ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Clean Water Act section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), 122.41(j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and State laws and regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. The Discharger shall comply with this MRP. The Executive Officer may amend this MRP pursuant to 40 C.F.R. sections 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5.

B. The Discharger shall conduct all monitoring in accordance with Attachment D, section III. Equivalent test methods must be more sensitive than those specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136 and must be specified in this Order or the Discharger's Authorization to Discharge. Water and waste analyses shall be performed by a laboratory certified for these analyses in accordance with Water Code section 13176.

C. All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurements.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations as set forth below to demonstrate compliance with this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Location Type	Monitoring Location Name [1]	Monitoring Location Description
Effluent	EFF-001 through EFF-"*n*" (M-001 through M-"n")	Any point in the outfall between the point of discharge to the receiving water and the point at which all waste tributary to the outfall is present. [2]
Receiving Water	RSW-001(A,B,C…) (R-001[A,B,C…]) [3]	A point in the receiving water where discharge effects would not be expected (e.g., upstream of the outfall).
	RSW-002(A,B,C…) (R-002[A,B,C…]) [3]	A point in the receiving water within 50 feet of the outfall where discharge effects, if any, would be expected (e.g., downstream of the outfall).

Footnotes:

[1] The previous order used the monitoring location names in parentheses.

[2] If discharge is to a storm drain system prior to reaching the receiving water, the monitoring location shall be a point before the discharge commingles with storm drain water.

[3] If there is only one discharge outfall, the Discharger should use the names RSW-001 and RSW-002. Otherwise, the Discharger should use RSW-001A and RSW-002A for Discharge Point No. 001, RSW-001B and RSW-002B for Discharge Point No. 002, and so on.

[4] A Discharger that cannot safely access receiving water within 50 feet downstream of the outfall may collect samples at the nearest safe alternative location after receiving written Executive Officer concurrence.

III. EFFLUENT SAMPLING, ANALYSES, AND OBSERVATIONS

A. When discharging, the Discharger shall monitor the discharge at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 through EFF-"n" in accordance with the applicable tables below.

B. Grab samples shall be collected on random days during periods of daytime maximum flow (if flow varies significantly during the day).

C. When a sampling result is above an effluent limitation or outside of the pH effluent limitation range, the sampling frequency for the exceeded parameter shall be immediately increased to daily until at least two consecutive daily samples demonstrate compliance with the limitation.

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring for Aggregate Mining Facilities

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow [1]	MGD/MG	Continuous	1/day
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/week
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/week
Settleable Matter	mL/L/hr	Grab	1/week
pH	standard units	Grab	1/week
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/week
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1/week
Total Chlorine Residual [2]	mg/L	Grab	1/week
Iron, Total	mg/L	Grab	1/month
Acute Toxicity [3]	% survival	Grab	2/year
Other Pollutants (see Fact Sheet Table F-5) [4]	µg/L	Grab	once [6]
Standard Observations [5]	--	--	1/day

Abbreviations:

MGD = million gallons per day
MG = million gallons
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
ml/L/hr = milliliters per liter per hour
% survival = percent survival
mg/L = milligrams per liter
µg/L = micrograms per liter

Footnotes:

[1] Flows shall be monitored at each outfall by flow meter or estimated if no flow meter is in place. The following shall be reported in self-monitoring reports:

a. Daily total flow volume (MG)
b. Daily discharge duration (hours)
c. Daily average flow (MGD) (if not measured directly, calculated based on daily flow volume and discharge duration)
d. Monthly total flow volume (MG)
e. Discharge days per month
f. Monthly average and daily maximum and minimum flows (MGD) on discharge days (averages should not include days without flows).

The Executive Officer may waive some flow monitoring if such monitoring would not provide useful information. The Executive Officer may also require the Discharger to install flow meters.

[2] Total chlorine residual monitoring is only required for facilities using potable water as wash or screening water. The Discharger shall calibrate and maintain total residual chlorine analyzers to reliably quantify values of 0.1 mg/L and greater. This 0.1 mg/L shall be the minimum level (ML) and reporting limit (RL) for total residual chlorine.

[3] Acute toxicity monitoring shall be performed according to MRP section IV.

