NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

DRAFT TMDL-SPECIFIC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD'S INDUSTRIAL GENERAL STORM WATER PERMIT (Dominguez Channel/Los Angeles Harbor Watershed)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board) invites public comments on draft Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)-specific permit requirements for the statewide *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001* (Industrial General Permit). The draft TMDL-specific permit requirements are for the following TMDLs in the Dominguez Channel/Los Angeles Harbor Watershed:

- Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) Bacteria TMDL
- Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL

As explained below, after receiving public comment, the Los Angeles Water Board will submit proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) for the State Water Board to consider adoption and incorporation into the Industrial General Permit. The Los Angeles Water Board will take no formal action regarding the proposed TMDL-specific permit language.

BACKGROUND

On April 1, 2014, the State Water Board reissued the Industrial General Permit.[1] As required by findings 38 through 42 of the Industrial General Permit, the State Water Board and Los Angeles Water Board are jointly developing proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements for the TMDLs established by the Los Angeles Water Board or U.S. EPA Region IX in which wasteload allocations are assigned to industrial storm water dischargers, as listed in Attachment E of the Industrial General Permit. The Los Angeles Water Board is providing notice and a 30-day public comment period on the draft proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements before submitting the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements to the State Water Board. The Los Angeles Water Board will take no formal action regarding the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements. The Los Angeles Water Board will forward all timely received written comments along with the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements to the State Water Board for consideration during the State Water Board's proceedings to consider amendment of the Industrial General Permit. The State Water Board will provide a separate public comment period later this year regarding the reopening of the Industrial General Permit to amend Attachment E, the fact sheet, and other permit provisions as necessary for incorporation of the TMDL-specific permit requirements into the Industrial General Permit.

[1] The Industrial General Permit is available electronically at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/industrial.shtml.

Interested persons are strongly encouraged to submit written comments to the Los Angeles Water Board during the comment period described below before the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirement language is submitted to the State Water Board. Until the State Water Board adopts an amendment to the Industrial General Permit incorporating the TMDL-specific permit requirements, dischargers enrolled in the Industrial General Permit are not required to take any additional actions beyond those already required in the Industrial General Permit.

DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

The proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements and associated Fact Sheet language for each TMDL noted above is attached to this notice and is also available for review on the Los Angeles Water Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/sw_index.shtml

SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS

All written comments pertaining to the Los Angeles Water Board's draft TMDL-specific Industrial General Permit requirements and associated Fact Sheet language must be *received* by the Los Angeles Water Board by **5:00 p.m. on Monday, April 25, 2016**. Written comments must be sent to the Los Angeles Water Board by mail or by email at the following addresses:

By Mail:
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
Attention: Pavlova Vitale
320 West 4th Street Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

By Email:
losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov

Please indicate in the subject line of all written comments "**Comments on Draft TMDL-Specific IGP Requirements – Dominguez Channel/LA Harbor Watershed**." In the comments, please also specify which TMDL(s) the comments pertain to.

CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Please contact Pavlova Vitale, Sr. Environmental Scientist, at (213) 576-6751 or Pavlova.Vitale@waterboards.ca.gov with any questions regarding this notice or any of the proposed TMDL-specific permit requirements.

Proposed Addition to ATTACHMENT E, LIST OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs) APPLICABLE TO INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER DISCHARGERS

Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

Resolution No.	R4-2004-011; revised by R12-007
Effective Date	March 1, 2005 (R4-2004-011); July 2, 2014 (R12-007)
Impaired Water Body(ies)	Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel)
Pollutant(s)	Total coliform, Fecal coliform, Enterococcus
Responsible Dischargers	Industrial Storm Water General Permittees that discharge non-storm water and/or storm water associated with industrial activities[1] to the impaired waterbodies either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.
Required Actions	Comply with the conditions and requirements of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit (Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ). If indicator bacteria are not already addressed in the facility's current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources per Section X.G.2.a.ix, then Responsible Dischargers, as defined above, shall assess all areas of industrial activity at the facility relative to their potential as a source of total coliform, fecal coliform, or enterococcus in authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs) and storm water discharges. The facility's SWPPP, including but not limited to the Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2) and, where necessary, Best Management Practices (Section X.H) and Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), shall be updated based on the results. The revised SWPPP shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. Responsible Dischargers that have identified industrial areas of their facility as a potential source of total coliform, fecal coliform, or enterococcus in authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges shall comply with the TMDL Action Levels (TALs)[2], expressed as instantaneous maximum values, in the table(s) below. If sampling results indicate a TAL exceedance as set forth in Section XII.A, the Discharger shall commence the Exceedance Response Actions

[1] Including storm water not associated with industrial activities that is commingled with storm water associated with industrial activities.

[2] A TMDL Action Level (TAL) is treated in the same manner as a Numeric Action Level (NAL) for the purposes of permit requirements, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), Monitoring (Section XI), and Exceedance Response Actions (Section XII).

(ERAs) process set forth in Section XII.

Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) (Marine Waters, REC-1)

Parameter	Applicability	Reporting Units	TAL
Total Coliform	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	10,000
Total Coliform if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform exceeds 0.1	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	1,000
Fecal Coliform	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	400
Enterococcus	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	104

The TALs apply for all three time periods: Summer dry-weather (April 1 to October 31); winter dry-weather (November 1 to March 31), and wet-weather days (defined as days of 0.1 inch of rain or more plus three days following the rain event).

The State and/or Regional Water Board may require industrial storm water dischargers to implement additional actions to reduce bacteria in authorized NSWDs and/or storm water discharges based on, but not limited to, monitoring data and comparison to applicable TALs, visual observations, discharger reports, or site-specific inspections and/or investigations.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Where the facility's Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (described above) identifies industrial areas as a potential source of total coliform, fecal coliform, or enterococcus in authorized NSWDs and/or storm water discharges, Responsible Dischargers shall update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I) per Section XI.B.6.e-f to include:

- Sampling and analysis for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus during Qualifying Storm Events if not already monitored per Section XI.B;
- Sampling and analysis of the facility's authorized NSWDs for

	total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus twice within a reporting year; and • U.S. EPA approved analytical methods, with appropriate method detection and reporting limits relative to the TALs in the table(s) above. The updated Monitoring Implementation Plan shall be included in the revised SWPPP and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.
TMDL documents are available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/tmdl/tmdl_list.shtml	

Fact Sheet for Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) Bacteria TMDL

On July 1, 2004, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board) established the Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo and Main Ship Channel) Bacteria TMDL. The TMDL became effective on March 1, 2005. The Los Angeles Water Board revised the TMDL on June 7, 2012. The revised TMDL became effective on July 2, 2014.

Swimming in marine waters with elevated bacteria indicator densities has long been associated with adverse health effects. Specifically, local and national epidemiological studies demonstrate that there is a causal relationship between adverse health effects and recreational water quality, as measured by bacterial indicator densities.

The Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) Bacteria TMDL addresses the impairment of the water contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use of Inner Cabrillo Beach and the potential REC-1 uses of the Main Ship Channel in the Los Angeles Harbor.

Numeric Targets

The numeric targets for the Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) are based on the water quality objectives for protection of water contact recreation (REC-1) in marine waters set forth in Chapter 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Basin Plan) for the three bacterial indicators listed below. These numeric targets include both geometric mean limits and single sample limits and apply during both dry and wet weather year-round, since there is water contact recreation throughout the year.

	Marine Waters (REC-1)
Geometric Mean Limits	
Fecal coliform	200/100 ml
Enterococcus	35/100 ml
Total coliform	1,000/100 ml
Single Sample Limits	
Fecal coliform	400/100 ml
Enterococcus	104/100 ml
Total coliform	10,000/100 ml
Total coliform density if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform exceeds 0.1	1,000/100 ml

Wasteload Allocations

The Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) Bacteria TMDL identifies storm water dischargers, including dischargers subject to the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, as responsible dischargers. Industrial storm water dischargers

are generally not expected to be a significant source of bacteria. Therefore, the TMDL assigns industrial storm water dischargers a wasteload allocation (WLA) equal to the bacteriological water quality objectives for protection of water contact recreation (REC-1) in marine waters set forth in Chapter 3 of the Los Angeles Basin Plan for all three time periods.[3]

Required Actions

The required actions apply to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees that discharge non-storm water and/or storm water associated with industrial activities[4] to the Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.

Currently, the Industrial Storm Water General Permit only regulates discharges of non-storm water and storm water that are directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas from industrial activities in ten major categories of industries (Attachment A to Order No. R4-2014-0057-DWQ). These discharges are currently not expected to be a significant source of indicator bacteria.

As described below, compliance with the conditions and requirements of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit is generally expected to achieve the WLAs assigned to industrial storm water dischargers in the Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) Bacteria TMDL. Where necessary, this will be verified through sampling and analysis of authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges and comparison of results to TMDL Action Levels (TALs), as described below.

<u>Compliance with Wasteload Allocations</u>

1. *Compliance with Summer and Winter Dry-Weather WLAs*

Compliance with existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit is generally expected to ensure compliance with the summer and winter dry-weather WLAs applicable to industrial storm water dischargers. The Industrial Storm Water General Permit defines dry-weather discharges (Sections III and IV.A.) as either unauthorized NSWDs or authorized NSWDs. Unauthorized NSWDs are prohibited under Section III.B. Authorized NSWDs cannot be in violation of any Basin Plan, including TMDL WLAs contained in a Basin Plan, or statewide water quality control plan or policy (Sections IV.B and VI.A). The required Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must include implementation of appropriate BMPs to ensure that authorized NSWDs do not contain quantities of pollutants that cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard (Section IV.B.3.c).

[3] Summer dry weather (April 1 to October 31); winter dry weather (November 1 to March 31), and wet-weather days (defined as days of 0.1 inch of rain or more plus three days following the rain event).
[4] Including storm water not associated with industrial activities that is commingled with storm water associated with industrial activities.

2. Compliance with Wet Weather WLAs

Compliance with the conditions and requirements in Section VI.A (Receiving Water Limitations) and Section X (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan), including subsection X.H (Best Management Practices) is generally expected to achieve the WLAs assigned to industrial storm water discharges during wet weather.

