STATEWIDE REISSUED STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

(PUBLIC WORKSHOP)

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

Nerissa Schrader, PE
Stormwater Compliance & Enforcement Unit

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

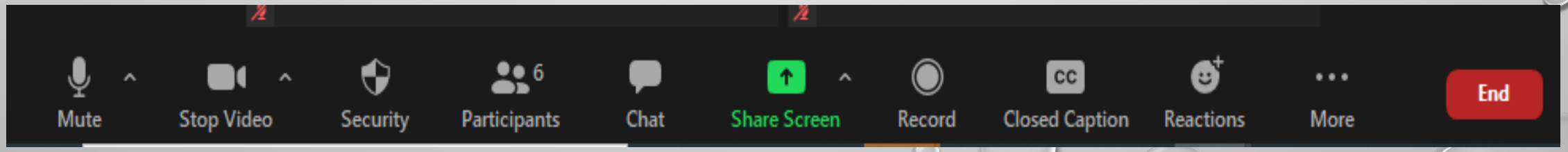
ZOOM

Microphone (Mute/Unmute)

Camera

Reactions (Raise hand, etc.)

Chat (Questions)



REISSUED STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

Stormwater Compliance & Enforcement Unit

BACKGROUND

- **Federal Water Pollution Control Act (or Clean Water Act [CWA])**

  Prohibits stormwater discharges to U.S. Waters containing pollutants except it is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.

- USEPA delegated **CWA Section 402(p)** authority to California State Water Board and Nine Regional Boards

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL WATER BOARD COVERAGE AREA MAP

BACKGROUND (CONT.)

- **Construction General Permit (or CGP or Permit or Order)**

Date	Milestone
2009	State Water Board adopted Order 2009-0009-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002)
2010 and 2012	Order amended (2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ)
2014	Permit expired, but administratively extended
September 8, 2022	**Reissued Permit Adopted**
September 1, 2023	**Effective Date of Reissued Permit and New Requirements**

- **State Water Resources Control Board Requires the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities**

WORKSHOP TOPICS

- ❑ Regulatory Transition Period & Notice of Intent
- ❑ Programmatic Permitting for Linear Projects
- ❑ SWPPP Elements & Requirements
- ❑ QSD/QSP Responsibilities
- ❑ Coverage Revision
- ❑ Inactive Site Requirements
- ❑ Notice of Termination & Post-Construction Requirements
- ❑ Surface Water Buffer
- ❑ Monitoring, Sampling, & Reporting
- ❑ Removal of Bioassessment Monitoring
- ❑ Removal of Rain Event Action Plan

WORKSHOP TOPICS (CONT.)

- Active Treatment System
- Passive Treatment Technology
- Authorized Dewatering Activity
- Demolition Activity Requirements
- Notice of Non-Applicability
- Statewide Water Quality Control Plan (Ocean Plan)
- Total Maximum Daily Load
- Pollutant Source Assessment
- Analytical Test Method
- TMDL-Related Compliance Option
- Change of Information

STORMWATER UNIT CONTACTS

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

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ZOOM MEETING PARTICIPATION

1. Click “Chat” icon in menu
2. Enter question or feedback

2022 CGP REQUIREMENTS

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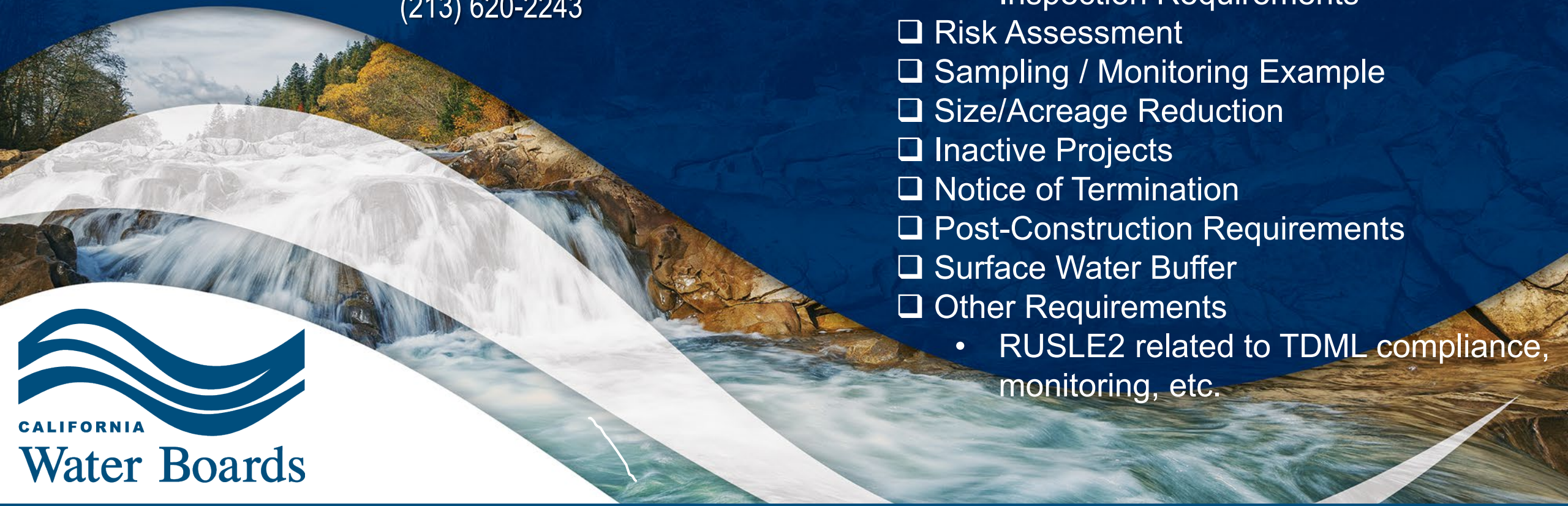
- ❑ Permit Effective Date
- ❑ Regulatory Transition Period
- ❑ Programmatic Linear Permitting
- ❑ SWPPP Elements
  - ❑ QSD/QSP Responsibilities
    - New Terms and Naming Conventions
    - Inspection Requirements
  - ❑ Risk Assessment
  - ❑ Sampling / Monitoring Example
  - ❑ Size/Acreage Reduction
  - ❑ Inactive Projects
  - ❑ Notice of Termination
  - ❑ Post-Construction Requirements
  - ❑ Surface Water Buffer
  - ❑ Other Requirements
    - RUSLE2 related to TDML compliance, monitoring, etc.



CALIFORNIA Water Boards

PERMIT EFFECTIVE DATE – **SEPTEMBER 1, 2023**

- PERMIT REQUIREMENTS BECOME EFFECTIVE FOR NEW PROJECTS
- DIFFERENT FROM STATEWIDE PROGRAMMATIC PERMITTING EFFECTIVE DATE
- EXISTING PERMIT IS RESCINDED EXCEPT FOR EXISTING PROJECTS (SUBJECT TO REGULATORY TRANSITION) AND FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES

Regulatory Transition Period for Existing Projects

- Existing projects are projects with permit coverage under the 2009 permit prior to the effective date of the reissued permit
- Existing projects may continue coverage under the existing 2009 permit up to 2 years after the effective date
  - The 2009 permit remains in effect for enforcement purposes and annual reporting requirements
- Permit Registration Documents submitted on or after the permit effective date are subject to reissued permit

Example Transition Period for Existing Projects

- Projects that currently have permit coverage (NOI and WDID #) will continue to follow the 2009 CGP Requirements until August 31, 2025.
- Projects that enroll starting September 1, 2023, will need to follow the new 2022 CGP Requirements.

Project Start Date	Project End Date	2009 Permit	2022 Permit
January 1, 2022	August 31, 2025	X	
January 1, 2022	December 31, 2025		X
September 1, 2023	December 31, 2024		X

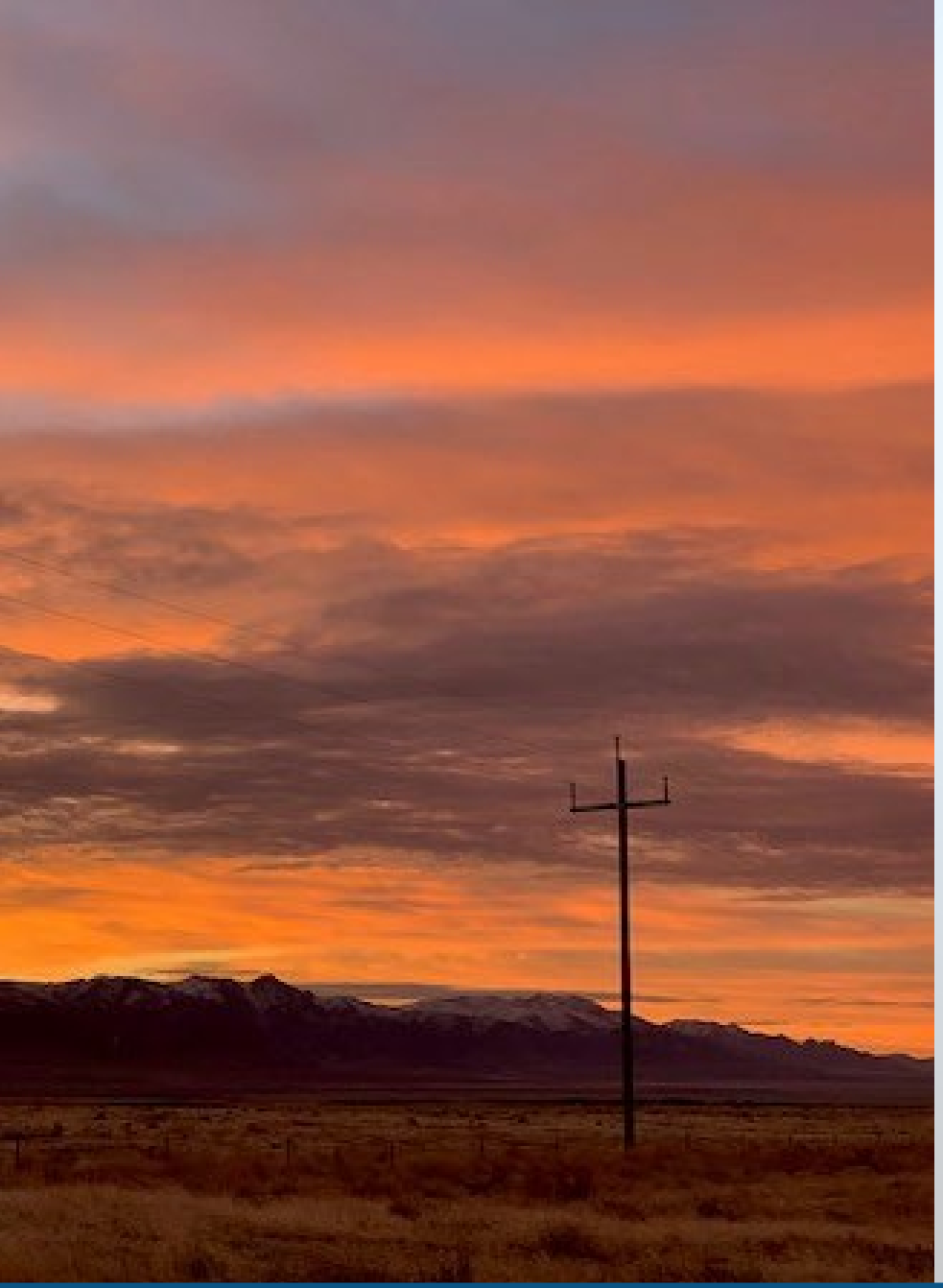
Transition Period for Existing Projects that need a Change of Information (COI)

If a COI is needed after September 1, 2023

The project will need to File a Notice of Termination (NOT) and reapply for coverage under the 2022 permit

Example:

Project needs to add any acreage



Programmatic Permitting for Linear Projects

- Dischargers may cover multiple, non-contiguous linear projects under a regional programmatic permit
- Dischargers deploying Executive Order N-73-20 may obtain statewide programmatic permit coverage under the 2009 permit, subject to regulatory transition, 100 days after reissued permit adoption

Qualified SWPPP Developer and Practitioner (QSD/QSP) Responsibilities

Qualified SWPPP Developer and Practitioner (QSD/QSP) Responsibilities

- QSDs are required to prepare the site-specific SWPPP and conduct inspections:
  - Start of construction, when replacing a QSD, twice annually, and after an exceedance
- QSPs oversee monitoring and implementation of the SWPPP and conduct inspections:
  - Once per month, pre-qualifying precipitation event, following a numeric action level exceedance, and for the Notice of Termination
- The proposed permit allows the Water Boards to suspend or rescind QSD/QSP certifications as an enforcement action