[4] Monitoring is required for all pollutants listed in Fact Sheet Table F-5. For mercury, the Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling methods (U.S. EPA Method 1669) to the maximum extent practicable and ultra-clean analytical methods (U.S. EPA Method 1631) for mercury monitoring. The Discharger may use alternative methods of analysis (such as U.S. EPA Method 245) if the alternate method has a method detection limit (MDL) of 0.0002 µg/L or less. For chlorinated dibenzodioxins and chlorinated dibenzofurans, the Discharger shall use U.S. EPA Method 1613.

[5] Standard observations include the following:

a. Floating and suspended materials (e.g., oil, grease, algae, sand, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence

b. Odor: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.

[6] Monitoring shall be completed within 12 months of the due date for, and submitted with, the new NOI required on the first page of the Order.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring for Marine Sand Washing Facilities

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow [1]	MGD/MG	Continuous or Daily	1/day
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/week
Settleable Matter	mL/L/hr	Grab	1/week
pH	standard units	Grab	1/week
Total Chlorine Residual [2]	mg/L	Grab	1/week
Acute Toxicity [3]	% survival	Grab	2/year
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/quarter
Mercury [4]	µg/L	Grab	2/year
PCBs [5]	µg/L	Grab	2/year [5]
Other Pollutants (see Fact Sheet Table F-6) [6]	µg/L	Grab	once [8]
Standard Observations [7]	--	--	1/day

Abbreviations:

MGD = million gallons per day
MG = million gallons
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
ml/L/hr = milliliters per liter per hour
% survival = percent survival
mg/L = milligrams per liter
µg/L = micrograms per liter

Footnotes:

[1] Flows shall be monitored at each outfall by flow meter or estimated if no flow meter is in place. The following shall be reported in self-monitoring reports:

a. Daily total flow volume (MG)
b. Daily discharge duration (hours)
c. Daily average flow (MGD) (if not measured directly, calculated based on daily flow volume and discharge duration)
d. Monthly total flow volume (MG)
e. Discharge days per month
f. Monthly average daily maximum and minimum flows (MGD) on discharge days (averages should not include days without flows.

The Executive Officer may waive some flow monitoring if such monitoring would not provide useful information. The Executive Officer may also require the Discharger to install flow meters.

[2] Total chlorine residual monitoring is only required for facilities using potable water as wash or screening water. The Discharger shall calibrate and maintain total residual chlorine analyzers to reliably quantify values of 0.1 mg/L and greater. This 0.1 mg/L shall be the minimum level (ML) and reporting limit (RL) for total residual chlorine.

[3] Acute toxicity monitoring shall be performed according to MRP section IV.

[4] The Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling methods (U.S. EPA Method 1669) to the maximum extent practicable and ultra-clean analytical methods (U.S. EPA Method 1631) for mercury monitoring. The Discharger may use alternative methods of analysis (such as U.S. EPA Method 245) if the alternate method has a method detection limit (MDL) of 0.0002 µg/L or less.

[5] The Discharger shall use both U.S. EPA Method 608 and U.S. EPA Method 1668C for PCBs monitoring. Compliance with effluent limitations shall be evaluated using U.S. EPA Method 608.

[6] Monitoring is required for all pollutants listed in Fact Sheet Table F-6. For chlorinated dibenzodioxins and chlorinated dibenzofurans, the Discharger shall use U.S. EPA Method 1613.

[7] Standard observations include the following:

a. Floating and suspended materials (e.g., oil, grease, algae, sand, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence

b. Odor: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.

[8] Monitoring shall be completed within 12 months of the due date for, and submitted with, the new NOI required on the first page of the Order.

Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring for Sand Offloading Facilities

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow [1]	MGD/MG	Continuous or Daily	1/day
Total Settleable Matter	mL/L/hr	Grab	1/week
pH	standard units	Grab	1/week
Standard Observations [2]	--	--	1/day when discharging

Abbreviations:

MGD = million gallons per day
MG = million gallons
ml/L/hr = milliliters per liter per hour

Footnotes:

[1] Flows shall be monitored at each outfall by flow meter or estimated if no flow meter is in place. The following shall be reported in self-monitoring reports:

a. Daily total flow volume (MG)
b. Daily discharge duration (hours)
c. Daily average flow (MGD) (if not measured directly, calculated based on daily flow volume and discharge duration)
d. Monthly total flow volume (MG)
e. Discharge days per month
f. Monthly average daily maximum and minimum flows (MGD) on discharge days (averages should not include days without flows.

