Attachment A to Resolution No. R13-XXX

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region

to Incorporate the

Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on **[Insert date].**

Amendments:

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Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

7-20 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries

List of Figures, Tables, and Inserts
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Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)
Tables

7-20 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries
7-20.1 San Gabriel River Metals TMDL: Implementation
7-20.2. San Gabriel River Metals TMDL: Implementation Schedule

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries
Add:
7-20 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries

This Implementation Plan was adopted by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on **[Insert date].**

This Implementation Plan was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on **[Insert date].**
The Office of Administrative Law on **[Insert date].**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on **[Insert date].**

This Implementation Plan is effective on **[Insert Date].**

In Chapter 7, add the following summary of the U.S. EPA-established TMDL and tables. The TMDL Implementation plan is presented in Table 7-20.1 and the Implementation Schedule in Table 7-20.2.

Summary of U.S. EPA Established San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL

San Gabriel River was included on the 1998, 2002, 2006, and 2010 California Clean Water Act section 303(d) lists as an impaired waterbody for copper, zinc, lead, and selenium. The sources of metals loading in the watershed include point sources (such as inputs from municipal, industrial and construction storm water permittees, publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), and power plants) and nonpoint sources (such as air deposition and irrigated agriculture) within the San Gabriel River Watershed. The U.S. EPA established the San Gabriel River Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals on March 26, 2007. The U.S. EPA-established TMDL includes the problem statement, numeric targets, source analysis, loading capacity, load allocations (LAs), waste load allocations (WLAs), and margin of safety, but does not include an implementation plan or schedule. The following tables address implementation of the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL.

Table 7-20.1 San Gabriel River Metals TMDL: Implementation

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
Implementation	The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the TMDL wasteload allocations assigned to point sources, and associated requirements, shall include but not be limited to: • NPDES Permit(s) for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) discharges within the San Gabriel River Watershed, • the NPDES Statewide Storm Water Permit for the State of California Department of Transportation, • general NPDES permit(s) for storm water discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities, • general NPDES permit(s) for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, • major NPDES permit(s) (including publicly owned treatment works), • other general NPDES permits, and • minor NPDES permits. Effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs shall be incorporated into each permit, at the time of permit issuance, modification, or renewal. The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the load allocations assigned to nonpoint sources shall include but not be limited to the authority contained in sections 13263 and 13269 of the California Water Code, in conformance with the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the

	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. **POTWs, power plants, and other non-storm water program NPDES permits** Effluent limitations shall be consistent with the concentration-based WLAs established for non-storm water point sources in this TMDL. Permit writers may translate applicable WLAs into daily maximum and monthly average effluent limitations for the major, minor, and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation derivation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other appropriate methodologies subject to Executive Officer approval. **General Industrial and Construction Storm Water Permits** <u>Implementation of Dry-weather WLAs</u> The dry-weather waste load allocations equal to zero apply to unauthorized non-storm water discharges, which are prohibited by the statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity and the statewide Industrial Storm Water General Permit. Non-storm water discharges from construction or industrial activities authorized by Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ or Order No. 97-03-DWQ, respectively, or any successor order, are exempt from the dry-weather waste load allocation equal to zero. Instead, the reach-specific concentration-based waste load allocations assigned to the "other NPDES permits" shall apply to these non-storm water discharges. Dry-weather WLAs shall be incorporated into permits as effluent limitations or discharge prohibitions, consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs. Compliance with dry-weather WLAs shall be assessed at a minimum by averaging the results of two grab samples. Dry-weather effluent limitations shall be expressed as instantaneous maximums. <u>Implementation of Wet-weather WLAs</u> Wet-weather mass-based waste load allocations for the general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall be incorporated into permits as effluent limitations and requirements consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL WLAs. Wet-weather effluent limitations shall be expressed as event mean concentrations. Compliance with wet-weather WLAs shall be assessed at a minimum with one wet-weather sampling event.

