

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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 6297  
for  
BP West Coast Products, LLC  
Hathaway Tank Farm  
(CA0058343)**

**I. Reporting Requirements**

- A. BP West Coast Products, LLC (hereinafter BP West Coast or Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of the proposed Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted quarterly and must be received by the Regional Board by the dates in the following schedule. All monitoring reports should be addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by August 15, 2004.

<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>Report Due</b>
January – March	May 15
April – June	August 15
July-September	September 15
October-December	February 15
Annual Summary Report	March 1

If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state..

- B. The Discharger shall submit an annual report (for both dry and wet weather discharges), containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on a 3 1/2 " computer diskette. Submitted data must be IBM compatible, preferably using EXCEL software. This annual report is to be received by the Regional Board by March 1 of each year following the calendar year of data collection.
- C. 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.
- D. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

## II. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

- A. A sampling station shall be established at the point of discharge and shall be located where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained.
- B. This Regional Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 14, 1999); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Board or the State Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer 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.

The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the 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.

Current MLs (Attachment B) are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000*.

- D. 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.

The Regional Board, in consultation with the State Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment B to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment B;
  2. When the Discharger and Regional Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);
  3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment B;
  4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment B, 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 Regional Board, and the State Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- E. 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 Regional 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.
- F. 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.
- G. Annual effluent analyses shall be performed during the first rainfall event of the wet season (October – May 31).
- H. For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limits 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 limit, the sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the test results) to a minimum of once weekly, if possible, at equal intervals, until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained, and compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limit.

### III. Effluent Monitoring Program

#### A. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program for storm water discharges from NPDES Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33° 47' 33" North; Longitude 118° 07' 38" West):

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency <sup>1/</sup>
Flow	Gal/day	----	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
PH	PH units	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Temperature	°F or °C	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
BOD5 20°C	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Total suspended solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Settleable solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Turbidity	TU	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Sulfides	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Phenols	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Conductivity	µmho/cm	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Total organic carbon	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (both gasoline and diesel fractions) <sup>3/</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2/</sup>
Priority Pollutants (see page T-13)	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>4/</sup> (1 <sup>st</sup> discharge of the wet season)
Toxicity-acute <sup>5/</sup>	% survival	Grab	Annually (1 <sup>st</sup> discharge of the wet season)

<sup>1/</sup> Sampling shall be during the first flush (initial period of runoff) of storm water runoff. If, for safety

reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first flush of storm water runoff, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

- 2/ During periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per week need to be taken, with a maximum required number of samples of four per month.
- 3/ Analyses using USEPA Methods 418.1 and 8015 (Modified).
- 4/ For the first 2 years of the permit term monitoring is required once per discharge (but no more than two samples per calendar year are required). For the remainder of the permit term, monitoring is required once per discharge (but no more than one sample per calendar year is required). All samples shall be collected during the months of October – March. If a pollutant is detected then the minimum monitoring frequency shall increase to once per discharge event (provided that there are subsequent discharge events) until at least three consecutive test results are not detected, after which the frequency of analysis shall revert to annually.
- 5/ Refer to Item IV.

#### **IV. Toxicity Monitoring Requirements**

##### **A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program**

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites U.S. EPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October, 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.
2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. The method for topsmelt is found in U.S. EPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-014).
3. In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test.
4. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

## B. Quality Assurance

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).
2. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/821-R-02-013 and EPA/821-R-02-014), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.
3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

## C. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival with the discharge monitoring reports (DMR) 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 DMR 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 DMR 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 or chronic toxicity limit or trigger.
3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the DMR. 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. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;

- f. IC<sub>15</sub>, IC<sub>25</sub>, IC<sub>40</sub> and IC<sub>50</sub> values in percent effluent;
  - g. TU<sub>c</sub> values  $\left( TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$ ;
  - h. Mean percent mortality ( $\pm$ standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
  - i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
  - j. C<sub>25</sub> value for reference toxicant test(s);
  - k. Any applicable charts; and
  - l. 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 at least eleven of the most recent samples.