3. Conclusion

Considering the existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit regarding unauthorized and authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges, if a Discharger complies with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, the Discharger is not likely to discharge indicator bacteria above the WLAs from its industrial process and materials handling and storage areas, and is unlikely to contribute to an exceedance of a WLA. Therefore, no additional requirements beyond complying with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit are necessary to comply with the WLAs assigned to industrial storm water discharges at this time. However, if it is determined, based on, but not limited to, monitoring data and comparison to applicable TALs, visual observations of the site, discharger reports, and/or site-specific inspections and/or investigations, that a Discharger may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of a WLA, the State and/or Regional Water Board may require Dischargers to revise SWPPPs, BMPs, and/or monitoring programs, or direct a Discharger to obtain an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit if deemed necessary.

The State and Regional Water Board recognize there may be instances in the future when discharges from an industrial category regulated by the Industrial Storm Water General Permit may be identified as a source of indicator bacteria. These instances may arise as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to expand the regulatory universe of facilities and facility areas regulated by storm water regulations or where monitoring data and comparison to applicable TALs, visual observations, discharger reports, or site-specific inspections and/or investigations, or other pertinent data or information reveal that a facility's discharge (storm water discharges or NSWDs) exceeds the WLAs and, therefore, is a significant source of indicator bacteria. In these instances, the State and/or Regional Water Board may impose additional conditions and requirements on industrial storm water dischargers, including but not limited to, BMP implementation and monitoring requirements that will address indicator bacteria in industrial storm water and NSWDs in order to comply with the WLAs in this TMDL.

<u>Monitoring and Reporting Requirements</u>

Dischargers covered under the Industrial Storm Water General Permit are required to execute visual observations of their site and sampling and analysis of qualifying storm events (IGP, Sections XI.A and XI.B). During the observation events, the Discharger is required to observe and report on the following: (1) the presence or indications of prior, current, or potential unauthorized NSWDs and their sources, (2) authorized NSWDs, sources, and associated BMPs to ensure compliance with the requirements as described in the above paragraph, and (3) outdoor industrial equipment and storage

areas, outdoor industrial activities areas, BMPs, and all other potential sources of industrial pollutants (IGP, Section XI.A.1).

Industrial storm water dischargers enrolled in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit are required to complete an Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources as an element of a facility's SWPPP to identify pollutants that are likely to be present in the facility's industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs. Dischargers with an active Notice of Intent who have identified[5] industrial sources of indicator bacteria with the potential to be present in the facility's industrial storm water discharges or authorized NSWDs are required to take effluent samples for indicator bacteria during each Qualifying Storm Event.

1. TMDL Action Levels (TALs)

Responsible Dischargers shall analyze effluent samples for indicator bacteria and compare sampling results to the TALs below. A TAL is treated in the same manner as a Numeric Action Level (NAL) for the purposes of permit requirements, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), Monitoring (Section XI), and Exceedance Response Actions (Section XII). Therefore, Responsible Dischargers shall additionally comply with the TAL exceedance requirements established for this TMDL. A TAL exceedance will require the Responsible Discharger to follow the Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) in Section XII.

Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) (Marine Waters, REC-1)

Parameter	Applicability	Reporting Units	TAL
Total Coliform	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	10,000
Total Coliform if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform exceeds 0.1	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	1,000
Fecal Coliform	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	400
Enterococcus	Storm Water Discharges/ Authorized NSWDs	MPN or CFU/100 mL	104

The TALs apply for all three time periods: Summer dry-weather (April 1 to October 31); winter dry-weather (November 1 to March 31), and wet-weather days (defined as days of 0.1 inch of rain or more plus three days following the rain event).

An evaluation of compliance with the 30-day geometric mean WLAs for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus established in the TMDL is currently beyond the scope of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit's sampling requirements. Given that

[5] Either in the facility's existing SWPPP, or through the update to the facility SWPPP and the Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources, as described below.

industrial storm water dischargers are not expected to be a significant source of bacteria, TALs are only established for the single sample bacteria objectives.

2. Updating the Facility SWPPP: Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

If indicator bacteria are not already addressed in the facility's current SWPPP, upon incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements into the General Permit, Responsible Dischargers will be required to assess all areas of industrial activity at the facility relative to their potential as a source of total coliform, fecal coliform, or enterococcus in authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges. The facility's SWPPP, including but not limited to the Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2) and, where necessary, Best Management Practices (Section X.H) and Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), shall be updated based on the results.

The revised SWPPP shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

3. Updating the Facility Monitoring Implementation Plan

Authorized NSWDs Identified as a Potential Source: Responsible Dischargers that identify industrial areas of their facility as a potential source of total coliform, fecal coliform, or enterococcus in authorized NSWDs will be required to update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan to include sampling and analysis of authorized NSWDs for total coliform, fecal coliform, and/or enterococcus twice during each reporting year, unless the Discharger provides documentation in its SWPPP per Section X.G.1.e, and through its monthly visual observations and records per Section XI.A.1-3, that there are no authorized NSWDs or these authorized NSWDs are fully contained on site. Sampling results will be used to ensure that authorized NSWDs comply with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and, in particular, Sections IV.B and VI.A, consistent with the WLAs.

