

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Contents

Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)	E-2
I. General Monitoring Provisions.....	E-2
II. Monitoring Locations	E-3
III. Influent Monitoring Requirements.....	E-4
A. Monitoring Location INF - 001.....	E-4
B. Monitoring Location INF – 002 (Brine)	E-4
IV. Effluent Monitoring Requirements	E-5
A. Monitoring Location EFF - 001.....	E-5
V. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements	E-7
VI. Land Discharge Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable	E-11
VII. RECLAMATION Monitoring Requirements.....	E-11
VIII. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Surface Water AND GROUNDWATER	E-11
A. Bacteria Monitoring – Monitoring Locations RSW-A, RSW-B, RSW-C, and RSW-D.....	E-11
IX. Other Monitoring Requirements.....	E-12
A. Central Coast Long-Term Environmental Assessment Network (CCLEAN)	E-12
B. Solids/Biosolids Monitoring, Notification, and Reporting.....	E-14
C. Pretreatment Monitoring	E-17
D. Outfall Inspection	E-18
E. MBNMS Spill Reporting	E-18
X. Reporting Requirements.....	E-18
A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.....	E-18
B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)	E-18
C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	E-21
D. Other Reports	E-21

Tables

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations	E-3
Table E-2. Influent Monitoring at INF-001	E-4
Table E-3. Influent Brine Monitoring at INF-002	E-4
Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring at EFF – 001 ^[1]	E-5
Table E-5. Remaining Priority Pollutants	E-7
Table E-6. Approved Test - Acute Toxicity (TUa)	E-8
Table E-7. Approved Tests—Chronic Toxicity	E-9
Table E-8. Triggered Shoreline Bacteria Monitoring Schedule	E-11
Table E-9. CCLEAN Monitoring Requirements.....	E-13
Table E-10. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule	E-19

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. §122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Public Health (DPH), in accordance with Water Code §13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- B. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Central Coast Water Board.
- C. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references.
 - 1. *A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
 - 2. *Water Measurement Manual*, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
 - 3. *Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
 - 4. *NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the

General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)

- D. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
- E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
- F. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants*. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using the specified methodology. Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxics listed by the California Toxics Rule shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (2005). Analyses for toxics listed in Table 1 of the California Ocean Plan (2012) shall adhere to guidance and requirements contained in that document.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	INF-001	Influent wastewater with a domestic component (this excludes brine wastes but includes hauled septage), prior to treatment and following all significant inputs to the collection system or to the headworks of untreated wastewater and inflow and infiltration where representative samples of wastewater influent can be obtained.
---	INF-002 (Brine)	Influent brine waste via haulers to the brine waste storage facility prior to blending with secondary effluent as applicable.
001	EFF-001 ^[1]	Location where representative effluent sample, which includes any component of brine waste, discharged through the ocean outfall can be collected, after treatment and before contact with receiving water.
---	RSW-A	Shoreline monitoring station – 900 feet north of the outfall, 1000 feet offshore
---	RSW-B	Shoreline monitoring station – adjacent to the outfall, 1000 feet offshore
---	RSW-C	Shoreline monitoring station – 900 feet south of the outfall, 1000 feet offshore
---	RSW-D	Shoreline monitoring station – 1800 feet south of the outfall, 1000 feet offshore

^[1] The Discharger's outfall and brine discharge facilities currently do not allow for aggregate flow metering or sampling of as-discharged combined secondary effluent and brine wastes at high secondary effluent flows (during wet season when recycling is not being implemented) above what is required for blending to safely meet the prescribed effluent limitations.

During the dry season, when the Discharger is recycling essentially 100% the wastewater flow less what is needed for blending with brine wastes, the facility is capable of aggregate flow metering and sampling downstream of a static mixer prior to entering the outfall. During the dry season, brine waste discharge flows (with minimum required secondary effluent blending) and high volume secondary effluent flows are currently metered separately and are sampled separately via grab samples that are manually composited based on the as-discharged flow proportions entering the outfall. Effluent monitoring per the Discharger's current facility configuration and effluent monitoring protocol is acceptable until the brine waste disposal facility is upgraded to handle anticipated increases in brine flows and facilitate year-round blended secondary effluent and brine waste flow metering and sampling (see Special Provision c. within section V.C.2 of the Order).

