 1 through December 31	February 14

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Semi-annually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR
Annually	January 1 following (or on) XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR

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

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

a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

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

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

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

XI. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRS) (NOT APPLICABLE)

XII. OTHER REPORTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

XIII. NOTIFICATION

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

a. Name and general composition of the chemical,

b. Frequency of use,

c. Quantities to be used,

d. Proposed discharge concentrations and,

e. EPA registration number, if applicable.

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

2. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board via telephone and/or fax within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2023-0429. The Discharger shall provide to the Los Angeles Water Board within 14

days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

3. Pre-Discharge Notification

Three (3) days prior to initiation of a discharge, the Discharger shall notify the MS4 operator Los Angeles County Flood Control District at DischargeNotify@dpw.lacounty.gov and provide the following information about the discharge:

a. The reasons for discharge

b. The start date of discharge

c. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water

d. The estimated flow rate discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous.

XIV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

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