The Executive Officer may waive some flow monitoring if such monitoring would not provide useful information. The Executive Officer may also require the Discharger to install flow meters.

[2] Standard observations include the following:

a. Floating and suspended materials (e.g., oil, grease, algae, sand, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence

b. Odor: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.

IV. WHOLE EFFLUENT ACUTE TOXICITY TESTING

A. Compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitations shall be evaluated at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 through EFF-"n" by measuring survival of test organisms exposed to 96-hour static renewal bioassays. Samples shall be collected on days coincident with effluent sampling.

B. Test species shall be the species used under the previous order or a species the Executive Officer approves. The Executive Officer may specify a more sensitive species or, if testing a particular species proves unworkable, the most sensitive species available.

C. All bioassays shall be performed according to 40 C.F.R. part 136, currently *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th Edition (EAP-821-R-02-012), with exceptions granted in writing by the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program upon a Discharger request with justification.

D. If a Discharger demonstrates that specific identifiable substances in the discharge are rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the receiving water, compliance with the acute toxicity limit may be determined after test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances. Written acknowledgement that the Executive Officer concurs with the Discharger's demonstration and that the adjustment will not remove the influence of other substances must be

obtained prior to any such adjustment. The Discharger may manually adjust the pH of whole effluent acute toxicity samples prior to performing bioassays. Effluent shall be dechlorinated prior to testing if it contains chlorine.

E. Bioassay water monitoring shall include, on a daily basis, pH, dissolved oxygen, ammonia (if toxicity is observed), temperature, hardness, and alkalinity. These results shall be reported. If final or intermediate results of an acute bioassay test indicate a violation or threatened violation (e.g., the percentage of surviving test organisms is less than 70 percent), the Discharger shall initiate a new test as soon as practical and shall investigate the cause of the mortalities and report its findings in the next self-monitoring report. The Discharger shall repeat the test until a test fish survival rate of 90 percent or greater is observed. If the control fish survival rate is less than 90 percent, the bioassay test shall be restarted with new fish and shall continue as soon as practical until an acceptable test is completed (i.e., control fish survival rate is 90 percent or greater).

F. The Discharger shall investigate the cause of any mortalities and report its findings in the next self-monitoring report.

V. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor receiving waters at Monitoring Locations RSW-001(A,B,C…) and RSW-002(A,B,C…) as indicated in the table below.

A. Receiving water samples shall be collected on days coincident with effluent sampling within 1 hour following low slack water. Samples shall be collected within one foot of the surface.

B. Receiving water monitoring is not required when there is no water in the receiving water other than the discharge. In such cases, the Discharger shall collect samples at a nearby location and indicate the location in their self-monitoring reports.

C. The Executive Officer may waive receiving water monitoring requirements for discharges directly to estuarine wetlands where access for sampling is excessively difficult.

Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/month
pH	standard units	Grab	1/week
Total Dissolved Solids [1]	mg/L	Grab	1/week
Chloride [1]	mg/L	Grab	1/week
Hardness [1]	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	Grab	1/month
Salinity [1]	ppt	Grab	1/month
Other Pollutants (see Fact Sheet Tables F-5 and F-6) [1,2]	µg/L	Grab	once [3]
Standard Observations [4]	--	--	1/day

Abbreviations:

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
mg/L = milligrams per liter
$CaCO_3$ = calcium carbonate
ppt = parts per trillion

Footnotes:

[1] Monitoring for total dissolved solids, chloride, hardness, salinity, and "other pollutants" is only required for aggregate mining facilities.