	If permittees provide a quantitative demonstration that control measures and best management practices (BMPs) will achieve wet-weather WLAs consistent with the schedule in Table 7-20.2, then compliance may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs, subject to Executive Officer approval. **MS4 and Caltrans Storm Water Permits** Dry-weather and wet-weather waste load allocations apply to MS4 discharges and discharges by the State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The WLAs for these discharges shall be incorporated into MS4 permits, including the statewide storm water permit for Caltrans, as water quality-based effluent limitations. These effluent limitations apply to Caltrans and all NPDES-regulated MS4 discharges in the San Gabriel River Watershed. MS4 Permittees and Caltrans may be deemed in compliance with water-quality based effluent limitations if they demonstrate that: (1) there are no violations of the water quality-based effluent limitation at the Permittee's applicable MS4 outfall(s); (2) there are no exceedances of the receiving water limitations in the receiving water at, or downstream of, the Permittee's outfalls; or (3) there is no direct or indirect discharge from the Permittee's MS4 to the receiving water during the time period subject to the water quality-based effluent limitation. If permittees provide a quantitative demonstration as part of a watershed management program plan that control measures and BMPs will achieve wet-weather water quality-based effluent limitations consistent with the schedule in Table 7-20.2, then compliance with wet-weather water quality-based effluent limitations may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs, subject to Executive Officer approval. **Water Quality Attainment Strategies** Permittees may attain the WLAs assigned in the TMDL using any lawful means. Examples of attainment strategies include, but are not limited to: pollution prevention, runoff reduction through low impact development or regional retention facilities, and tiered treatment control.

	Other Implementation Actions Other governmental agencies and organizations may implement and adopt regulations that reduce and eliminate the discharges of metals to the San Gabriel River Watershed.
Monitoring	Monitoring will be necessary to assess the efforts by dischargers to reduce metals loading to the San Gabriel River watershed and determine compliance with the WLAs and attainment of numeric targets. The TMDL monitoring program shall consist of two components: (1) receiving water monitoring, and (2) outfall monitoring. Monitoring requirements to assess implementation progress and determine compliance with the WLAs and numeric targets shall be included in subsequent permits or other orders.

Table 7-20.2 San Gabriel River Metals TMDL: Implementation Schedule

Date	Action
June 30, 2017	The Los Angeles Regional Board may reconsider this TMDL, including the WLAs, LAs, and implementation schedule, if warranted, based on the results of monitoring and special studies and/or other new information.
NON-STORM WATER PROGRAM NPDES PERMITS (INCLUDING POTWs, OTHER MAJOR, MINOR, AND GENERAL PERMITS)	
Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener	The non-storm water point sources shall achieve WLAs, expressed as effluent limitations derived using procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other appropriate methodologies approved by the Executive Officer.
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMIT	
Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener	The general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall achieve dry-weather WLAs.
June 30, 2017	The general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall achieve wet-weather WLAs.
MS4 AND CALTRANS STORM WATER PERMITS	
June 30, 2015	MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall submit a coordinated monitoring plan, to be approved by the Executive Officer, which includes both TMDL compliance monitoring and receiving water monitoring. Monitoring shall commence within six months of approval of the coordinated monitoring plan by the Executive Officer. A monitoring program submitted pursuant to Order No. R4-2012-0175 may be used by permittees subject to that Order to satisfy the TMDL monitoring requirements.
June 30, 2016	MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall provide a written report to the Regional Board outlining how they will achieve compliance with the WLAs. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, proposed milestones, and any revisions to the TMDL monitoring plan. An Enhanced Watershed Management Program or Watershed Management Program, including the Reasonable Assurance Analysis, submitted in fulfillment of requirements in Order No. R4-2012-0175 may be used by permittees subject to that Order to satisfy the TMDL implementation plan requirements.
June 30, 2017	MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 30% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 10% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs.

	Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 30% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the dry-weather WLAs and a 10% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls.
June 30, 2020	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 70% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 35% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs. Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 70% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the dry-weather WLAs and a 35% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls.
June 30, 2023	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 65% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs. Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 65% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls.
June 30, 2026	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting both the dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs and attaining water quality standards for copper, lead, and zinc.