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF - 001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the untreated wastewater at Monitoring Location INF – 001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring at INF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated ^[1]	Daily
Instantaneous Maximum Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated ^[1]	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated ^[1]	Monthly
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
CBOD ₅	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
TSS	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly

^[1] Metered at the treatment facility headworks or calculated based on the summation of collection system pump station flow metering which is more accurate at low flow rates.

B. Monitoring Location INF – 002 (Brine)

1. The Discharger shall monitor brine waste delivered to the facility at Monitoring Location INF – 002 (Brine) as follows:

Table E-3. Influent Brine Monitoring at INF-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Weekly Volume Received	G	Metered or Calculated	Weekly
Monthly Volume Received	G	Calculated	Monthly
Annual Volume Received	MG	Calculated	Annually
Volume Routed to Emergency Storage ^[1]	G	Metered or Calculated	Weekly/Monthly/Annually
Other	The Discharger shall report all brine sampling data collected as part of the brine facility operation (i.e., analytical data used to characterize brine waste and determine appropriate blending ratios for discharge).		

^[1] Sludge holding lagoons and drying beds, or other storage as noted on the monitoring reports.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF - 001

1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent discharged at Discharge Point 001 at Monitoring Location EFF – 001 as follows:

Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring at EFF – 001^[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow ^[2]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Instantaneous Max Flow ^[2]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow ^[2]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Monthly
Mean Daily Flow ^[2]	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
Brine Waste Dilution Ratio	---	Calculated	Daily
pH	pH units	Metered	Weekly ^[3]
Temperature	° F	Measured ^[4]	Weekly ^[3]
CBOD ₅	mg/L	24-hr Composite ^[4]	Weekly ^[3]
TSS	mg/L	24-hr Composite ^[4]	Weekly ^[3]
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	Grab	Weekly ^[3]
Chlorine Residual ^[5]	mg/L	Continuous ^[4]	Daily ^[3]
Chlorine Used ^[5]	lbs/day	Recorded	Daily ^[3]
Turbidity	NTUs	Grab	Weekly ^[3]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Weekly ^[3]
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Nitrate	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Urea	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Silicate	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Iron	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Hardness	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chromium ⁺⁶	µg/L	24-hr composite	Quarterly
Cyanide	µg/L	24-hr composite	Quarterly
Selenium	µg/L	24-hr composite	Quarterly
Acute Toxicity ^{[6] [7]}	TUa	Grab	Semiannually
Chronic Toxicity ^{[6] [7]}	TUc	Grab	Semiannually
Ocean Plan Table 1 Metals ^{[7] [8] [9]}	µg/L	HVWS ^{[10] [11]}	Semiannually
Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutants ^{[7] [9] [12]}	µg/L	HVWS ^{[10] [11]}	Semiannually
Remaining Priority Pollutants ^{[7] [9] [13]}	µg/L	HVWS ^{[10] [11]}	3x / permit term ^[14]

^[1] Effluent sampling per the Discharger's current brine waste and outfall facility configuration and sampling protocols is acceptable until the brine waste disposal facility is upgraded to handle anticipated increases in brine flows and facilitate year-round blended secondary effluent and brine waste monitoring (see Table E-1 and Special Provision c. within section V.C.2 of the Order).