[2] Monitoring is required for all pollutants listed in Fact Sheet Table F-5. For mercury, the Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling methods (U.S. EPA Method 1669) to the maximum extent practicable and ultra-clean analytical methods (U.S. EPA Method 1631) for mercury monitoring. The Discharger may use alternative methods of analysis (such as U.S. EPA Method 245) if the alternate method has a method detection limit (MDL) of 0.0002 µg/L or less. For chlorinated dibenzodioxins and chlorinated dibenzofurans, the Discharger shall use U.S. EPA Method 1613.

[3] Monitoring shall be completed such that the results are reported with the new NOI required on the first page of the Order.

[4] Standard observations include the following:

a. Floating and suspended materials (e.g., oil, grease, algae, sand, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence, source, and size of affected area.

b. Discoloration and turbidity: description of color, source, and size of affected area.

c. Odor: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.

d. Beneficial water use: presence of water-associated waterfowl or wildlife, fisherpeople, and other recreational activities in the vicinity of each sampling station.

e. Hydrographic condition: time and height of high and low tides (corrected to nearest National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration location for the sampling date and time of sample collection).

f. Weather conditions: air temperature, total precipitation during previous five days, and, if there is a meteorological station onsite, total precipitation on day of observation.

VI. REPORTING

A. General Reporting Requirements

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

B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. **Format.** The Discharger shall electronically submit self-monitoring reports (SMRs) as an attached file using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event of a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. **Due Dates and Contents.** The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs and annual reports by the due dates, and with the contents, specified below:

   a. Quarterly SMRs — Quarterly SMRs shall be due 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, covering that calendar quarter. The quarterly SMR shall contain the items below:

   i. Quarterly SMRs shall include the applicable items described in Attachment D, sections V.B and V.C.

   ii. Quarterly SMRs shall include the results of all monitoring specified in the MRP. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format and summarize data to clearly illustrate whether the Facility is operating in compliance with effluent limitations.

   iii. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to each SMR that includes the following:

   (a) Clear identification of any violations of the Order or a clear statement that there were no violations.

(b) Compliance evaluation summary that identifies each parameter for which the Order specifies an effluent limit, the number of samples taken during the monitoring period, and the number of samples that exceed the effluent limits

(c) Detailed description of any violations, their causes, and proposed time schedule for any corrective actions taken or planned to resolve the violations and prevent recurrences. (If previous reports address the corrective actions, reference to the earlier reports is satisfactory.)

(d) Tabulations of required analyses and observations, including parameters, dates, times, monitoring locations, sample types, test results, method detection limits, MLs, and RLs, signed by the laboratory director or other responsible official.

(e) Any claims for data invalidation. (Data should not be submitted in an SMR if it does not meet quality assurance/quality control standards. However, if the Discharger wishes to invalidate any measurement after it was submitted in an SMR, a letter shall identify the measurement suspected to be invalid and state the Discharger's intent to submit, within 60 days, a formal request to invalidate the measurement. This request shall include the original measurement in question, the reason for invalidating the measurement, all relevant documentation that supports invalidation [e.g., laboratory sheet, log entry, test results, etc.], and the corrective actions taken or planned [with a time schedule for completion] to prevent recurrence of the sampling or measurement problem.)

(f) Signature. (The transmittal letter shall be signed in accordance with Attachment D, section V.B.)

iv. Quarterly SMRs shall include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the analytical data for samples collected during a quarter are unavailable for incorporation into that quarterly SMR, then the data shall be included in the next quarterly SMR.

v. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the Discharger shall include the results of such monitoring in the calculations and reporting for the applicable SMR.

b. Annual Reports — Annual reports shall be due February 15 each year, covering the previous calendar year. Annual reports shall cover the period of January 1 through December 31. Annual reports shall contain the items described below:

i. Annual compliance summary.

ii. Comprehensive discussion of performance and compliance. (This summary shall include any corrective actions taken or planned, such as changes to equipment or operations that may be needed to achieve compliance, and any other actions taken or planned that are intended to improve the performance and reliability of the Discharger's practices.)

iii. Both tabular and graphical summaries of monitoring data. (the Discharger shall identify trends, if any, in pollutant concentrations found in effluent or receiving water samples for the previous year or years.)

iv. Submittals required by Provisions VI.C.3 and VI.C.4 of the Order.