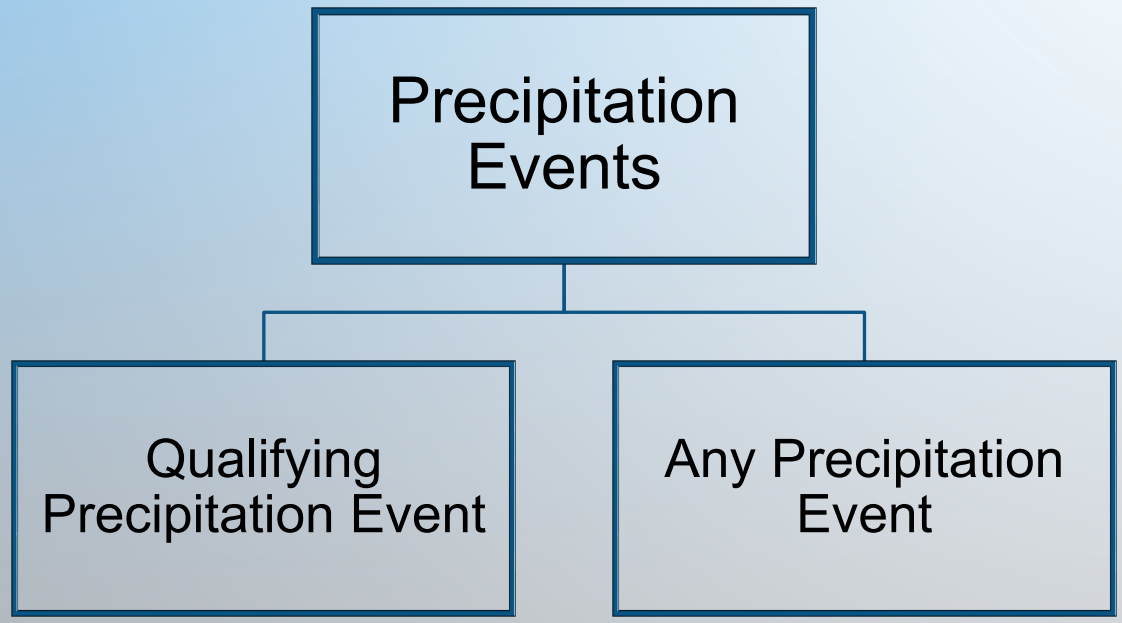
Training Requirements

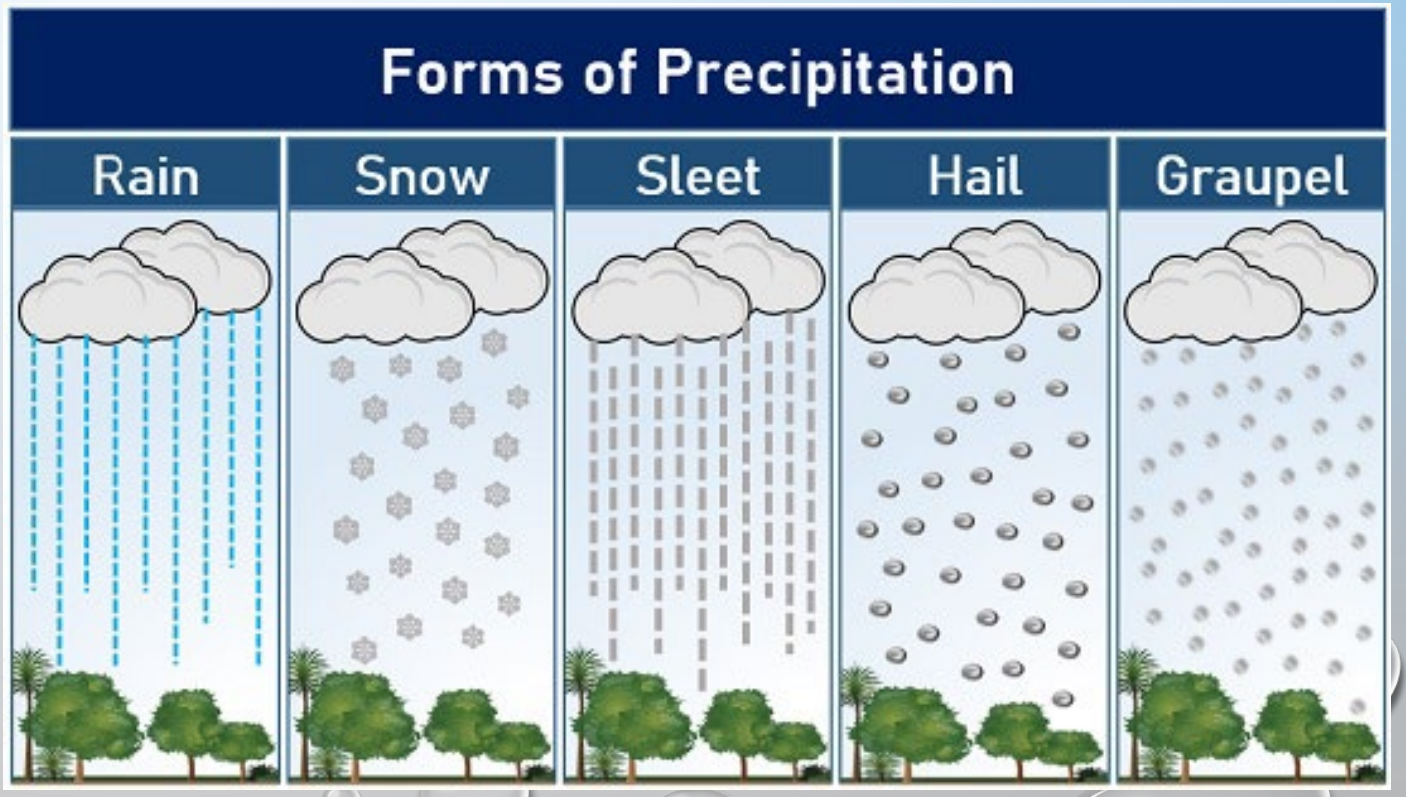
QSDs/QSPs certified through the California Stormwater Quality Association are required to have 6 hours of continuing education annually

Any individual may recommend a training course for consideration as a QSD/QSP prerequisite

QSPs opting to delegate responsibilities shall provide training based on the guidelines set by the Construction General Permit Training Team

Precipitation Naming Convention





Qualifying Precipitation Event (QPE) Definition

Qualifying Precipitation Event:

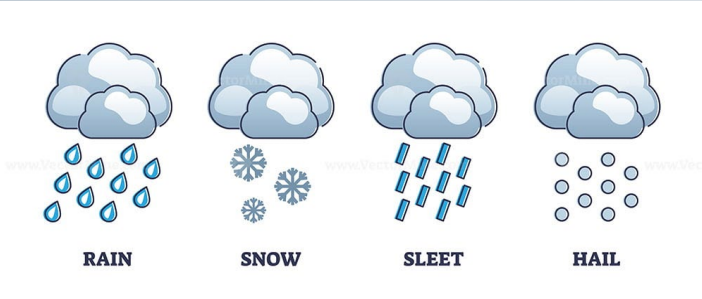
- Begins With 0.5” Rain Forecast In A 24-hour Period
- Continues For Subsequent 24-hour Periods With 0.25” Or More Rain Forecast
- Ends With Two Consecutive 24-hour Periods With Less Than 0.25” Rain Forecast

A Post-qualifying Precipitation Event Inspection May Be Conducted On Either Day When Less Than 0.25” Rain Is Predicted Or After The 48-hour Period

Any Precipitation Event

Precipitation in the CGP defined as:

- Any weather pattern that results in precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, or hail)

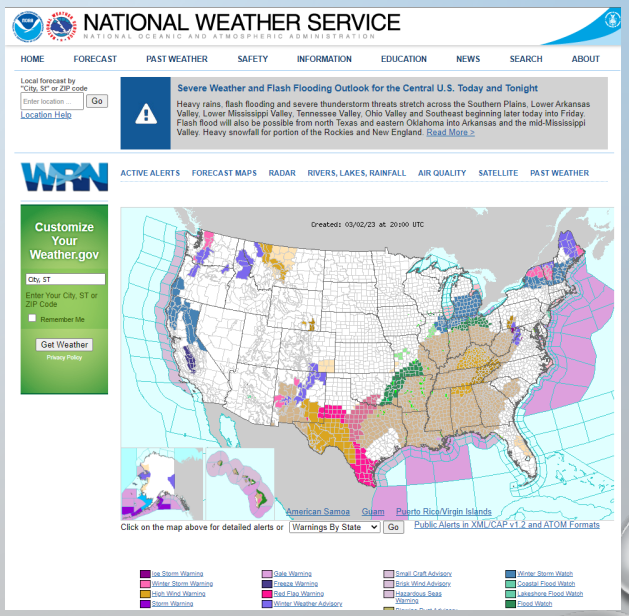


Where to find precipitation data:

- On-Site Gauges located at the project site
- Nearby Governmental Rain Gauges
- The National Weather Service Weather & Hazards Data Viewer

Weather Data Information

- Forecasts under the CGP shall be obtained from the **National Weather Service (NWS)**
  - The CGP does not provide for use of alternative forecasting service
- **Qualifying Precipitation Events** and Forecasted Precipitation Events are easy to determine using the NWS website



Inspection Requirements

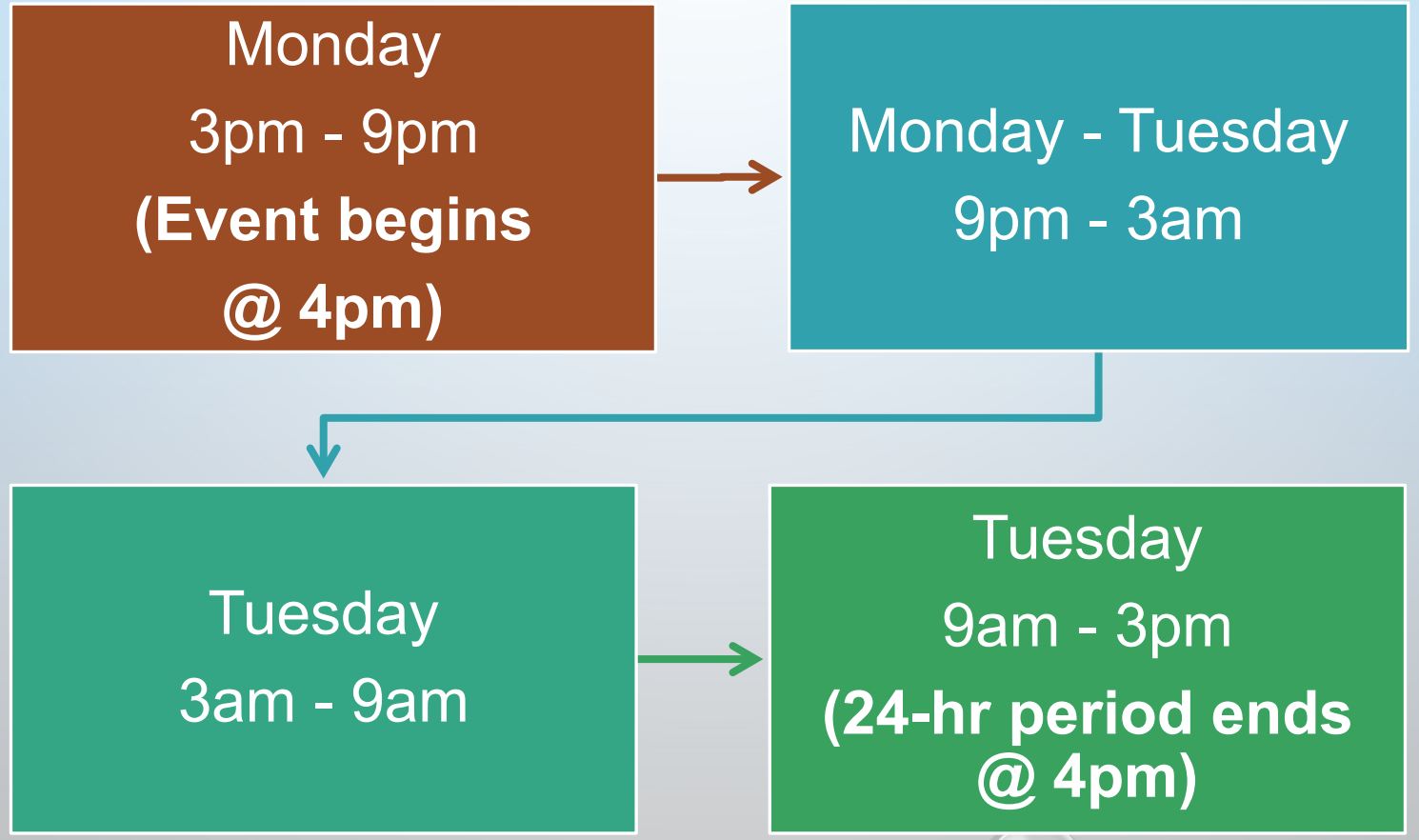
- Weekly inspections to ensure best management practices are properly implemented and functioning correctly
- Pre-, during-, and post-qualifying precipitation event inspections
  - Pre-qualifying precipitation event inspections must occur 72 to 120 hours prior to event
  - Post-qualifying precipitation event inspections must occur within 96 hours of the last 24-hour period with 0.25 inches or more precipitation

Who can perform specific inspections?