The updated Monitoring Implementation Plan must be included with the revised SWPPP and submitted via SMARTS by no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

Storm Water Discharges Identified as a Potential Source: Responsible Dischargers that identify industrial areas of their facility as a potential source of total coliform, fecal coliform, or enterococcus in storm water discharges shall verify BMP effectiveness by comparing sampling results with TALs in order to ensure that storm water discharges comply with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and, in particular, Section VI.A. Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will be required to update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan by to include sampling and analysis for total coliform, fecal coliform, and/or enterococcus during Qualifying Storm Events, if these parameters are not already monitored per Section XI.B.

The updated Monitoring Implementation Plan must be included with the revised SWPPP and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

Analytical Methods: To support the additional sampling and analysis required, Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will also be required to update the facility's Monitoring Implementation Plan to include U.S. EPA approved analytical methods, with appropriate method detection and reporting limits per Section XI.B.6.e, to determine the effectiveness of the BMPs for authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges at achieving the applicable TALs.

The updated Monitoring Implementation Plan must be included with the revised SWPPP and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

Regulatory Mechanisms

The regulatory mechanisms available to the State and/or Regional Water Board to require Industrial Storm Water General Permittees to implement additional actions and additional monitoring include: the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and the authority contained in sections 13263, 13267, and 13383 of the California Water Code. Under these regulatory mechanisms, the State and/or Regional Water Board may require an Industrial Storm Water General Permittee to collect samples of its storm water and NSWDs and analyze the discharges for indicator bacteria to determine compliance with the WLAs during each time period specified in the TMDL.

Proposed Addition to ATTACHMENT E, LIST OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs) APPLICABLE TO INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER DISCHARGERS

Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Toxic Pollutants

Resolution No.	R11-008
Effective Date	March 23, 2012
Impaired Water Body(ies)	Dominguez Channel, including the Dominguez Channel Estuary and Torrance Lateral Channel, and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters, including the Los Angeles River Estuary, Inner and Outer Harbor, Main Harbor, Main Channel, Consolidated Slip, Southwest Slip, Fish Harbor, Cabrillo Marina, Inner Cabrillo Beach, and San Pedro Bay
Pollutant(s)	Cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs, PCBs, and water and sediment toxicity
Responsible Dischargers	Industrial Storm Water General Permittees that discharge storm water associated with industrial activities[1] and/or non-storm water to the impaired waterbody either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.
Required Actions	*Compliance with Wasteload Allocations for Copper, Lead, and Zinc* Comply with the conditions and requirements of this Industrial Storm Water General Permit (Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ). Four months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements, Responsible Dischargers, as defined above, are assigned Level 1 Status for the copper, lead, and zinc unless one of the following conditions is met for each TMDL pollutant: • The Discharger is already in Level 1 or Level 2 Status pursuant to Section XII.C or Section XII.D for the copper, lead, and zinc; or • The Discharger re-evaluates, with the assistance of a QISP, its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2.a.ix) in its current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), relative to TMDL pollutants and finds that its non-storm water discharges and its storm water discharges associated with industrial activities do not have the potential to contain copper, lead, and zinc[2]; or • The Discharger provides the following: o For storm water discharges, a demonstration that

[1] Including storm water not associated with industrial activities that is commingled with storm water associated with industrial activities.
[2] At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

	sampling results from the last 4 Qualifying Storm Events (QSEs) did not exceed the TMDL Action Levels (TALs)[3], for copper, lead, and zinc set forth in the table below, and ○ For NSWDs, a demonstration, based on the last 6 monthly visual observations that there are no unauthorized NSWDs and that best management practices (BMPs) for any authorized NSWDs are included in the SWPPP and are being fully implemented as required by Section IV.B.3.[4] • The Discharger indicates it has installed Advanced BMP(s) that retain all NSWDs and the storm water volume associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour event (Section X.H.2).[5,6] The Discharger shall submit these demonstrations to the Los Angeles Water Board within 4 months of the State Water Board's incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. A Discharger that is newly assigned Level 1 Status, pursuant to Sections V.C, VII.A, X.B, and XII.C.1-2, shall conduct an "Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation" for copper, lead, and zinc, and shall certify and submit via SMARTS an "Initial Level 1 ERA Report" no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. The Discharger shall also revise their facility's SWPPP on the basis of the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation to include best management practices (BMPs) to prevent exceedances of TALs, as set forth in the table below, in authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges associated with the facility's industrial activities. The updated SWPPP shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. The Discharger shall implement any additional BMPs identified in the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation and included in the revised SWPPP. Responsible Dischargers shall comply with the TALs, expressed as instantaneous maximum values, in the table below. If sampling results indicate a TAL exceedance, the Discharger shall commence the Level 2 Status ERAs process set forth in Section

[3] A TMDL Action Level (TAL) is treated in the same manner as a Numeric Action Level (NAL) for the purposes of permit requirements, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), Monitoring (Section XI), and Exceedance Response Actions (Section XII).
[4] At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).
[5] The Discharger is not required to resubmit its SWPPP if the Advanced BMP(s) are already documented in the facility's SWPPP (e.g., BMP Summary Table).
[6] At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

XII.D.