3. **Monitoring Periods.** Monitoring periods for all required monitoring shall be completed as set forth in the table below:

Table E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On…	Monitoring Period
Continuous	Effective date of Authorization to Discharge	All times while the facility is discharging
1/Day	Effective date of Authorization to Discharge	Midnight through 11:59 p.m.
1/Week	First Sunday following (or on) effective date of Authorization to Discharge	Sunday through Saturday
1/Month	First day of calendar month following (or on) effective date of Authorization to Discharge	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month
2/Year	Closest May 1 or November 1 before or after effective date of Authorization to Discharge [1]	November 1 through April 30 and May 1 through October 31
Once	Effective date of Authorization to Discharge	Once such that the results are reported with the new NOI form required on the first page of the Order

Footnote:

[1] Monitoring conducted during the term of the previous order may be used to satisfy monitoring required with this sampling frequency.

4. RL and MDL Reporting. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the Reporting Level (RL) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136. The Discharger may select any analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; however, the RLs shall be below applicable water quality objectives (see Fact Sheet Tables F-5 and F-6) and any effluent limitations. Otherwise, RLs shall be as low as possible. 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 purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. 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 the laboratory considers appropriate.

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

d. The Discharger shall instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the lowest calibration standard is at or below the minimum level (ML) specified below (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards). At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve. The table below lists MLs for priority pollutants:

Table E-7. Minimum Levels

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Suggested Analytical Method [1]	Minimum Level for Aggregate Mining Facilities (µg/l)	Minimum Level for Marine Sand Washing and Sand Offloading Facilities (µg/l)
1	Antimony	204.2	5	1000
2	Arsenic	206.3	2	20
3	Beryllium		2	1000
4	Cadmium	200 or 213	0.5	0.5
5a	Chromium (III)	SM 3500		
5b	Chromium (VI)	SM 3500	5	10
	Chromium (total) [2]	SM 3500	2	10
6	Copper	200.9	10	5
7	Lead	200.9	2	5
8	Mercury	1631	0.002	0.002
9	Nickel	249.2	50	5
10	Selenium	200.8 or SM 3114B or C	2	2
11	Silver	272.2	2	2
12	Thallium	279.2	1	5
13	Zinc	200 or 289	20	20
14	Cyanide	SM 4500 CN^- C or I	5	5
15	Asbestos	0100.2		
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1613		
17	Acrolein	603	5	5
18	Acrylonitrile	603	2	2
19	Benzene	602	0.5	2
33	Ethylbenzene	602	2	2
39	Toluene	602	2	2
20	Bromoform	601	2	2
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.5	2
22	Chlorobenzene	601	2	2
23	Chlorodibromomethane	601	0.5	2
24	Chloroethane	601	2	2
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601	1	1
26	Chloroform	601	2	2
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	601	2	2
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	601	2	2
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	601	2	2

27	Dichlorobromomethane	601	0.5	2
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	601	1	1
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.5	2
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene or 1,1-Dichloroethene	601	0.5	2
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	601	0.5	1
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene or 1,3-Dichloropropene	601	0.5	2
34	Methyl Bromide or Bromomethane	601	2	2
35	Methyl Chloride or Chloromethane	601	2	2
36	Methylene Chloride or Dichlorormethane	601	2	2
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601	0.5	2
38	Tetrachloroethylene	601	0.5	2
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601	1	2
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	2	2
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601	0.5	2
43	Trichloroethene	601	2	2
44	Vinyl Chloride	601	0.5	2
45	2-Chlorophenol	604	5	5
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	604	5	5
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	604	2	2
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol or Dinitro-2-methylphenol	604	10	10
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	604	5	5
50	2-Nitrophenol	604	10	10
51	4-Nitrophenol	604	10	10
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	604	5	5
53	Pentachlorophenol	604	1	5
54	Phenol	604	1	50
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	604	10	10
56	Acenaphthene	610 HPLC	1	1
57	Acenaphthylene	610 HPLC	10	10
58	Anthracene	610 HPLC	10	10
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene or 1,2 Benzanthracene	610 HPLC	5	5
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	610 HPLC	2	2
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene or 3,4 Benzofluoranthene	610 HPLC	10	10
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	610 HPLC	5	5
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	610 HPLC	2	2
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	610 HPLC	0.1	0.1
86	Fluoranthene	610 HPLC	10	10
87	Fluorene	610 HPLC	10	10
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	610 HPLC	0.05	0.05
100	Pyrene	610 HPLC	10	10
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	606 or 625	5	5