Inspection Type	Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD)	Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP)	Trained Delegate
Weekly	X	X	X
Pre-Precipitation Event	X	X	
During Precipitation Event	X	X	X
Post-Precipitation Event	X	X	X
Inactive Projects (14 days after Change of Information approval)	X		
Inactive Projects (Monthly Inspection)	X	X	X
Active Projects (Monthly Inspection)	X	X	
Twice Annual Site Inspection	X		
Within 30 days of: Construction commencing and Replacing QSD	X		
Within 14 days of NAL exceedance	X	X	
Prior to NOT and COI submission(s)	X	X	

Qualifying Precipitation Event (QPE) Sampling / Monitoring Example

Sample between 4pm and closing, - or - Next day



No site visit or sampling during non-operating hours

Sample between site opening and 9am

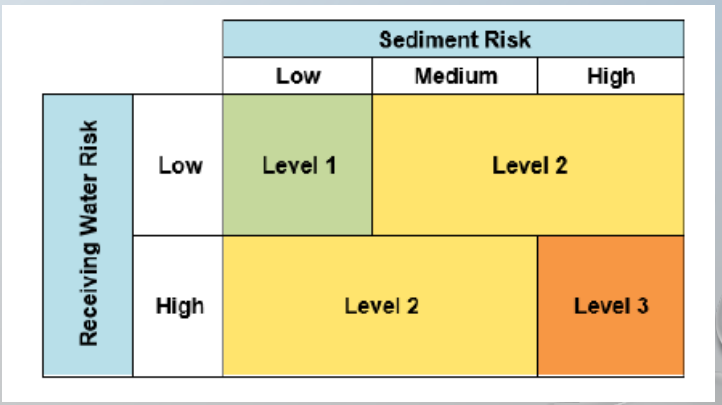
Sample any time before 4pm for first 24-hr sampling period

RISK DETERMINATION ANALYSIS

Dischargers may use a combination of the GIS Method OR Individual Method

GIS METHOD OR INDIVIDUAL METHOD

- K FACTOR
- LS FACTOR
- SEDIMENT RISK
- RECEIVING WATER RISK



Coverage – Reducing Acreage

- Provision for dischargers to terminate residential lots with unfinished landscaping areas per the following criteria:
  - Home is sold to individual homeowners
  - Lot is less than an acre of disturbance
  - Install temporary stabilization BMPs and contract to maintain until stabilized

Requirements for Inactive Projects

- Dischargers may reduce monitoring when construction is suspended
- Requires revised site map and photos of temporary stabilization
- Requires periodic site inspections

Notice of Termination (NOT) Requirements

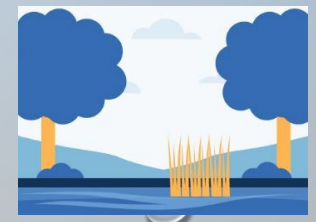
- The NOT process requires that:
  - A Qualified SWPPP Practitioner conduct an NOT final inspection
  - The discharger submit photos demonstrating final stabilization and post-construction best management practices
  - The discharger submit a final site map detailing completed construction features and permanent erosion control and post-construction best management practices
  - The discharger include a long-term maintenance plan for post-construction best management practices
- An NOT will be automatically approved if the Regional Water Board does not deny, return, or accept the NOT for review within 30 days

Post-Construction Requirements

- Dischargers subject to applicable Phase I or II NPDES municipal stormwater permit post-construction requirements shall submit approved plans and calculations through SMARTS
- Low impact development features are not mandatory to comply with post-construction requirements
- Dischargers are no longer required to justify use of structural controls instead of non-structural controls

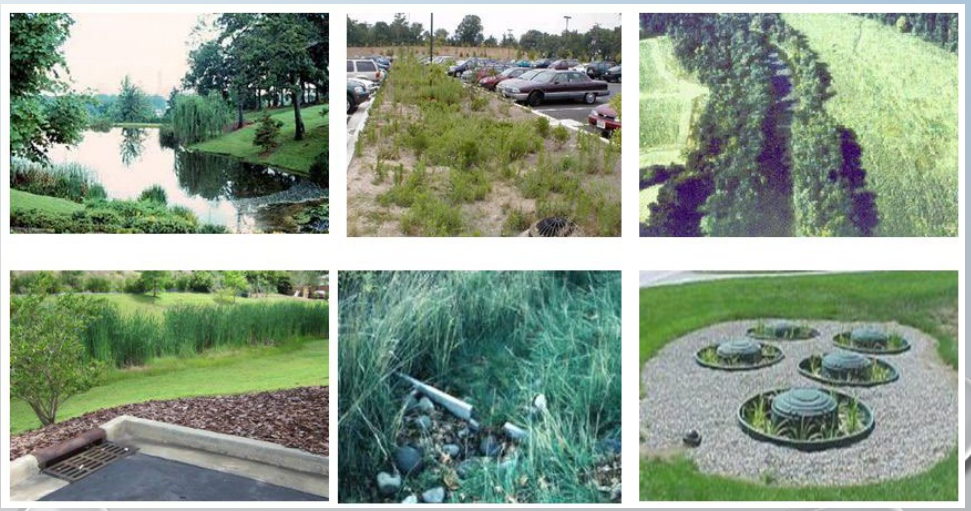
Examples of Structural and Non-Structural BMPs

Structural BMPs	Designed to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff or reduce the volume of stormwater runoff
Non-structural BMPs	Focused on pollutant reduction, management of pollutants, and preservation of natural features.



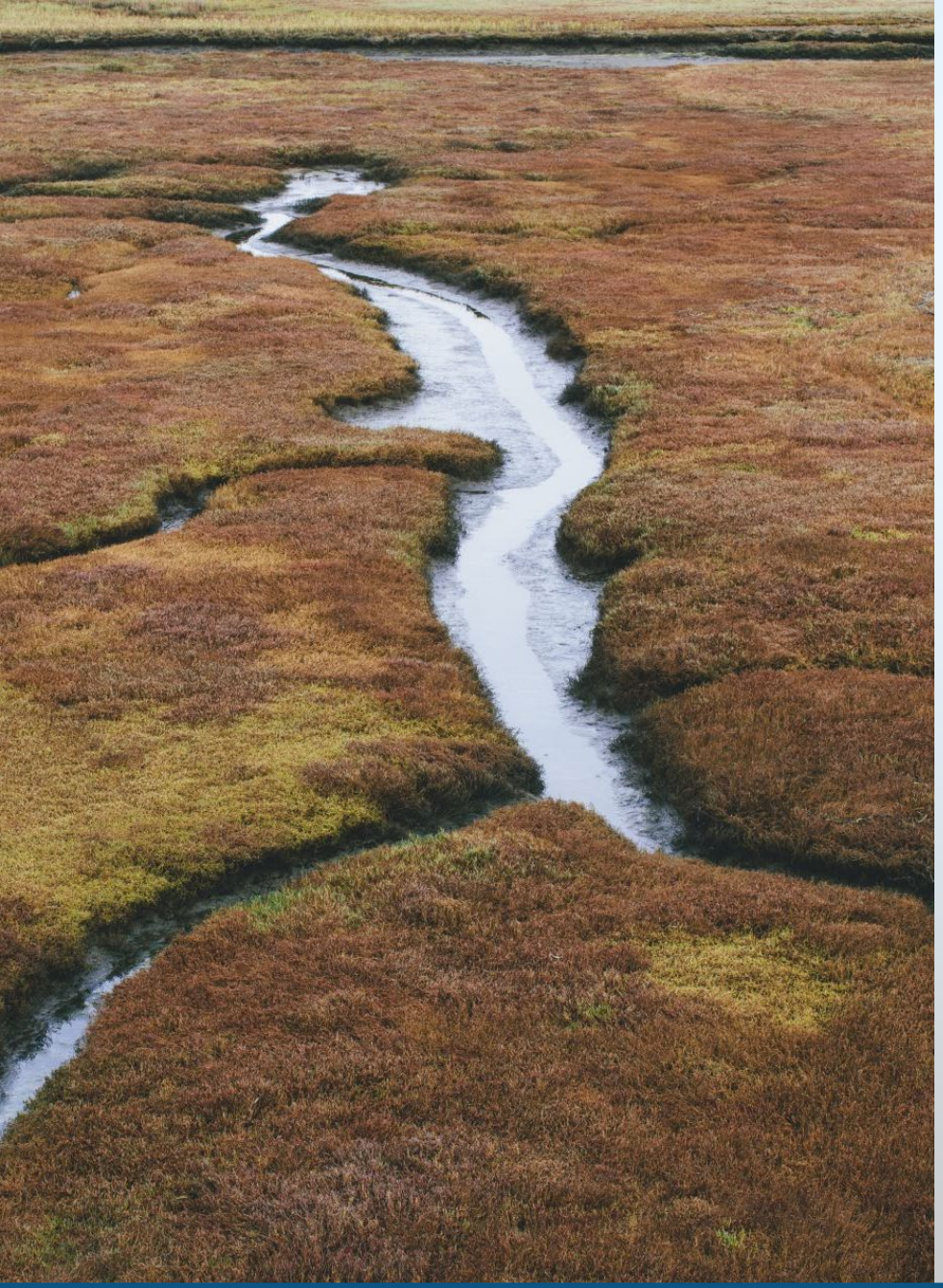
Post-Construction Requirements for Projects Subject to Phase I/II MS4 Permit

- Implement BMPs to reduce runoff and pollutants in stormwater discharges that are reasonably foreseeable after all construction phases have been completed at the site
- Comply with the post-construction requirements in the applicable NPDES Phase I/II MS4 permit
- Submit required documentation to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the NPDES Phase I/II MS4 permit



Post-Construction Requirements (Cont.)

When to Submit:	When applying for CGP coverage
Where to Submit:	Via SMARTS
What to Submit:	Plans, calculations, and other documentation supporting:



Surface Water Buffer Requirements

- Buffers are not required where infeasible, consistent with U.S. EPA Construction and Development Effluent Guidelines
- Water body-dependent construction, Clean Water Act section 404 permitted projects, and non-existent natural buffer projects (channelized water courses) are exempt
- Dischargers may use RUSLE2 or other Regional Water Board-approved methods to calculate equivalent sediment load reductions

Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation v.2 (RUSLE2)

- RUSLE2 is an erosion prediction model that allows users to determine soil loss and sediment delivery from single slopes within their project sites

- RUSLE2 must now be used to model site conditions at various stages of construction for projects subject to certain TMDL requirements, as defined in Attachment H

- RUSLE2 can calculate the predicted soil losses and sediment delivery rates when selecting temporary BMPs and controls to be applied during each phase of the project

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT ORDER 2022-0057-DWQ (ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 8, 2022)

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED:

- Changes to Monitoring in the Reissued Permit
- Non-Visible Pollutant Monitoring
- Visible Pollutant Monitoring
- Risk Level Discharge Sampling Requirements
- Linear Projects Discharge Sampling Requirements
- Potential Monitoring
- Exceptions to Monitoring
- Removal of Bioassessment Monitoring

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- **Revised qualifying precipitation events** to be based on **forecasts** rather than accumulation
- **Lengthened time-spans** for pre- and post-event inspections to provide qualified stormwater professionals with flexibility
- **Removed** bioassessment monitoring and Rain Event Action Plans
- pH and turbidity daily sampling requirement is now **one sample from each actively discharging location**, per 24-hour period of a Qualifying Precipitation Event

Non-Visible Pollutant Monitoring

- Examples of construction non-visible pollutants include, but are not limited to, bacteria and viruses, fertilizers or nutrients, herbicides, greases; lubricants; oils, metals, synthetic chemicals, and pesticides.

- Materials or activities that are not exposed do not have the potential to enter stormwater runoff, and therefore receiving water sampling is not required.