TALs for Storm Water Discharges (µg/L total recoverable)

Total Copper	Total Lead	Total Zinc
3.73	8.52	85.6

The following sampling test methods shall be used when analyzing samples for comparison to TALs:

Parameter	Test Method
Copper	EPA 200.8
Lead	EPA 200.8
Zinc	EPA 200.8

Compliance with Wasteload Allocations for Sediment Associated Pollutants, Including Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, PAHs, DDT, and Total PCBs

Comply with the conditions and requirements of this Industrial Storm Water General Permit (Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ).

If cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and PCBs are not already addressed in the facility's current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources per Section X.G.2.a.ix, then Responsible Dischargers, as defined above, shall assess all areas of industrial activity at the facility relative to their potential as a source of cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and/or PCBs in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and in authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs). The facility's SWPPP, including but not limited to the Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2) and, where necessary, Best Management Practices (Section X.H) and Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), shall be updated based on the results. The revised SWPPP shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

Responsible Dischargers that have identified[7] their facility as a potential source of cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and/or PCBs in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and/or in authorized NSWDs shall comply with a TMDL Action Level (TAL) for Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC) of 1 mg/L. The following analytical test method shall be used.

[7] Either in the facility's existing SWPPP, or through the update to the facility SWPPP and the Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources, as described below.

Parameter	Test Method
SSC	ASTM D3977-97

If sampling results indicate a TAL exceedance as set forth in Section XII.A, the Discharger shall commence the Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) process set forth in Section XII.

The State and/or Regional Water Board may require Industrial Storm Water General Permittees to implement additional actions to reduce copper, lead, zinc, cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and PCBs in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and in authorized NSWDs based on, but not limited to, monitoring data and comparison to the TALs, visual observations, discharger reports, or site-specific inspections and/or investigations.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Where the facility's Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (described above) identifies the facility as a potential source of copper, lead, zinc, cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and/or PCBs in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and/or in authorized NSWDs, Responsible Dischargers shall update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I) per Section XI.B.6.e-f to include:

- Sampling and analysis of the facility's storm water discharges for copper, lead, zinc, and SSC during QSEs, if these parameters are not already monitored per Section XI.B;
- Sampling and analysis of the facility's authorized NSWDs for copper, lead, zinc, and SSC twice during each reporting year, unless the Discharger provides documentation in its SWPPP per Section X.G.1.e, and through its monthly visual observations and records per Section XI.A.1-3, that there are no authorized NSWDs or these authorized NSWDs are fully contained on site; and
- U.S. EPA approved analytical methods, with appropriate method detection and reporting limits relative to the copper, lead, zinc, and SCC TALs.

The updated Monitoring Implementation Plan shall be included in the revised SWPPP and submitted via the Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements

	in this Order. Dischargers shall implement their updated monitoring program and report the analytical results along with the rest of the non-TMDL parameters required by the Industrial Storm Water General Permit in SMARTS.
TMDL documents are available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/tmdl/tmdl_list.shtml	

Fact Sheet for Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL

The waters of Dominguez Channel, Dominguez Channel Estuary, Torrance Lateral Channel (sometimes referred to as Torrance Carson Channel), Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors (including Inner and Outer Harbor, Main Channel, Consolidated Slip, Southwest Slip, Fish Harbor, Cabrillo Marina, Inner Cabrillo Beach), San Pedro Bay and Los Angeles River Estuary are impaired by heavy metals and organic pollutants. More specifically, each of these water bodies are included on the 303(d) list for one or more of the following pollutants: cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, zinc, chlordane, dieldrin, toxaphene, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs as well as water and sediment toxicity.

The ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach occupy over 10,500 acres of land and water. The inner harbors contain piers for ship loading and unloading and several marinas. The outer part of both harbors (the greater San Pedro Bay) supports a great diversity of marine life. It is open to the ocean at its eastern end and receives much greater ocean flushing than inner harbor areas. San Pedro Bay receives the discharges of the Dominguez Channel, Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers.

The Dominguez Channel Watershed drains an area of approximately 133 square miles in southwestern Los Angeles.

The beneficial uses of Dominguez Channel, Los Angeles Harbor, and Long Beach Harbor associated with aquatic life include marine habitat use (MAR), rare, threatened or endangered species habitat (RARE), estuarine habitat (EST), spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN), migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR), and wildlife habitat (WILD). Dominguez Channel also has an existing beneficial use of warm freshwater habitat (WARM). The beneficial uses of these waters associated with human health include recreational use for water contact (REC 1), non-contact water recreation (REC 2), industrial service supply (IND), navigation (NAV), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), and shellfish harvesting (SHELL). The Clean Water Act requires a TMDL to restore these water bodies to fully support these beneficial uses.