The Discharger shall notify by telephone or electronically, this Regional Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include 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.

## V. Interim Monitoring for Reasonable Potential Determination

Pursuant to the California Water Code, Section 13267, the Discharger is required to submit data sufficient for: (1) determining if water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are required, and (2) to calculate effluent limitations, if required. The U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (U.S. EPA/505/2-90-001) requires that the data be provided. Therefore, the Discharger shall conduct the following interim monitoring program for all California Toxics Rule priority pollutants for 2 years (i.e., until May 31, 2006), or until ordered otherwise by the Regional Board. The Discharger shall ensure that at least four samples are collected in the interim monitoring period (once per discharge event, not to exceed two samples per year for the first 2 years of the permit). After this date, the Discharger is required to collect samples for priority pollutants once per discharge (where no more than one sample per calendar year is needed), as listed in Section III.A. The results of monitoring for reasonable potential determination shall be submitted in accordance with Section V.B of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Further, the Discharger must analyze pH and hardness of the receiving water at the same time as priority pollutants in the receiving water.

- Effluent discharge point (Discharge Serial No. 001).
- Receiving water. The monitoring stations shall be within 50 feet upstream of the discharge point (storm drain) into the receiving water (Los Cerritos Channel).

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency <sup>1,2</sup>
PH	Standard Units	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>3</sup>
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>3</sup>
PAHs	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Antimony	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Arsenic <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Beryllium	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Cadmium <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chromium (III) <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chromium (VI) <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Copper <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Lead <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Nickel <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Selenium	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Silver <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Thallium	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Zinc <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Asbestos	Fibers/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Methyl bromide	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency <sup>1,2</sup>
Methyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Methylene chloride	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Benzo (a) Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Benzo (a) Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Benzo (g,h,l) Perylene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency <sup>1,2</sup>
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Polychlorinated Biphenyls <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event

<sup>1</sup> Sampling shall be during the first flush (initial period of runoff) of storm water runoff. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first flush of storm water runoff, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

<sup>2</sup> CTR priority pollutants: For the first 2 years of the permit term (interim monitoring period) monitoring is required once per discharge (but no more than two samples per calendar year are required). For the remainder of the permit term,

monitoring is required once per discharge (but no more than one sample per calendar year is required). All samples shall be collected during the months October – March.

<sup>3</sup> Sampling for pH and hardness of receiving water shall be concurrent with sampling for priority pollutants in receiving water.

<sup>4</sup> Measured as total recoverable.

<sup>5</sup> Refers to the sum of PCB Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260.

A. The Discharger must monitor the effluent for the presence of the 16 congeners of 2,3,7,8-TCDD listed below, twice during the permit term (for two storm events, not to exceed more than one sampling event per calendar year). Samples for 2,3,7,8-TCDD shall be collected during the months of October – March. You must report for each congener the analytical results of the effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit and the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the measured or estimated concentration. The Discharger must multiply each measured or estimated congener concentration by its respective Toxicity Equivalent Factors (TEFs) provided below and report the sum of these values.

<b>Congeners</b>	<b>TEF</b>
2,3,7,8-Tetra CDD	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDD	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.0001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDF	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-hepta CDF	0.01
Octa CDF	0.0001

- B. The report for this required monitoring must be submitted separately from the self-monitoring reports, but in accordance with the quarterly reporting schedule provided in Section I.A.
- C. SWRCB-approved laboratory methods and the corresponding MLs for the examination of each priority pollutant are listed in Attachment B. ML is necessary for determining compliance for a priority pollutant when an effluent limit is below the MDL.
- D. The laboratory analytical data shall include applicable MLs, MDL, quality assurance/quality control data, and shall comply with the reporting requirements contained in the Attachments B.
- E. Forward all interim monitoring data/reports to The Regional Board, Attn: Industrial Permitting Unit, and please include a reference to "Compliance File No. CI-6297 and NPDES No. CA0058343".

Ordered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dennis A. Dickerson  
Executive Officer

Date: May 6, 2004