NON-VISIBLE POLLUTANT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- Non-visible pollutant monitoring is required for all dischargers only when a pollutant may be discharged due to:
  - Failure to implement best management practices;
  - A container spill or leak; or,
  - A best management practice breach, failure, or malfunction
- Dischargers must collect at least one sample each 24-hour period until necessary corrective actions are completed

VISIBLE POLLUTANT MONITORING

Examples of construction visible pollutants are:

- Sedimentation/siltation
- Turbidity
- pH

NAL/NEL

Table 5 - Numeric Action Levels and Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Discharger Type	Numeric Action Level	Numeric Effluent Limitation
pH	Risk Level 2 and 3	Lower = 6.5 Upper = 8.5	Not Applicable
Turbidity	Risk Level 2 and 3	250 NTU	Not Applicable
TMDL-related Pollutant	Responsible Dischargers with a project of any Risk Level	Refer to Table H-2 in Attachment H	Refer to Table H-2 in Attachment H

RISK LEVEL REQUIREMENTS (ATTACHMENT D)

Table 7 – Required Monitoring Elements for Risk Levels

Risk Level	Visual	Non-Visible Pollutants	Effluent	Receiving Water
Risk Level 1	Required	As needed	Where applicable	Not required
Risk Level 2	Required	As needed	pH, turbidity	Not required
Risk Level 3	Required	As needed	pH, turbidity	For discharges directly to surface waters if: 1) pH or turbidity Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger exceeded; and 2) upon Regional Water Board direction

STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

- Procedures for monitoring discharges:

(Attachment D or E)

- Non-visible pollutant monitoring for TMDL-specific pollutant(s):

(Attachment H)

- Active or Passive Treatment:

(Attachments F and G Respectively)

STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS CONTINUED

- A sample is to be collected from all discharge points containing runoff from construction areas.
- Collect samples of stored or contained stormwater during discharge in accordance with **Attachment J** (Dewatering).
- Run-on may be sampled if there is a reason to believe it will cause an exceedance.

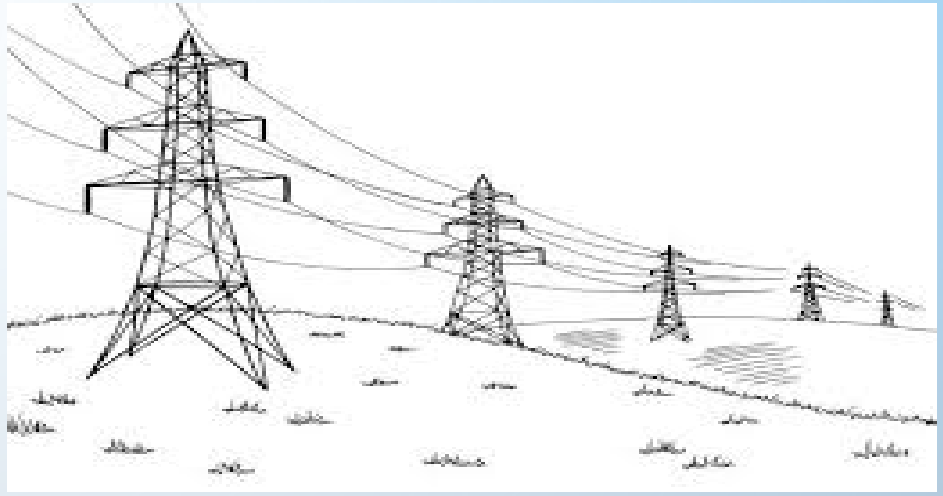
STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS CONTINUED

- Risk Level/Type 3 Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements
- Receiving waters must be monitored if the receiving water triggers for pH or turbidity are exceeded.
  - ✓ pH value falls outside of the range of 6.0 to 9.0
  - ✓ Turbidity value exceeds 500 NTU
- The sampling will be for the constituents that triggered the monitoring.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LINEAR PROJECTS ATTACHMENT E

Table 9 – Require Monitoring Elements for Linear Underground and Overhead Project Types

Risk Level	Visual	Non-Visible Pollutants	Effluent	Receiving Water
Type 1	Required	As needed	Where applicable	Not required
Type 2	Required	As needed	pH, turbidity	Not required
Type 3	Required	As needed	pH, turbidity	For discharges directly to receiving waters if: 1) pH or turbidity Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger exceed; and 2) upon Regional Water Board direction.



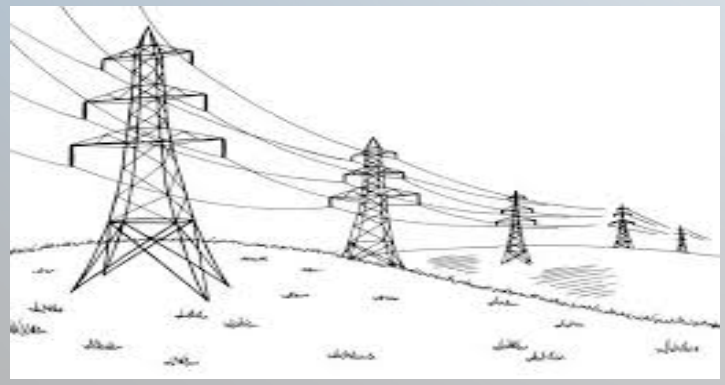


Table 10 – Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Level or Type	Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers
Risk Level 1 and Linear Underground and Overhead Project Type 1	Not applicable/required
Risk Level 2 and Linear Underground and Overhead Project Type 2	Not applicable/required
Risk Level 3 and Linear Underground and Overhead Project Type 3	For discharges directly to surface waters if: 1) pH or turbidity Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger exceeded; and 2) upon Regional Water Board direction.

POTENTIAL MONITORING ALTERATIONS

- Regional Board Authority
- Watershed Monitoring Option

EXCEPTIONS TO MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A Waiver
- Upon Regional Water Board approval
- Hazardous or Inaccessible conditions
- Run-on from Natural Disaster

REMOVAL OF BIOASSESSMENT MONITORING

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE TREATMENT SYSTEMS

If implemented, shall comply with all the requirements in **Attachments F & G Respectively**.

ACTIVE TREATMENT

- The discharger choosing to implement an active treatment system on its site shall comply with all the requirements in **Attachment F**

*Not a New Addition to the CGP Reissuance

WHEN ACTIVE TREATMENT SYSTEM CAN BE BYPASSED

- The discharger demonstrates all discharges are in compliance with this General Permit through the requirements in **Attachments D or E**; and
- If dewatering is occurring as part of the bypass, requirements in **Attachment J** are met.

PASSIVE TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Dischargers who are proposing to implement passive treatment shall certify and submit in SMARTS and follow requirements in **Attachment G**

REQUIREMENTS TO COMPLETE PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTING PASSIVE TREATMENT:

- Passive Treatment Plan in accordance with **Attachment G** (at least 14 days prior to the planned operation);
- Proof that the Passive Treatment Plan and/or system was designed by an appropriate licensed professional uploaded to SMARTS (**see Attachment G**)
- The discharger using passive treatment shall comply with the General Permit's Order and all other applicable Attachments.

REQUIREMENTS CONTINUED:

- Authorized materials outlined in **Attachment G**
- A California licensed Professional Engineer shall design the discharge location(s) from the area treated with passive treatment products.
- Stormwater treated with passive treatment products in a treatment zone **prior to being discharged from the construction site shall pass through a sediment control BMP**

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Qualified SWPPP Practitioner Inspections	✓ Checklist with requirements outlined in **Attachment G** and kept with the Passive Treatment Plan in accordance with **Section VI.F**	The Regional Water Boards may use site-specific information to require additional sampling and monitoring

CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (REISSUED) NEW REQUIREMENTS

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TOPICS

- **Dewatering Activity Requirements**
  - Authorized Dewatering Discharges
  - Dewatering Discharge Requirements
  - Monitoring and Reporting
- **Demolition Activity Requirements**
- **Notice of Non-Applicability Requirements**

AUTHORIZED DEWATERING REQUIREMENTS

- **Requirements in Attachment J**
- **Authorized Dewatering Discharges**
  - Mechanical pumping or syphoning of non-potable water from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults
  - Groundwater removal related to construction
  - Water collected in impoundments
- **Discharge Requirements**
- **Los Angeles Region's NPDES Dewatering Permit (Strongly Recommend to Obtain)**
  - **ORDER NO. R4-2018-0125 GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994004 (Preferred)**
- **Regional Water Board Authority**
- **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

AUTHORIZED DEWATERING REQUIREMENT (CONT.)

- **Dischargers with dewatering activities not subject to the separate NPDES permit required to include in the SWPPP**
  - Implement BMPs to control the volume and velocity of dewatering discharges.
  - Minimize the discharge of pollutants from dewatering trenches and excavations through the implementation of BMPs.
  - Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water from construction dewatering activities
- **This probation does not apply to dischargers with dewatering activities subject to a separate NPDES Permit.**

AUTHORIZED DEWATERING REQUIREMENT (CONT.)

- **Regional Water Boards' authority to modify dewatering discharge**
  - Adding constituents to be monitored
  - Adding or modifying frequency of monitoring
  - Adding or modifying sampling locations
  - Requiring an active treatment system prior to discharge
  - Revoking authorization of dewatering dischargers and requiring different NPDES permit coverage

AUTHORIZED DEWATERING REQUIREMENT (CONT.)

- **Discharge Requirements**
  - Complies with receiving water limitations
  - The dewatering in an area from no soil and/or groundwater contamination.
  - The discharger shall utilize outlet structures.
  - Cease discharge: exceeding NAL
- **Monitoring Requirements**
  - pH and turbidity : NAL for pH (within 6.5 - 8.5) and turbidity (250 NTU)
  - Dewatering discharge(s) exceeding the numeric action levels for pH and turbidity shall immediately cease until the dewatering discharge complies with the requirements

AUTHORIZED DEWATERING REQUIREMENT (CONT.)

❑Reporting Requirements

- Notify the Regional Water Board 24 hours prior to discharge
- The Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) shall update the site-specific SWPPP.

❑Required SWPPP Updates

- On-site BMPs: To prevent the dewatering discharge from contacting construction materials or equipment, To decelerate the velocity of dewatering discharge (check dams, sediment traps, riprap, and grouted riprap at outlets);
- Cleaning and maintenance plan;
- Site-specific dewatering sampling protocols;
- A site-map for discharge area location(s);
- The QSD to revise the SWPPP for exceedances of the numeric action levels for pH and turbidity, within 10 days of the exceedance.

DEMOLITION ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

(ATTACHMENTS D AND E, SECTION II.I & FACT SHEET, SECTION I.J.3.)

❑ Requirements

- Demolition materials should be covered with an impermeable barrier such as, but not limited to, plastic sheeting prior to precipitation to prevent known contaminants from being mobilized.
- Dischargers unable to cover demolished material that were not previously investigated or found to be absent of applicable pollutants in reportable quantities shall sample for any non-visible pollutants that may be in discharges such as, but not limited to, asbestos, leaded paint, or Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).

DEMOLITION ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS (CONT.)

- **Construction and demolition debris can consist of following wastes:**
  - Inert or non-hazardous waste
  - Hazardous waste as regulated by the US EPA
  - Items that contain hazardous components: BMP needs
  - Asbestos-Containing Materials
  - Mercury Containing Devices
  - Lead-Based Paint
  - PCBs and Mercury

NOTICE OF NON-APPLICABILITY (NONA)

- **Requirements in Section III.E**
  - Not hydrologically connected to waters of the United States
- **No Discharge Claim** – Submit NONA and a No Discharge Technical Report (NDTR)
- **NDTR**
  - Demonstrates to meet eligibility requirements
  - Wet signed by CA License Professional Engineer or Geologist
- **The Regional Water Board may require the NDTR to be reassessed for errors in the NDTR or if the site is hydrologically connected to waters of the United States.**

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS AND THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN

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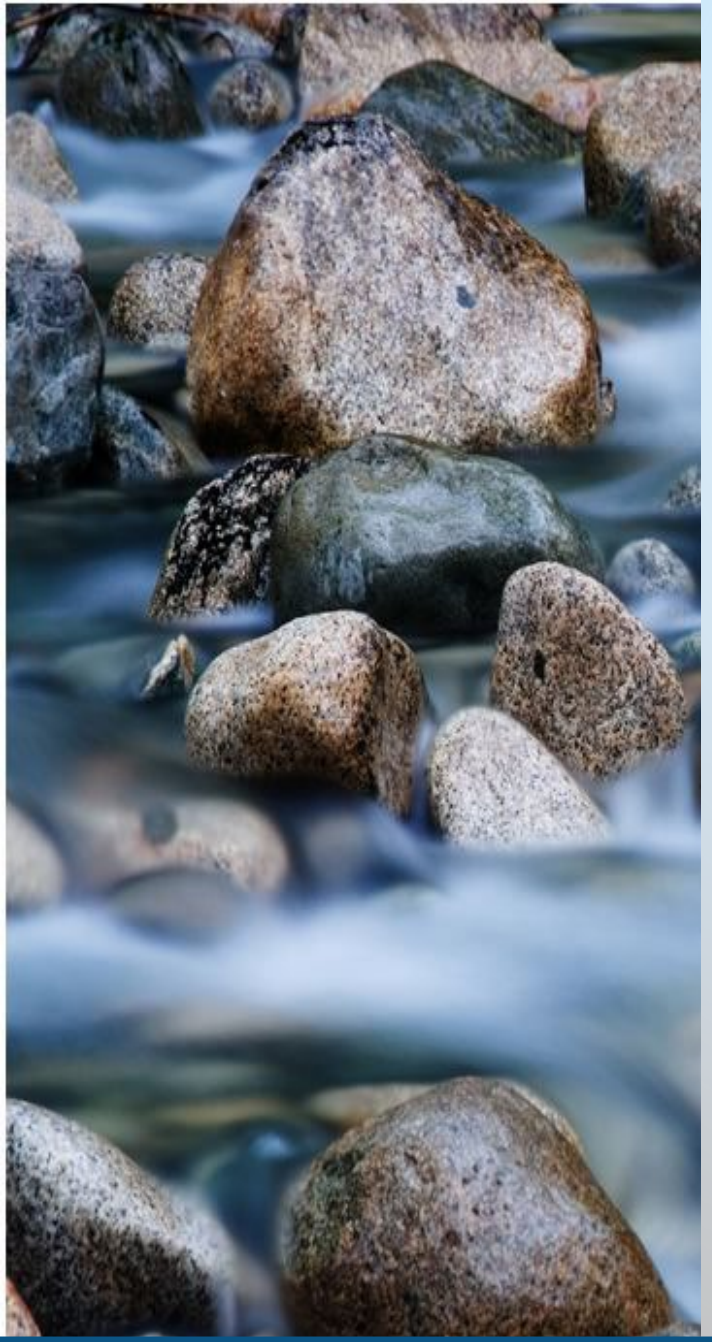