70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10
79	Diethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10
59	Benzidine	625	5	5
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	625	5	5
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	625	1	1
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	625	10	10
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	625	10	10
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	625	10	10
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	625	5	5
73	Chrysene	625	5	5
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	625	5	5
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	625	5	5
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	625	5	5
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine [3]	625	1	1
88	Hexachlorobenzene	625	1	1
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	625	1	5
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	625	5	5
91	Hexachloroethane	625	1	5
93	Isophorone	625	1	10
94	Naphthalene	625	10	10
95	Nitrobenzene	625	10	10
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	625	5	5
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	625	5	5
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	625	1	10
99	Phenanthrene	625	5	5
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	625	1	5
102	Aldrin	608	0.005	0.005
103	α-BHC	608	0.01	0.01
104	β-BHC	608	0.005	0.005
105	γ-BHC (Lindane)	608	0.02	0.02
106	δ-BHC	608	0.005	0.005
107	Chlordane	608	0.1	0.1
108	4,4'-DDT	608	0.01	0.01
109	4,4'-DDE	608	0.05	0.05
110	4,4'-DDD	608	0.05	0.05
111	Dieldrin	608	0.01	0.01
112	Endosulfan (alpha)	608	0.02	0.02
113	Endosulfan (beta)	608	0.01	0.01
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	608	0.05	0.05
115	Endrin	608	0.01	0.01
116	Endrin Aldehyde	608	0.01	0.01
117	Heptachlor	608	0.01	0.01
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	608	0.01	0.01

119-125	PCBs: Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260	608 and 1668C [4]	0.5	0.5
126	Toxaphene	608	0.5	0.5

Footnotes:

[1] The suggested method is the U.S. EPA Method unless otherwise specified (SM = Standard Methods). The Discharger may use another U.S. EPA approved or recognized method if that method has a level of quantification below the applicable water quality objective. Where no method is suggested, the Discharger have the discretion to use any standard method.

[2] Analysis for total chromium may be substituted for analysis of chromium (III) and chromium (VI) if the concentration measured is below the lowest hexavalent chromium criterion (11 ug/l).

[3] Measurement for 1,2-diphenylhydrazine may use azobenzene as a screen. If azobenzene is measured at >1 ug/l, then the Discharger shall analyze for 1,2 diphenylhydrazine.

[4] MRP Table E-3, footnote 5, requires analysis using both methods.

5. Compliance Determination

a. Compliance with effluent limitations shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and in the Fact Sheet and Attachments A and D. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of a pollutant is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

b. When determining compliance with an average effluent limitation and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of detected but not quantified (DNQ) or nondetect (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

i. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

ii. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this Order, the State Water Board or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to submit DMRs.

2. Once notified by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, the Discharger shall submit DMRs as required.

D. Violations and Unauthorized Discharges

1. Within 24 hours of becoming aware of a violation of this Order, the Discharger shall report by telephone to the Regional Water Board staff who oversees implementation of this Order (see Attachment B, NOI Form section XIII).

2. The Discharger shall report spills to the California Office of Emergency Services (telephone 800-852-7550) only when spills are in accordance with applicable reportable quantities for hazardous materials.

3. The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Regional Water Board within five working days following telephone notification unless directed otherwise by Regional Water Board staff. A report submitted electronically is acceptable. The written report shall include the following:

a. Date and time of violation or spill, and duration if known;

b. Location of violation or spill (street address or description of location);

c. Nature of violation or material spilled;

d. Quantity of any material involved;

e. Receiving water body affected, if any;

f. Cause of violation or spill;

g. Estimated size of affected area;

h. Observed impacts to receiving waters (e.g., oil sheen, fish kill, or water discoloration);

i. Corrective actions taken to correct violation or to contain, minimize, or clean up spill;

j. Future corrective actions planned to prevent recurrence and implementation schedule; and

k. Persons or agencies notified.