- [2] Individual reporting for secondary effluent and brine waste effluent flows are required along with as-discharged combined flow for blended secondary effluent and brine waste. The calculation of combined effluent flow per the Discharger's current brine waste and outfall facility configuration is acceptable until the brine waste disposal facility is upgraded to handle anticipated increases in brine flows and facilitate year-round blended secondary effluent and brine waste flow metering (see Table E-1 and Special Provision c. within section V.C.2 of the Order).
- [3] Brine waste samples shall be collected per a minimum monthly sampling frequency and be manually composited per the Discharger's current brine waste and outfall facility configuration and sampling protocols until the brine waste disposal facility is upgraded to handle anticipated increases in brine flows and facilitate year-round blended secondary effluent and brine waste monitoring (see Table E-1 and Special Provision c. within section V.C.2 of the Order).
- [4] Brine waste samples shall be collected as grab samples and manually composited per the Discharger's current brine waste and outfall facility configuration and sampling protocols until the brine waste disposal facility is upgraded to handle anticipated increases in brine flows and facilitate year-round blended secondary effluent and brine waste monitoring (see Table E-1 and Special Provision c. within section V.C.2 of the Order).
- [5] When applicable – the Discharger is not required to disinfect whole effluent prior to discharge and currently does not do so. However, the Discharger is required to monitor for chlorine residual semiannually per the Ocean Plan Table 1 Pollutants monitoring.
- [6] Whole effluent, acute and chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in section V. of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- [7] Monitoring for the Ocean Plan (2012) Table 1 pollutants and whole effluent acute and chronic toxicity shall occur one time in a dry season and one time in a wet season each year so that characterization of effluent occurs one time per year when the discharge is primarily secondary treated wastewater (wet season) and one time per year when the discharge is primarily brine waste (dry season). Toxicity and Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutant sampling/monitoring shall be conducted concurrently as practicable.
- [8] Those twelve metals (Sb, As, Cd, Cr⁺³, Cr⁺⁶, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, and Zn) with applicable water quality objectives established by Table 1 of the Ocean Plan. Analysis shall be for total recoverable metals.
- [9] Procedures, calibration techniques, and instrument/reagent specifications shall conform to 40 C.F.R. part 136 and applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs, which are below applicable water quality criteria of Table 1; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML. In addition, data must comply with QA/QC requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 136 and other appropriate QA/QC requirements for standard methods for analytes not addressed by 40 C.F.R. part 136.
- [10] HVWS = High-volume water sampling
- [11] The Discharger shall utilize high volume water sampling (HVWS) methods employed by the CCLEAN program for compliance determination of the Table 1 pollutants and the implementation of all other pollutant monitoring requirements contained within this Order, when appropriate, given the subsequent analytical methods are in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 136 or as allowable per the Implementation Provisions for Table 1 contained in section III.C.5.b of the Ocean Plan.
- [12] Those pollutants in 2012 Ocean Plan Table 1. Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III. The Discharger shall ensure its analytical laboratory uses the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Ocean Plan Appendix II as the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger shall select the lowest ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations. If effluent limitations are less than the lowest ML, then the Discharger shall use the lowest ML.
- [13] The "Remaining Priority Pollutants" (see Table E-5 below) consist of the priority pollutants listed in Part D of EPA Form 3510-2A (Rev. 1-99) that currently do not have ocean criteria (water quality objectives) per Table 1 of the Ocean Plan. A complete EPA Form 3510-2A is required for all new and renewal NPDES permit applications pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.21. Expanded Effluent Testing Data per Part D of EPA Form 3510-2A is required for all treatment works with design flows greater than or equal to 1.0 MGD or with a pretreatment program (or required to have a pretreatment program), or otherwise required by the permitting authority to provide the data.
- [14] At a minimum, effluent testing data must be based on at least three pollutant scans and must be no more than four and one-half years old. Remaining priority pollutant monitoring shall occur at least one time in a dry season and one time in a wet season so that characterization of effluent occurs one time per year when the discharge is primarily secondary treated wastewater (wet season) and one time per year when the discharge is primarily brine waste (dry season).