AGENDA

- TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS
- RESPONSIBLE DISCHARGERS
- THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN

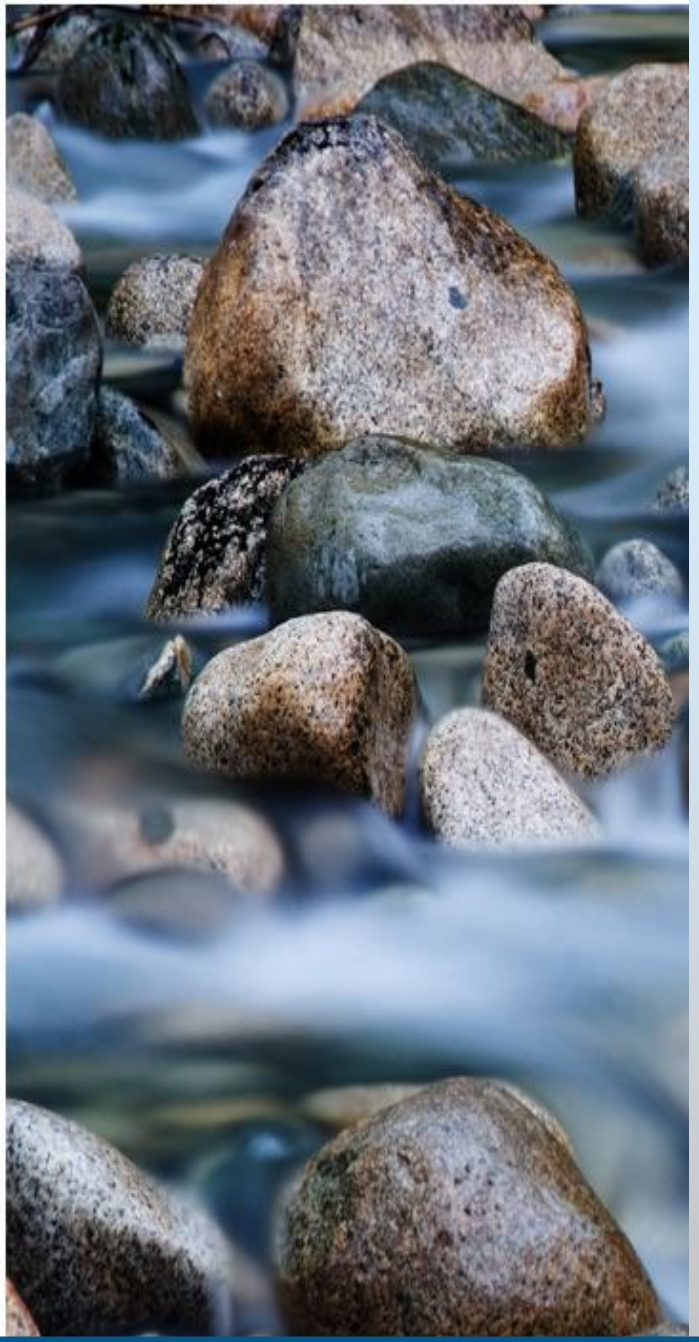
TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)

WHAT ARE TMDLs?

- Are the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point sources (waste load allocations) and non-point sources (load allocations), plus the contribution from background sources.

- Are existing regulations in Regional Water Board Basin Plans that address impaired waterbodies.

- Are adopted by the Regional Water Board or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



TMDLs (Cont.)

- The Clean Water Act (CWA) requires stormwater discharges from construction activity over an acre, to be regulated by a National Pollutants Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.

- Section 303(d) of the Federal CWA requires that states identify waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards. TMDLs examine these water quality problems, identify sources of pollutants, and specify actions that create solutions.

TMDLs (Cont.)

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF TMDLs?

- TMDLs are action plans to restore clean water by defining how much of a pollutant a water body can tolerate and meet water quality standards.
- Federal regulations require permits to incorporate and implement applicable existing TMDLs.

REQUIREMENTS OF TMDLs

TMDLs assign concentration-based waste load allocation to construction stormwater discharges, which are translated into Numeric Effluent Limitations (NELs), or Numeric Action Levels (NALs) listed in Attachment H, Table H-2

WHO IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH TMDLs?

RESPONSIBLE DISCHARGERS

- Discharge stormwater and authorized non-stormwater directly, or through a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) or other conveyance, to impaired waterbodies or watersheds identified in a U.S. EPA approved TMDL.

- Have one or more TMDL-specific pollutant sources present on-site with the potential to enter construction stormwater discharge, which are required to be identified in the pollutant source assessment.

THESE TWO CONDITIONS MUST BE MET TO BE CLASSIFIED AS A RESPONSIBLE DISCHARGER.

- Responsible Dischargers shall comply with the applicable TMDL requirements in Attachment H of the Construction General Permit.

WAYS TO COMPLY WITH TMDLs

Attachment H, Table H-2 (Region 4)

TMDL	Applicable Water Body/ Watershed	Pollutants	Additional TMDL-Related Numeric Action Level(s) or Numeric Effluent Limitation (NAL/NEL)	Compliance Actions	Compliance Deadline * *Denotes Effective Date of this General Permit*
Malibu Creek Watershed Bacteria TMDL	Malibu Creek Watershed	E. coli	None	Comply with General Permit and the additional Bacteria TMDL Requirements in Section I.A below.	September 1, 2023*

REQUIREMENTS UNDER SECTION I.A

- Minimum BMPs
- Qualified SWPPP Practitioner Training

STRUCTURAL BMPS

- Evaluate and implement any necessary structural BMPs and any other requirements listed in Attachments D or E (per project risk).

TMDL	Applicable Water Body/ Watershed	Pollutants	Additional TMDL-Related Numeric Action Level(s) or Numeric Effluent Limitation (NAL/NEL)	Compliance Actions	Compliance Deadline * *Denotes Effective Date of this General Permit*
San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium	Coyote Creek Watershed	Total Copper	NAL 0.027 mg/L	Comply with General Permit and the additional Metals TMDL Requirements in Section I.G.3 below.	September 1, 2023*

REQUIREMENTS UNDER SECTION I.G.3

- Comply with monitoring requirements and implement BMPs;

*If applicable, Responsible Dischargers shall conduct non-visible pollutant monitoring, if a pollutant of concern was discharged.

TMDL	Applicable Water Body/ Watershed	Pollutants	Additional TMDL-Related Numeric Action Level(s) or Numeric Effluent Limitation (NAL/NEL)	Compliance Actions	Compliance Deadline * *Denotes Effective Date of this General Permit*
Oxnard Drain No. 3 TMDL	Oxnard Drain No. 3	4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, Bifenthrin, Chlordane, Chlorpyrifos, Dieldrin, PCBs, Sediment Toxicity, and Toxaphene	None	Comply with General Permit and the additional Toxics TMDL Requirements in Section I.G.2 below.	September 1, 2023*
Los Angeles River Nutrients TMDL	Los Angeles River Watershed	Nitrite-Nitrogen	NAL of 1.0 mg/L	Comply with General Permit and the additional Nutrients TMDL Requirements in Section I.D.3 below.	September 1, 2023*

SECTION I.G.2

- Implement sediment controls and RUSLE 2 modeling.

SECTION I.D.3

- Comply with requirements listed in Attachment D based on the site's risk level or type.
- Implement BMPs to address nutrients.

TMDL	Applicable Water Body/ Watershed	Pollutants	Additional TMDL-Related Numeric Action Level(s) or Numeric Effluent Limitation (NAL/NEL)	Compliance Actions	Compliance Deadline * *Denotes Effective Date of this General Permit*
Los Angeles Area Lakes TMDL	Echo Park Lake	Chlordane	NEL of 100 mg/L TSS (if applicable per Section I.G.5 below)	Comply with General Permit and the additional Toxics TMDL Requirements in Section I.G.5 below.	September 1, 2023*

Section I.G.5

- Soil screening investigation associated TSS NELs

***Toxics TMDL is an alternative compliance option in lieu of analyzing DDT.** Requires soil screening associated with TSS NEL March 23, 2032.

HOW TMDL NAL AND NEL EXCEEDANCES OCCUR?

A TMDL NAL exceedance occurs on the second and each subsequent, analytical result sample taken from any and all discharge locations within a drainage area, during the same reporting year.

A TMDL NAL exceedance is not a violation of the General Permit; however, it is a violation when the discharger fails to report and respond to the NAL exceedance(s).

A TMDL NEL exceedance occurs on the on the second, and each subsequent, analytical result for samples taken from all discharge location(s) within a drainage area, during the same reporting year.

A TMDL NEL exceedance is a violation of this General Permit and is subject to mandatory minimum penalties.

HOW TO COMPLY WITH NEL EXCEEDANCES?

WATER QUALITY BASED CORRECTIVE ACTION

THE DISCHARGER SHALL:

- Conduct a site pollutant source assessment to identify pollutant sources and identify whether the listed BMPs were properly implemented.
- Evaluate the site's SWPPP and its implementation to determine whether additional BMPs are necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in all regulated discharges to comply with the receiving water limitations or applicable NELs in Attachment H.
- Certify and submit through SMARTS.

THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN

WHAT IS THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN?

- It is a Statewide water quality control plan established by the State Water Resources Control Board to preserve and enhance California's territorial ocean waters for the use and enjoyment of the public.

- This is achieved by controlling the discharge of waste into the ocean and seawater intake.

- Discharge of waste can include stormwater runoff, municipally treated sewage outflow, and other discharges by industry under Regional and State Water Board Permits.

WHO IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN?

- The California Ocean Plan is applicable to point source discharges to the ocean.
- Construction stormwater dischargers discharging directly to Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) ocean area.
- The California Ocean Plan is not applicable to discharges to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters or the control of dredged material.

THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION

- State Water Board Resolution 2012-0012 grants an exception to the California Ocean Plan's prohibition on discharges to ASBS (ASBS exception) to applicants who were identified as dischargers of construction stormwater to an ASBS (ASBS dischargers).

- If, the exception will not compromise protection of ocean waters for beneficial uses and the public interest will be served.

ATTACHMENT I: ASBS COMPLIANCE PLAN

- Each ASBS discharger shall specifically address the prohibition of ASBS non-stormwater discharges and the requirements to maintain natural water quality for construction stormwater discharges to an ASBS in an ASBS compliance plan to be included the discharger's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

- The ASBS compliance plan shall comply with requirements listed in Attachment I.

- The ASBS compliance plan is subject to approval by the Executive Director of the State Water Board.

THE CALIFORNIA OCEAN PLAN'S OTHER EXCEPTIONS

Only the following ASBS non-stormwater discharges are allowed, provided that the discharges are essential for emergency response purposes, structural stability, slope stability, or occur naturally:

- Discharges associated with emergency firefighting operations.
- Foundation and footing drains water from crawl space or basement pumps.
- Hillside dewatering.
- Naturally occurring groundwater seepage via a storm drain.
- Non-anthropogenic flows from a naturally occurring stream via a culvert or storm drain, if there are no contributions of anthropogenic runoff.

POLLUTANT SOURCE ASSESSMENT

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AGENDA

- ❑ What is a Pollutant Source Assessment (PSA)?
- ❑ Minimum Requirements
- ❑ Reference Materials to Create a PSA
- ❑ Why is the PSA important?
- ❑ Example of a PSA
- ❑ NALs and NELs
- ❑ Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Requirements
- ❑ Los Angeles Lakes TMDLs (Table H-1)
- ❑ Los Angeles Lakes TMDLs (Table H-2)

What is a Pollutant Source Assessment (PSA)?

