

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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 7752
for
LINCOLN AVENUE WATER COMPANY
(SOUTH COULTER SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT)
(CA0064068)**

I. Reporting Requirements

- A. Lincoln Avenue Water Company (hereinafter LAWC or Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this 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 February 15, 2004.

Reporting Period	Report Due
January – March	May 15
April – June	August 15
July-September	November 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 summary 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 ½ " 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 for each point of discharge and shall be located where representative samples of that 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 USEPA-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 discharge of the winter months (December, January, February). Results of annual analyses shall be reported in the appropriate quarterly monitoring report.
- 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 provided that there are subsequent discharge events) to a minimum of once weekly 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. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program for the discharge of backwash wastewater from the water treatment plant and settling basin drainage water from Discharge Serial No. 001:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency ^{1/}
Flow	Gal/day	----	Once per discharge event ^{2/}
PH	pH units	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{2/}
Temperature	°F or °C	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{2/}
Zinc	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{2/}
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{2/}
Residual chlorine	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{2/}
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
BOD5 20°C	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Total suspended solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Settleable solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Turbidity	TU	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Copper	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Lead	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}
Selenium	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event ^{3/}

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency ^{1/}
Sulfides	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Remaining Priority Pollutants (see page T-9)	µg/L	Grab	Annually ^{4/} (1 st discharge during the winter months)
Toxicity-acute ^{5/}	% survival	Grab	Annually (1 st discharge during the winter months)

1/ The Discharger shall monitor for all pollutants/parameters during the first discharge event under this Monitoring Program.

2/ To be monitored once per discharge event but not more than once per month.

3/ To be monitored once per discharge day but not more than once every two months.

4/ 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 USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October, 2002 USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (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 USEPA'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/600/4-91/002 and EPA/821-R-02-013), 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_{15} , IC_{25} , IC_{40} and IC_{50} values in percent effluent;
 - g. TU_c 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_{25} 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. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

The receiving water monitoring program shall consist of periodic surveys of receiving water and shall include studies of those physical-chemical characteristics of the receiving water that may be impacted by the discharge.

A. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Receiving Water Observations. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at each discharge point on a monthly basis and shall be reported in the quarterly monitoring report. If no discharge occurred during the observation period, this shall be reported.

Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:

- a. Tidal stage, time, and date of monitoring
- b. Weather conditions
- c. Color of water
- d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
- e. Extent of visible turbidity or color patches
- f. Direction of tidal flow
- g. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
- h. Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

Ordered by: _____

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Date: September 11, 2003