Numeric Targets

The numeric targets for the TMDL are based on the federally promulgated water quality objectives established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) for the protection of aquatic

life (40 C.F.R. § 131.38). The water quality objectives for copper, lead, and zinc are concentration-based and are hardness dependent. Site-specific conversion factors were developed to convert dissolved metals criteria to total recoverable metals using *The Metals Translator Guidance for Calculating a Total Recoverable Permit Limit from a Dissolved Criterion* (EPA 823-B-96-007).

Sediment targets are based on the narrative standards of the Los Angeles Region Basin Plan, Part 1 – Sediment Quality Objectives of the state's Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, and the sediment quality guidelines of Long et al. (1998), MacDonald et al. (2000). The fresh water sediment numeric targets for Dominguez Channel are based on the freshwater Threshold Effect Concentration (TEC) sediment guidelines compiled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the Screening Quick Reference Tables (SQuiRTs). The marine sediment quality guidelines of Effect Range Low (ERL), also from NOAA SQuiRTs, were used to establish the numeric targets for marine sediment for the greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor waters.

Fish tissue targets were determined from *Fish Contaminant Goals and Advisory Tissue Levels for Common Contaminants in California Sport Fish: Chlordane, DDTs, Dieldrin, Methylmercury, PCBs, Selenium, and Toxaphene*, developed by OEHHA (2008).

Wasteload Allocations

The TMDL assigns wasteload allocations (WLAs) that will ensure the numeric targets are achieved. The TMDL identifies permitted storm water dischargers, including dischargers subject to the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, as responsible dischargers.

Unauthorized non-storm water discharges (NSWDs) are assigned WLAs of zero for each parameter, since these discharges are prohibited under Section III.B.

The TMDL assigns WLAs to industrial storm water discharges to Dominguez Channel and Torrance Lateral based on the CTR freshwater acute criteria in for copper, lead, and zinc.

Concentration-based Wet-weather WLAs Assigned to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees Discharging to Dominguez Channel and Torrance Lateral (µg/L)

Total Copper	Total Lead	Total Zinc
9.7	42.7	69.7

Based on hardness = 50 mg/L. Recalculated concentration-based allocations using ambient hardness at the time of sampling are considered consistent with the assumptions and requirements of these waste load allocations. In addition to the wasteload allocations above, samples collected during flow conditions less than the 90th percentile of annual flow rates must demonstrate that the acute and chronic hardness dependent water quality criteria provided in the CTR are achieved.

The TMDL also assigns WLAs to industrial storm water discharges to Dominguez Channel Estuary, LA River Estuary, and the Greater LA/Long Beach Harbor Waters based on the CTR saltwater criteria.

Concentration-based Wet-weather WLAs Assigned to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees Discharging to Dominguez Channel Estuary, LA River Estuary, and Greater LA/Long Beach Harbor Waters (µg/L)

Total Copper	Total Lead	Total Zinc
3.73	8.52	85.6

Concentration-based WLAs Assigned to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees for PAHs and Bioaccumulative Compounds in Salt Water (µg/L)

	Dominguez Channel Estuary	LA River Estuary & Greater LA/ Long Beach Harbors
Dieldrin	0.00014	--
4,4' DDT	0.00059	0.00059
PAHs	0.049*	--
Chlordane	0.00059	--
Total PCBs	0.00017	0.00017

* CTR human health criteria were not established for total PAHs. Therefore, the CTR criterion for individual PAHs of 0.049 µg/L is applied individually to benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene. The CTR criterion for pyrene of 11,000 µg/L is assigned as an individual WLA. Other PAH compounds in the CTR shall be screened as part of the TMDL monitoring.

Final Concentration-based Sediment WLA Assigned to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees for Metals and Organic Compounds

Discharges to:	Concentration in mg/kg dry sediment		
	Cadmium	*Chromium*	*Mercury*
Dominguez Channel Estuary	1.2	--	--
Consolidated Slip	1.2	81	0.15
Fish Harbor	--	--	0.15

Required Actions

The required actions apply to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees whose non-storm water discharges and/or storm water discharges associated with industrial activities[8] have the potential to contain cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, zinc, DDT, PAHs, or PCBs, and that discharge to the Dominguez Channel, including the Dominguez Channel Estuary and Torrance Lateral Channel, and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters, including the Los Angeles River Estuary, Inner and Outer Harbor, Main Harbor, Main Channel, Consolidated Slip, Southwest Slip, Fish Harbor, Cabrillo Marina, Inner Cabrillo Beach, and San Pedro Bay either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.

[8] Including storm water not associated with industrial activities that is commingled with storm water associated with industrial activities

Compliance with Wasteload Allocations for Copper, Lead, and Zinc

Section VII.A requires that Dischargers comply with TMDL-specific requirements. Because industrial storm water dischargers have been found to be a source of metals to the impaired waterbodies, Responsible Dischargers (as defined above) will be assigned Level 1 Status for the TMDL pollutants as of four months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order unless one of the following conditions is met for copper, lead, and zinc:

- The Discharger is already in Level 1 or Level 2 Status pursuant to Section XII.C or Section XII.D for copper, lead, and zinc; or
- The Discharger re-evaluates, with the assistance of a QISP, its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2.a.ix) in its current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), relative to copper, lead, and zinc and finds that its non-storm water discharges and its storm water discharges associated with industrial activities do not have the potential to contain copper, lead, and zinc[9]; or
- The Discharger provides the following:
    - For storm water discharges, a demonstration that sampling results from the last 4 Qualifying Storm Events (QSEs) did not exceed the TMDL Action Levels (TALs)[10] for copper, lead, and zinc, set forth in the table below, and
    - For NSWDs, a demonstration, based on the last 6 monthly visual observations that there are no unauthorized NSWDs and that best management practices (BMPs) for any authorized NSWDs are included in the SWPPP and are being fully implemented as required by Section IV.B.3.[11]
- The Discharger indicates it has installed Advanced BMP(s) that retain all NSWDs and the storm water volume associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour event (Section X.H.2).[12,13]

The Discharger must submit these demonstrations to the Los Angeles Water Board within 4 months of the State Water Board's incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

[9] At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).
[10] A TMDL Action Level (TAL) is treated in the same manner as a Numeric Action Level (NAL) for the purposes of permit requirements, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), Monitoring (Section XI), and Exceedance Response Actions (Section XII).
[11] At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).
[12] The Discharger is not required to resubmit its SWPPP if the Advanced BMP(s) are already documented in the facility's SWPPP (e.g., BMP Summary Table).
[13] At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

A Discharger that is newly assigned Level 1 Status, pursuant to Sections V.C, VII.A, X.B, and XII.C.1-2, must conduct an "Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation" for copper, lead, and zinc, and must certify and submit via SMARTS an "Initial Level 1 ERA Report" no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. The Discharger must also revise their facility's SWPPP on the basis of the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation to include best management practices (BMPs) to prevent exceedances of TALs for copper, lead, and zinc, as set forth in the table below, in authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges associated with the facility's industrial activities. The updated SWPPP must be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements. The Discharger must implement any additional BMPs identified in the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation and included in the revised SWPPP.

This is generally consistent with the TMDL, which states that if Permittees provide a demonstration that control measures and BMPs will achieve wasteload allocations, then compliance may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs.

Responsible Dischargers will be required to demonstrate through sampling and analysis that the facility's storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and authorized NSWDs do not exceed the applicable TALs, expressed as instantaneous maximum values, in the table below. These TALs are based on the concentration-based WLAs assigned to discharges to Dominguez Channel Estuary and the Greater LA/Long Beach Harbor Waters, including the Los Angeles River Estuary, since discharges to upstream reaches, such as the Dominguez Channel and Torrance Lateral, eventually reach these downstream estuaries and harbors.

These TALs are more stringent than the NALs in Table 2. Compliance with these TALs is necessary to achieve the TMDL WLAs. If sampling results indicate a TAL exceedance, the Discharger shall commence the Level 2 Status Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) process set forth in Section XII.D.

Metals TALs for Industrial Storm Water General Permittees (µg/L total recoverable)

Total Copper	Total Lead	Total Zinc
3.73	8.52	85.6

Reducing the discharge of metals can be achieved by utilizing Best Management Practices (BMPs) that eliminate exposure of storm water discharges and NSWDs to pollutant sources, retain storm water onsite, and/or treat storm water prior to discharge from the industrial facility. Compliance with the existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, including but not limited to, conducting an Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation for copper, lead, and zinc; implementing BMPs as set forth in Section X.H, including Advanced BMPs (Sections X.H.2 and X.H.6); along with BMP effectiveness monitoring (Section XI) and the Exceedance Response Actions

process (Section XII), is generally expected to ensure compliance with the copper, lead, and zinc WLAs assigned to industrial storm water dischargers in this TMDL.

Compliance with Sediment Associated WLAs for Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles River Estuary, and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters

If cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and PCBs are not already addressed in the facility's current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), including its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources per Section X.G.2.a.ix, then Responsible Dischargers, as defined above, shall assess all areas of industrial activity at the facility relative to their potential as a source of cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and/or PCBs in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and in authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs). The facility's SWPPP, including but not limited to the Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2) and, where necessary, Best Management Practices (Section X.H) and Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), shall be updated based on the results. The revised SWPPP shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

Because these pollutants bind to sediment, to address the WLAs for these pollutants it is necessary to require Industrial Storm Water General Permittees to prevent discharges of sediment from their facilities. Preventing the discharge of sediments will ensure that these pollutants are not mobilized and carried to receiving waters in storm water runoff. The Industrial Storm Water General Permit includes a numeric action level for total suspended solids (TSS) of 400 mg/L as an instantaneous maximum and 100 mg/L as an annual average. However, compliance with the TSS numeric action level will not ensure that discharges will meet sediment associated WLAs for cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, 4,4'-DDT, or PCBs.

Suspended sediment concentration (SSC) is a better indicator of the amount of sediment transported in storm water runoff, including fine-grained sediment to which these pollutant bind. Therefore, Responsible Dischargers that have identified[14] their facility as a potential source of cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and/or PCBs in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and/or in authorized NSWDs shall comply with a TMDL Action Level (TAL) for Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC) of 1 mg/L expressed as an instantaneous maximum value. Compliance with this TAL is necessary to achieve the WLAs.