- PSA is an inventory of pollutants, sources, and control mechanisms associated with construction activities.
- Includes: construction activities, equipment materials, soil amendments, soil treatments, and historic contamination.
- **Dischargers must include a PSA in their SWPPP, and it must be implemented after September 1, 2023.**
- Identifies onsite visible and non-visible pollutants, including applicable TMDLs listed in Attachment H.
- Previously required in CGP *Order 2009-0009-DWQ* in Attachments C, D, E under "Good Site Management 'Housekeeping'".

Minimum Requirements

The following are the minimum requirements when writing a SWPPP (Section IV.O.2.b.i-v):

i. Dischargers must consider:
   1. The pollutants that are known or should occur during construction activities;
   2. stored on-site;
   3. were spilled or released during construction activities or past land use activities and not cleaned up;
   4. and were applied to land as part of past land use activities.

ii. Consider all pollutant sources associated with applicable TMDLs listed in Attachment H

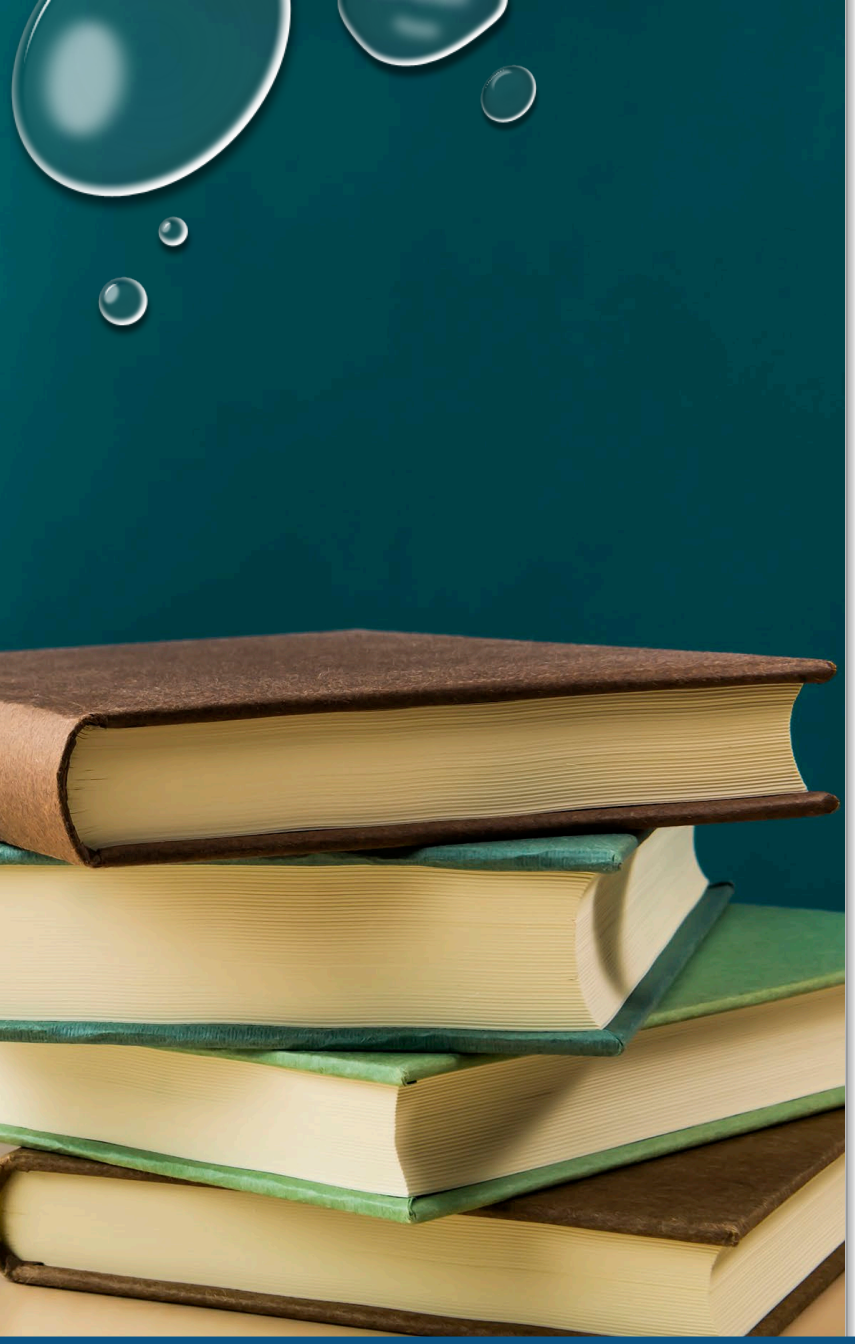
Minimum Requirements (Cont.)

(Section IV.O.2.b.i-v):

iii. Consider the quantity, physical characteristics (e.g., liquid, powder, solid), and locations of each potential pollutant exposed, source handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed of on-site;

iv. Consider the degree to which pollutants associated with those materials may be exposed to and mobilized by contact with stormwater; and

v. Consider the direct and indirect pathways that pollutants may be exposed to stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges.



Reference Materials To Create a PSA

Possible reference materials dischargers may use include:

1. Environmental Assessments Initial Studies
2. Phase 1 Assessments prepared for property transfers
3. Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) or Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) prepared under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
4. Available soil chemical analysis results.

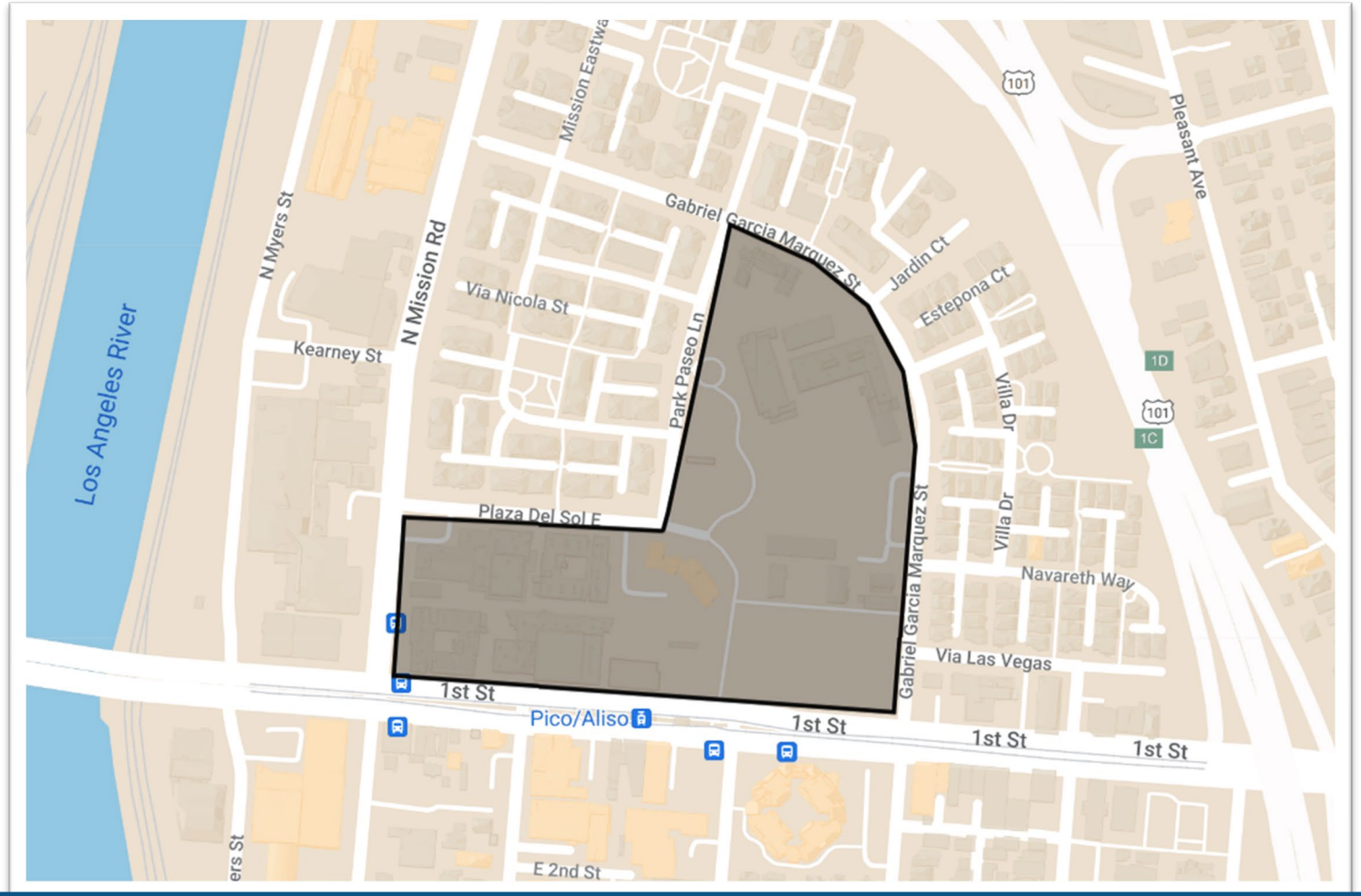
Why is the PSA Important?

1. Determine onsite pollutants and potential impacts to help implement BMPs.
2. Identify Site pollutants that may trigger applicable TMDL requirements.
3. Prevent future water quality violations.

Example of a PSA

Demolition and construction is set to begin at Urban City High School. The project is approximately 3.2 acres in the City of Los Angeles and sits close to the Los Angeles River and the 101 Freeway. The high school was first built in 1902. The property is owned by Urban City Unified School District and the Site contractor is We Build It All Contractors.

This project includes the demolition of the existing structures and construction of the school library, science building, and auditorium. The QSD must take inventory of the Site's PSA.



PSA Example (Cont.)

The QSD for the Urban City High School project listed the following contaminants on the Pollutant Source Assessment:

POLLUTANTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

General Work Activity/ Products with Potential Stormwater Pollutants	Specific Work Activity/Products with Potential Stormwater Pollutants	Pollutant Categories
Adhesives	• Adhesives, glues, resins, epoxy synthetics, PVC cement • Caulks, sealers, putty, sealing agents and • Coal tars (naphtha, pitch)	Oil and Grease, Synthetic Organics[1]
Asphalt paving/curbs	• Hot and cold mix asphalt	Oil and Grease
Cleaners	• Polishes (metal, ceramic, tile) • Etching agents • Cleaners, ammonia, lye, caustic sodas, bleaching agents and chromate salts	Metals, Synthetic Organics
Concrete / Masonry	• Cement and brick dust • Colored chalks • Concrete curing compounds • Glazing compounds • Surfaces cleaners • Saw cut slurries • Tile cutting	Metals, Synthetic Organics
Drywall	• Saw-cutting drywall	Metals
Framing/Carpentry	• Sawdust, particle board dust, and treated woods • Saw cut slurries	Metals, Synthetic Organics
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning	• Demolition or construction of air condition and heating systems	Metals, Synthetic Organics
Insulation	• Demolition or construction involving insulation, venting systems	Metals, Synthetic Organics
Planting / Vegetation Management	• Vegetation control (pesticides/herbicides) • Planting • Plant maintenance • Vegetation removal	Nutrients, Metals, Synthetic Organics
Plumbing	• Solder (lead, tin), flux (zinc chloride), pipe fitting • Galvanized metal in nails, fences, and electric wiring	Metals, Synthetic Organics
Removal of existing structures	• Demolition of asphalt, concrete, masonry, framing, roofing, metal structures.	Metals, Oil and Grease, Synthetic Organics

PSA Example (Cont.)

The QSD for the Urban City High School project listed the following contaminants on the Pollutant Source Assessment:

Roofing	• Flashing • Saw cut slurries (tile cutting) • Shingle scrap and debris	Metals, Oil and Grease, Synthetic Organics
Sanitary waste	• Portable toilets • Disturbance of existing sewer lines.	Nutrients
Solid waste	• Litter, trash and debris • Vegetation	Gross Pollutants
Utility line testing and flushing	• Hydrostatic test water • Pipe flushing	Synthetic Organics
Vehicle and equipment use	• Equipment operation • Equipment maintenance • Equipment washing • Equipment fueling	Oil and Grease
Previous construction materials and use	• Lead based paint • Asbesto • Chemical spills and leaks inside science building	Inorganics, Metals, Synthetic Organics
Applicable TMDLS for LA River	• Bacteria TMDL • Metals TMDL • Nutrients TMDL	Bacteria, Metals, Nutrients

NALs AND NELs

Table 5 - Numeric Action Levels and Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Discharger Type	Numeric Action Level	Numeric Effluent Limitation
pH	Risk Level 2 and 3	Lower = 6.5 Upper = 8.5	Not Applicable
Turbidity	Risk Level 2 and 3	250 NTU	Not Applicable
TMDL-related Pollutant	Responsible Dischargers with a project of any Risk Level	Refer to Table H-2 in Attachment H	Refer to Table H-2 in Attachment H

Found in Attachment D, Page D-16

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- If done correctly, the PSA identifies project TMDLs and simplifies implementation and compliance for the Discharger.
- Dischargers that identify pollutants associated with applicable TMDLs must compare the found site TMDLs with the TMDLs found on Table H-1. **See Table H-1 in Attachment H of the CGP Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ.**
- Dischargers shall implement applicable TMDLs by the TMDL compliance deadline provided in Table H-2.
- A soil screening investigation should be done to determine whether subsequent Numeric Effluent Limitation (NEL) sampling is required as part of the PSA.

Region 4-Los Angeles TMDLs (Table H-1)

Table H-1: List of Applicable TMDLs

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 4)

TMDL	Pollutant
Ballona Creek, Ballona Estuary and Sepulveda Channel Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Ballona Creek Metals TMDL	Metals
Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDL	Toxics
Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL	Salts (Boron, Chloride, Sulfate, TDS)
Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL	Metals and Selenium
Calleguas Creek Watershed OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL	Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs
Colorado Lagoon Toxics TMDL	Metals, Organochlorine Pesticides, PAHs, PCBs, and Sediment Toxicity
Harbor Beaches of Ventura County Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Los Angeles Area Lakes TMDLs	Mercury, Nitrogen, Organochlorine Pesticides, PCBs, and Phosphorus
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters TMDL	Metals and Toxics
Los Angeles Harbor Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Los Angeles River Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Los Angeles River Metals TMDL	Metals
Los Angeles River Nutrients TMDL	Nutrients
Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL	Metals

Found in Attachment H

Region 4-Los Angeles TMDLs (TABLE H-1)

Table H-1: List of Applicable TMDLs

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 4)

TMDL	Pollutant
Machado Lake Nutrients TMDL	Nutrients
Machado Lake Toxics TMDL	PCBs and Pesticides
Malibu Creek Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Marina del Rey Harbor Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Marina Del Rey Harbor Toxics TMDL	Toxics
Oxnard Drain No. 3 TMDL	PCBs, Pesticides, and Sediment Toxicity
San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium TMDL	Metals and Selenium
Santa Clara River Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL	Nutrients
Santa Clara River Reach 3 Chloride TMDL	Chloride
Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL	Bacteria
Santa Monica Bay DDTs and PCBs TMDL	DDTs and PCBs
Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL	Chloride
Ventura River Algae TMDL	Nutrients

Found in Attachment H

Region 4-Los Angeles TMDLs (Table H-2)

Table H-2: Compliance Table for TMDL Implementation Requirements Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 4)

TMDL	Applicable Water Body/ Watershed	Pollutants	Additional TMDL-Related Numeric Action Level(s) or Numeric Effluent Limitation (NAL/NEL)	Compliance Actions	Compliance Deadline * *Denotes Effective Date of this General Permit*
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters TMDL	Dominguez Channel Estuary	Total PCBs	Final NAL of 1.7 $X10^{-7}$ mg/L	Comply with General Permit and the additional Metals and Toxics TMDL Requirements in Section I.G.3 below.	March 23, 2032
Los Angeles Area Lakes TMDL	Echo Park Lake	Total Nitrogen	NAL of 1.33 mg/L	Comply with General Permit and the additional Nutrients TMDL Requirements in Section I.D.3 below.	September 1, 2023*
Los Angeles Area Lakes TMDL	Echo Park Lake	Total Phosphorous	NEL of 0.16 mg/L	Comply with General Permit and the additional Nutrients TMDL Requirements in Section I.D.4 below.	September 1, 2023*

Found in Attachment H

Analytical Test Methods & Numeric Effluent Limitation (NEL) Alternative Compliance

REISSUED STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Analytical Test Methods

- Federal Requirements
- Analytical Test Methods
  - *Considerations in Test Method Selection*
  - *Reporting Terms, Detection and Reporting Limits, & Units*
  - *Data Quality*
- Example Data
- Summary, Resources, & References

WHAT'S THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANALYTICAL TEST METHODS?

- New Federal Regulations require sensitive test methods for water quality analysis
- 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136
- Minimum level of quantitation at or below the water quality criteria or numeric requirement (i.e., NAL, TMDL)
- Requirements apply to all NPDES permittees, including the Stormwater Construction General Permit

THINGS TO CONSIDER IN SELECTING AN ANALYTICAL TEST METHOD

DESIRED DATA TYPE

(QUANTITATIVE, QUALITATIVE)

APPLICABLE NUMERIC WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

(NAL, TMDL/NEL, ETC.)

TEST METHOD SENSITIVITY

(DETECTION LIMITS, REPORTING LIMITS)

QUALITY OF DATA / NUMERIC RESULTS

(ACCURATE, FALSE POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE)

ANALYTICAL COST

(TURNAROUND TIMES, REPORT DELIVERABLES)

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

(REPORTING UNITS, OTHER REQUIREMENTS)

REPORTING TERMS, DETECTION AND REPORTING LIMITS (SENSITIVITY), & UNITS

Term	Means
Water Quality Criterion or Criteria	• Numeric requirement(s) for a pollutant such as NAL(s) or NEL(s)
Minimum Level of Quantitation	• Method Detection Limit (MDL) or • Instrument Detection Limit (IDL)
Reporting Limit (RL)	• Value used by lab to report a pollutant result at or above the Minimum Level of Quantitation • Laboratory-specific
mg/L (or ppm)	• milligrams per liter (or parts per million)
µg/L (or ppb)	• micrograms per liter (or parts per billion)
Result or Data Qualifier(s)	• Data quality flag reported with pollutant result (example: “J”, “U”, “E”, etc.)

DATA TYPES AND REPORT DELIVERABLE

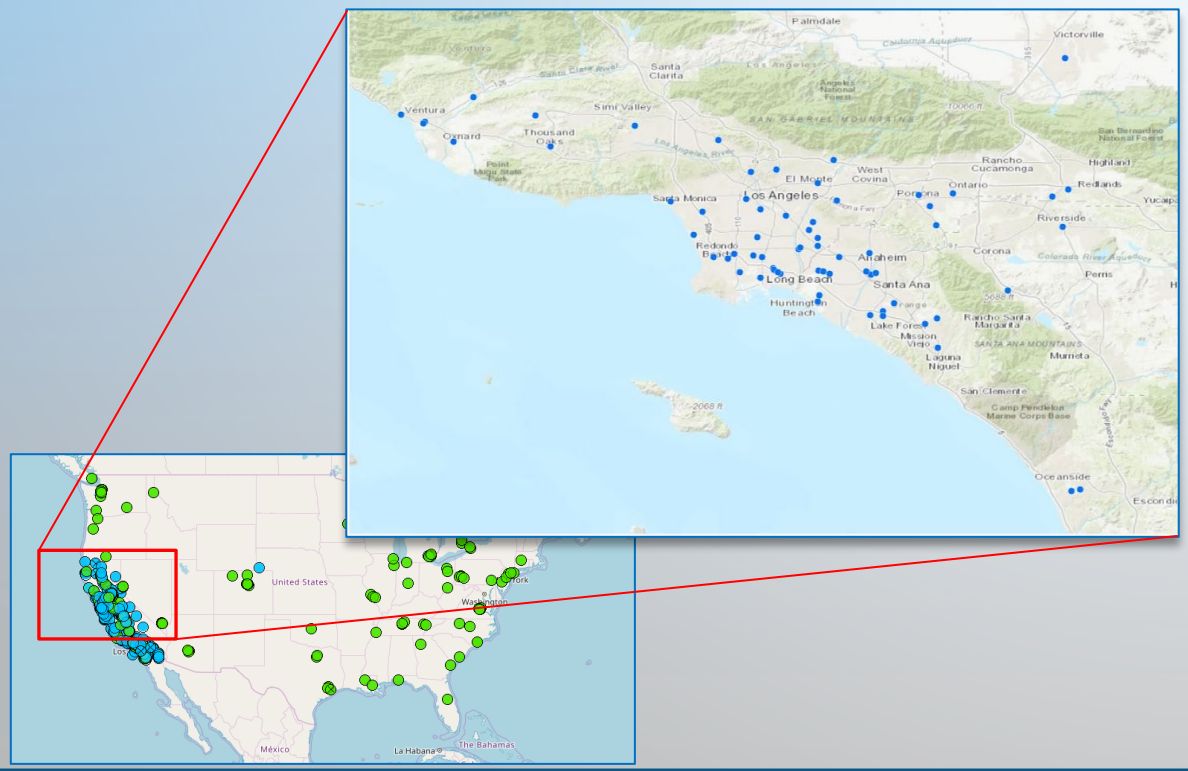
- **Types of Data**
  - ✓Quantitative – numeric data
  - ✓Qualitative – semi-quantitative data
  - ✓Screening data

- **Laboratory Report Deliverable**
  - ✓Hardcopy
  - ✓Electronic – Excel, Lab-specific, etc.

PARAMETER	ANNUAL NAL	INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM NAL	REPORTING UNITS	TEST METHOD	METHOD DESCRIPTION	DATA TYPE	METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (Typical)
pH	None	Less than 6.0 Greater than 9.0	pH units	SM 4500-H+B, EPA 150.1, EPA 9040C	Laboratory Electrometric	Quantitative	0.05
				Paper Method	Paper Method	Screening	1
				Field Meter (Portable/Handheld)	Field Method	Qualitative	0.5
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100	400	mg/L	SM 2540-D	Laboratory Gravimetric	Quantitative	5
Oil & Grease (O&G), Total	15	25	mg/L	EPA 1664A	Laboratory Gravimetric	Quantitative	5
				EPA 413.2	Laboratory Gravimetric	Quantitative	

DATA QUALITY

- **Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) Certification**



- **Laboratory Data Qualifiers**

Qualifiers

Metals

Qualifier	Qualifier Description
B	Compound was found in the blank and sample.
4	MS, MSD: The analyte present in the original sample is greater than 4 times the matrix spike concentration; therefore, control limits are not applicable.
J	Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value.

General Chemistry

Qualifier	Qualifier Description
H	Sample was prepped or analyzed beyond the specified holding time

EXAMPLE ANALYTICAL LABORATORY REPORT

Client Sample ID: Outlet — **Lab Sample ID: 440-227912-1**

Date Collected: 12/06/18 11:00 — Matrix: Water

Date Received: 12/13/18 19:50

Method: 200.7 Rev 4.4 - Metals (ICP) - Total Recoverable

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Iron	5.1		0.10	0.050	mg/L		12/18/18 07:10	12/18/18 17:42	1

Method: 200.8 - Metals (ICP/MS) - Total Recoverable

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Aluminum	1.7		0.010	0.0050	mg/L		12/18/18 07:05	12/18/18 14:31	1
Lead	0.13		0.0010	0.00050	mg/L		12/18/18 07:05	12/18/18 14:31	1
Zinc	0.71	B	0.020	0.0025	mg/L		12/18/18 07:05	12/18/18 14:31	1
Copper	0.062		0.0020	0.00050	mg/L		12/18/18 07:05	12/18/18 14:31	1

General Chemistry

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
HEM	7.1		5.8	1.6	mg/L		01/02/19 12:08	01/02/19 16:26	1
Total Suspended Solids	150	H	40	20	mg/L			01/02/19 13:49	1
Chemical Oxygen Demand	910		100	50	mg/L			12/21/18 11:50	5

Method: Field Sampling - Field Sampling

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Field pH	8				SU			12/06/18 11:00	1

EXAMPLE DATA REPORTED IN SMARTS

Parameter	Result in Units	Analytical Method	Method Detection Limit (MDL)	Reporting Limit (RL)	Analyzed By	Entry From
Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	= 0 mg/L	A4140B	1400	0.68	SELF	Raw Data
Iron, Total	= 0.1 mg/L	A3111B	0.3	0.3	SELF	Raw Data
Oil and Grease	= 0.001 mg/L	A5220B	0.003	0.003	SELF	Raw Data
pH	= 7.2 SU	A4500HB	8.5	8.5	SELF	Raw Data
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	= 4 mg/L	A2540D	9	9	SELF	Raw Data
Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	= 0 mg/L	A4140B	1400	0.68	SELF	Raw Data
Iron, Total	= 0.1 mg/L					
Oil and Grease	= 0.001 mg/L					
pH	= 7.1 SU					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	= 4 mg/L					
Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	= 0 mg/L					
Iron, Total	= 0.1 mg/L					