Responsible Dischargers will be required to demonstrate through sampling and analysis that the facility's authorized NSWDs and its storm water discharges associated with industrial activities do not exceed the SSC TAL. If sampling results indicate a TAL exceedance as set forth in Section XII.A, the Discharger shall commence the Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) process set forth in Section XII.

Compliance with existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit is generally expected to ensure compliance with the applicable WLAs

[14] Either in the facility's existing SWPPP, or through the update to the facility SWPPP and the Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources, as described below.

assigned to industrial storm water dischargers in this TMDL. The Industrial Storm Water General Permit defines dry-weather discharges (Sections III and IV.A.) as either unauthorized Non-Storm Water Discharges or authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs). Unauthorized NSWDs are prohibited under Section III.B. Authorized NSWDs cannot be in violation of any Basin Plan, including TMDL WLAs contained in a Basin Plan, or statewide water quality control plan or policy (Section IV.B). The required Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must include implementation of appropriate BMPs to ensure that authorized NSWDs do not contain quantities of pollutants that cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard (Section IV.B.3.c). Further, Section VI.A states that Dischargers shall ensure that industrial storm water and authorized NSWDs do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards in any affected receiving water.

Regarding storm water discharges, reducing the discharge of cadmium, chromium, mercury, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs can be achieved by utilizing Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs that prevent erosion and sedimentation can be particularly effective. Additionally, BMPs that eliminate exposure of storm water discharges and NSWDs to pollutant sources, retain storm water onsite, and/or treat storm water prior to discharge from the industrial facility can be used.

Therefore, compliance with the existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, including but not limited to, updating the SWPPP to address TMDL pollutants and suspended sediment in the facility's discharges; implementing BMPs as set forth in Section X.H, including, in particular, Erosion and Sediment Controls (Section X.H.1.e) and Advanced BMPs (Sections X.H.2 and X.H.6); along with BMP effectiveness monitoring (Section XI) and the Exceedance Response Actions process (Section XII), is generally expected to ensure compliance with the WLAs for sediment associated metals and organic compounds assigned to industrial storm water dischargers in the Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxics Pollutants TMDL.

Conclusion

Considering the existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit regarding unauthorized and authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges, if a Discharger complies with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, including, where required, updating its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources in its SWPPP and/or conducting an Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation and updating the SWPPP accordingly; implementing BMPs in the updated SWPPP; and undertaking ERAs for TALs in the same way as would be done for NALs, are necessary to comply with the WLAs assigned to industrial storm water dischargers at this time.

However, if it is determined, based on, but not limited to, monitoring data and comparison of results to TALs, visual observations of the site, discharger reports, and/or site-specific inspections and/or investigations, that a Discharger may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of a WLA, the State and/or Regional Water Board retains the authority to require Dischargers to further revise SWPPPs, BMPs, and/or monitoring

programs, or direct a Discharger to obtain an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, if deemed necessary.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

To ensure that storm water discharges comply with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and, in particular, Section VI.A and the TALs, as necessary to achieve the WLAs, the State Water Board finds that sampling and analysis of a facility's storm water discharges associated with industrial activities for copper, lead, zinc, and SSC is necessary. Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will be required, per Section XI.B.6.e-f, to update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I) no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order to include sampling and analysis for these pollutants during QSEs, if these parameters are not already monitored per Section XI.B.

To ensure that authorized NSWDs comply with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and, in particular, Sections IV.B and VI.A and the TALs, as necessary to achieve the assigned WLAs, the State Water Board finds that sampling and analysis of a facility's authorized NSWDs for copper, lead, zinc, and SSC is also necessary. Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will be required, per Section XI.B.6.e-f, to update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I) no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order to include sampling and analysis of the facility's authorized NSWDs for these pollutants twice during each reporting year, during dry weather conditions (days when there has been no measurable precipitation in the previous 24 hours), unless the Discharger provides documentation in its SWPPP per Section X.G.1.e, and through its monthly visual observations and records per Section XI.A.1-3, that there are no authorized NSWDs or these authorized NSWDs are fully contained on site.

To support the additional sampling and analysis required, Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will also be required to update the facility's Monitoring Implementation Plan to include U.S. EPA approved analytical methods, with appropriate method detection and reporting limits per Section XI.B.6.e, to determine the effectiveness of the BMPs for authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges at achieving the applicable TALs.

The following sampling test methods shall be used for analyzing samples for comparison to TALs.

Parameter	**Test Method**
Copper	EPA 200.8
Lead	EPA 200.8
Zinc	EPA 200.8
SSC	ASTM D3977-97

Regulatory Mechanisms

The regulatory mechanisms available to the State and/or Regional Water Boards to require Industrial Storm Water General Permittees to implement additional actions and additional monitoring include: the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and the authority contained in sections 13263, 13267, and 13383 of the California Water Code. Under these regulatory mechanisms, the State and/or Regional Water Boards may require an Industrial Storm Water General Permittee to collect samples of its storm water and NSWDs and analyze them for SSC and copper, lead, zinc, cadmium, chromium, mercury, PAHs, DDT, and/or PCBs to determine compliance with the applicable WLAs in the TMDL.