Monitoring Location	Sample Date/Time	Estimated Discharge Date/Time	Parameter	Result Qualifier	Results	Units	Analytical Method	Method Detection Limit	Reporting Limit	Analyzed By
Calgrove Yard	Tue Jan 09 10:00:00 PST 2018	Tue Jan 09 08:00:00 PST 2018	Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	=	0	mg/L	E300.0	9	9	SELF
Calgrove Yard	Tue Jan 09 10:00:00 PST 2018	Tue Jan 09 08:00:00 PST 2018	Iron, Total	=	0.1	mg/L	A3111B	0.3	0.3	SELF
Calgrove Yard	Tue Jan 09 10:00:00 PST 2018	Tue Jan 09 08:00:00 PST 2018	Oil and Grease	=	0.001	mg/L	A5220B	0.003	0.003	SELF
Calgrove Yard	Tue Jan 09 10:00:00 PST 2018	Tue Jan 09 08:00:00 PST 2018	pH	=	7.2	SU	A4500HB	8.5	8.5	SELF
Calgrove Yard	Tue Jan 09 10:00:00 PST 2018	Tue Jan 09 08:00:00 PST 2018	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	=	4	mg/L	A2540D	9	9	SELF
Henry Mayo Yard	Tue Jan 09 11:00:00 PST 2018	Tue Jan 09 08:00:00 PST 2018	Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	=	0	mg/L	E300.0	9	9	SELF
Henry Mayo Yard	Tue Jan 09 11:00:00 PST 2018	Tue Jan 09 08:00:00 PST 2018	Iron, Total	=	0.1	mg/L	A3111B	0.3	0.3	SELF

SUMMARY

- **Analyze samples using USEPA-approved test methods from 40 CFR Part 136 (Tables 1A through 1H)**
- **Use ELAP-Certified Laboratory**
  - ✓Laboratory capable to detect and report results at or below applicable numeric criteria for pollutant
  - ✓Laboratory capable to report results of acceptable data quality
- **Sample collection, preservation, handling, and storage per test methods in 40 CFR Part 136**
- **Accurate and timely data reporting into SMARTS**

RESOURCES & REFERENCES

- **Guidance Document from Federal Register on NPDES: Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting**

  https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/08/19/2014-19265/national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-npdes-use-of-sufficiently-sensitive-test-methods-for

- **Current web-version (eCFR) of 40 CFR Part 136**

  https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfr136_main_02.tpl

- **ELAP Certified Laboratories**

  https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/

RESOURCES & REFERENCES (Cont.)

- **Other References (Analytical Methods & Data Validation)**
  - Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater

    https://www.standardmethods.org/
  - Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods

    https://www.epa.gov/hw-sw846
  - USEPA National Functional Guidelines for Superfund Organic and Inorganic Methods Data Review

    https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/clp/contract-laboratory-program-national-functional-guidelines-data-review_.html

Numeric Effluent Limitation (NEL) Alternative Compliance

- ❑ Apply to Los Angeles Region ONLY
- ❑ Toxics & Metals
- ❑ Specific Watersheds or Receiving Waters

WHAT'S THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMPLIANCE OPTION?

(TOXICS AND METALS, TMDL IMPLEMENTATION, AND COMPLIANCE)

- **Toxic pollutants -** Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, PCBs (toxics)
- **Metal pollutants -** Copper, Lead, and Zinc (metals)
- **Watershed/water body and applicable TMDLs (Attachment H, Section I.G.5)**
  - ❑ Los Angeles Area Lakes – Toxic pollutants
    - ➢ Peck Road Lake
    - ➢ Echo Park Lake
    - ➢ Puddingstone Reservoir
  - ❑ Los Angeles Harbor and Long Beach Harbor Waters – Metal pollutants
    - ➢ Dominguez Channel or Torrance lateral
- **Soil screening investigation used as part of pollutant source assessment**
- **Comply with NEL (TMDL) for total suspended solids (TSS) of 100 milligrams per liter (mg/L)**

WHICH WATERSHEDS DO THESE OPTION APPLY?

- Los Angeles Area Lakes
- Los Angeles Harbor & Long Beach Harbor Waters
- Dominguez Channel or Torrance Lateral

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) NEL ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE – TOXICS AND METALS

❑Attachment H, Section I.G.5

- To comply with the Los Angeles Area Lakes TMDL (**by September 1, 2023**) for chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and PCBs and the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters TMDL (**by March 23, 2032**) for copper, lead, and zinc, dischargers that discharge to:

1) Peck Road Park Lake, Echo Park Lake, or Puddingstone Reservoir (Toxics)

2) Dominguez Channel or Torrance Lateral Channel (Metals)

shall use the following soil screening investigation as part of their pollutant source assessment and comply with the numeric effluent limitation for TSS, if applicable. As set forth in Order, Section VI.O.4, this General Permit may be reopened prior to March 23, 2032, to revise the requirements implementing the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters TMDL for copper, lead, and zinc. As set forth in Order, Section VI.O.5, this General Permit may be reopened to revise the requirements implementing the Los Angeles Lakes TMDL for chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and PCBs at a publicly noticed Board meeting.

❑Applicable to Los Angeles Region only

SOIL SCREENING INVESTIGATION

- Soil sampling location identification, plots, or grid

Table H-4: Soil Sampling Plot Specifications

Total Parcel or Site Area	>1 to 5 acres	>5 to 20 acres	>20 acres
Sampling Grid Scale	One-quarter acre	One-half acre	One acre

- Soil sample collection methods (Att. H, Section I.G.5.a.iii)
- Soil sample analyses (Att. H, Section I.G.5.a.iv)
- Soil sample reporting (Att. H, Section I.G.5.a.v)
- Data interpretation and TMDL compliance (Att. H, Section I.G.5.a.vi)
- SWPPP inclusion

EXAMPLE TMDL / NEL FROM ATTACHMENT H

TMDL	Applicable Water Body/ Watershed	Pollutants	Additional TMDL-Related Numeric Action Level(s) or Numeric Effluent Limitation (NAL/NEL)	Compliance Actions	Compliance Deadline * *Denotes Effective Date of this General Permit*
Los Angeles Area Lakes TMDL	Peck Road Park Lake	Chlordane	NEL of 100 mg/L TSS (if applicable per Section I.G.5 below)	Comply with General Permit and the additional Toxics TMDL Requirements in Section I.G.5 below.	September 1, 2023*
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters TMDL	Dominguez Channel or Torrance Lateral	Total Zinc	NEL of 100 mg/L TSS (if applicable per Section I.G.5 below)	Comply with General Permit and the additional Metals TMDL Requirements in Section I.G.5 and I.G.6 below.	March 23, 2032

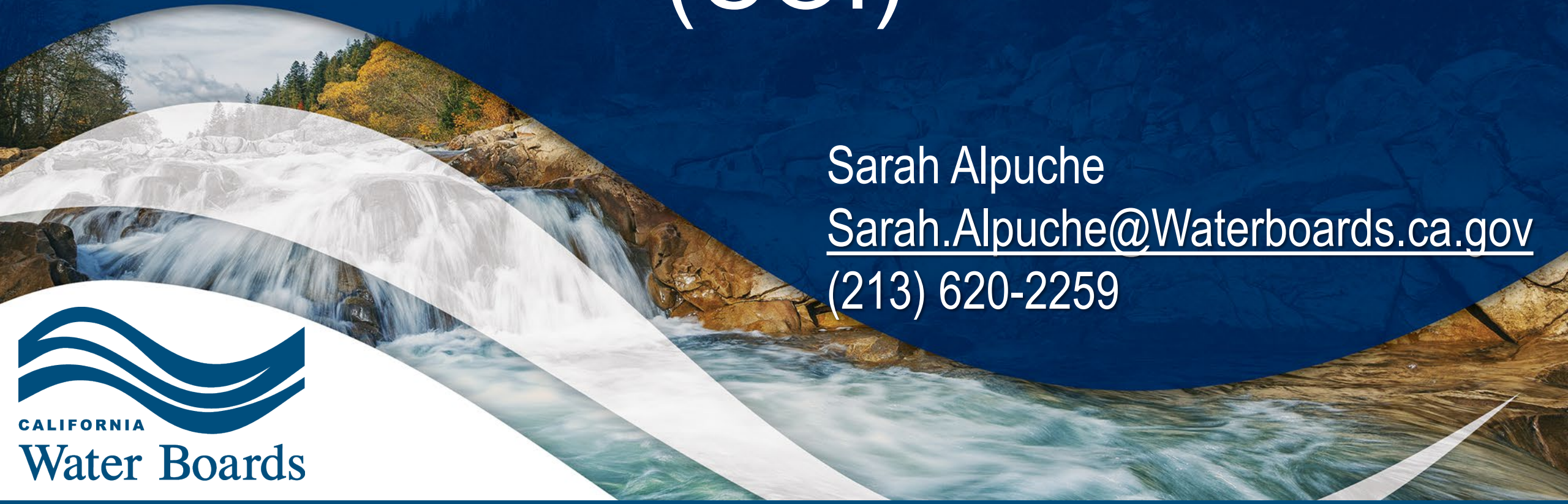
EXAMPLE SITE:

- 1-5 Acres site
- ¼ Acre grid plot
- Collect soil samples
- Analyze for TSS
- ELAP-Certified Laboratory – Sensitive Analytical Method Requirement
- Compliance: 100 mg/L TSS

LOS ANGELES AND LONG BEACH HARBOR WATER QUALITY SAMPLING

- **<u>Attachment H, Section I.G.6:</u> Water Quality Sampling for Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Metals TMDL starting <u>March 23, 2032</u>**
  - This General Permit implements TSS Numeric Effluent Limitations (NEL) as a surrogate for limiting discharges of sediment-bound total copper, total lead, and total zinc. Starting March 23, 2032, to correlate and quantify actual discharges of copper, lead, and zinc concentrations in construction stormwater discharges with measured discharge concentrations of TSS, the Responsible Dischargers for the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Metals TMDL, as determined by Section I.G.5 above, shall:
    a. Collect effluent water quality samples following the same procedure as nonvisible pollutant monitoring, as required in Attachment D or E Section III.D.3, when the pollutants may be discharged due to failure to implement BMPs, a container spill or leak, or a BMP breach, failure, or malfunction.
    b. Analyze the collected samples for total copper, total lead, and total zinc, using an ELAP-accredited laboratory for methods compliant with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136.
    c. Certify and submit the analytical results in SMARTS within 30 days of receiving the results.
    d. The analytical results are informational only and will not be used to assess compliance with any limitation in this General Permit

CHANGE OF INFORMATION (COI)



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CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

TOPICS

- ❑ NEW ITEMS REQUIRING A CHANGE OF INFORMATION (COI) REQUEST
- ❑ COMMON COI REQUESTS IN EXISTING PERMIT
- ❑ CURRENT REGION-SPECIFIC COI PROCESS
- ❑ EXAMPLES
- ❑ WAY AHEAD

What are Examples of Items in the Reissued Permit Requiring COI Requests?

- ❑ Update Construction Start and End Dates (Order, Section III.F.1)
- ❑ Acreage Reduction and Increase (Order Section III.F.2 and Section III.F.4)
- ❑ Risk Determination (Order Section III.F)
- ❑ Inactive Projects (Project Suspension and Activation) (Order Section III.G)
- ❑ Post-Construction Plan Changes (Order Section IV.N.2.B)

What are some limitations on COI requests in the 2022 Reissued Permit?

Current 2009 permits cannot increase disturbed acreage after September 1, 2023

End date extensions via COI for existing 2009 permits allowed only up to **August 31, 2025**

All 2009 permits will be transitioned to the 2022 Permit starting **September 1, 2025**

Examples of Common COI Request Under the Existing 2009 Permit

- Construction start and end date changes
- Risk Level recalculation
- Changing of site size or acreage
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) updates

Existing 2009 Region-Specific COI Requests & Required Information

- **New start date**
  - ✓ Provide Proof – photos, permit, schedule
  - ✓ Updated SWPPP
  - ✓ Risk Level (R-Value) recalculation
- **New end date**
  - ✓ Risk Level (R-Value) recalculation
  - ✓ Updated SWPPP
- **Acreage changes**
  - ✓ Fees
  - ✓ Updated Site Map
  - ✓ Updated SWPPP
- **Acreage reduction**
  - ✓ Risk level (R-Value) recalculation
  - ✓ Updated Site Map
  - ✓ Updated SWPPP
- **Updated SWPPP** – other information

Existing 2009 Region-Specific COI Requests & Required Information (Cont.)

- What information is needed to revise coverage due to acreage change?
  - A revised site map showing:
    - ✓acreage of project completed
    - ✓acreage currently under construction
    - ✓acreage sold, transferred, or added
    - ✓acreage currently stabilized.
  - Photographs showing the stabilization method (needs to be verified via inspection)
- Risk Level recalculation worksheet
- Updated SWPPP

SUMMARY & WAY AHEAD

- Starting **<u>September 1, 2023</u> (during transition period)**
  - Current 2009 permits **cannot increase** disturbed acreage
  - All 2009 permits requesting end date extensions via COI **allowed only** an end date **up to August 31, 2025**
  - All existing 2009 permits proposing an end date past August 31, 2025 would be **transitioned to new permit** via a new **Notice of Intent (NOI)**
- Clearly state the reason for COI
- Ensure all supporting information are submitted into SMARTS with the COI
- Address fees, as needed

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