Table E-5. Remaining Priority Pollutants

Volatile Organic Compounds
Bromoform
Chloroethane
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether
1,1-Dichloroethane
Trans-1,2-Dichloro-Ethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloro-Propylene
Methyl Bromide
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride
Acid Extractable Compounds
P-Chloro-M-Cresol
2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
Base-Neutral Compounds
Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
Benzo(A)Anthracene
Benzo(A)Pyrene
3,4-Benzo-Fluoranthene
Benzo(ghi)Perylene
Benzo(K)Fluoranthene
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
2-Chloronaphthalene
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
Chrysene
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate
Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Fluorene
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene
Naphthalene
Phenanthrene
Pyrene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

Compliance with acute toxicity objective shall be determined using a U.S. EPA approved protocol as provided in 40 C.F.R. part 136 (*Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of*

Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA Office of Water, EPA-821-R-02-012 or the latest edition).

Acute Toxicity (TUa) = 100/96-hr LC 50.

LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in EPA-821-R-02-012 and as noted in the following table.

Table E-6. Approved Test - Acute Toxicity (TUa)

Species	Scientific Name	Effect	Test Duration
shrimp	<i>Holmesimysis costata</i>	survival	48 or 96 hours
shrimp	<i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	survival	48 or 96 hours
silversides	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	survival	48 or 96 hours
sheepshead minnow	<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>	survival	48 or 96 hours

If the effluent is to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) and originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS[®]) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

Reference toxicant test results shall be submitted with the effluent sample test results. Both tests must satisfy the test acceptability criteria specified in EPA-821-R-02-012. If the test acceptability criteria are not achieved or if toxicity is detected, the sample shall be retaken and retested within 5 days of the failed sampling event. The retest results shall be reported in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012 (chapter on report preparation) and the results shall be attached to the next monitoring report.

When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC 50 due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

$$TUa = [\log(100 - S)]/1.7$$

where S = percentage survival in 100% waste. If S > 99, TUa shall be reported as zero.

When toxicity monitoring finds acute toxicity in the effluent above the effluent limitation established by the Order, the Discharger shall immediately resample the effluent, if the discharge is continuing, and retest for acute toxicity. Results of the initial failed test and any toxicity monitoring results subsequent to the failed test shall be reported as soon as reasonable to the Executive Officer (EO). The EO will determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements (section V.C.2.a of the Order), or to implement other measures.

B. Chronic Toxicity

The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-821/600/R-95/136; *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-600-4-91-003; *Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests developed by the Marine Bioassay Project*, SWRCB 1996, 96-1WQ; and/or *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA/600/4-87-028 or subsequent editions.

Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth or reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms.

Chronic Toxicity (TUc) = 100/NOEL.

The no observed effect level (NOEL) is the maximum tested concentration in a medium which does not cause known adverse effects upon chronic exposure in the species in question (i.e., the highest effluent concentration to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms; e.g., the highest concentration of a toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls). Examples of chronic toxicity include but are not limited to measurements of toxicant effects on reproduction, growth, and sublethal effects that can include behavioral, physiological, and biochemical effects.

In accordance with the 2012 Ocean Plan, Appendix III, *Standard Monitoring Procedures*, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in the table below to measure TUc. Other species or protocols will be added to the list after State Water Resources Control Board review and approval.

A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the toxicity limitation. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period of no fewer than three sampling events, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

Table E-7. Approved Tests—Chronic Toxicity

Species	Test	Tier ^[1]	Reference ^[2]
Giant kelp, <i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	percent germination; germ tube length	1	a, c
Red abalone, <i>Haliotis rufescens</i>	abnormal shell development	1	a, c
Oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ; mussels, <i>Mytilus spp.</i>	abnormal shell development; percent survival	1	a, c
Urchin, <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> ; sand dollar, <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>	percent normal development	1	a, c
Urchin, <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> ;	percent fertilization	1	a, c

sand dollar, <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>			
Shrimp, <i>Homesimysis costata</i>	percent survival; growth	1	a, c
Shrimp, <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	percent survival; fecundity	2	b, d
Topsmelt, <i>Atherinops affinis</i>	larval growth rate; percent survival	1	a, c
Silverside, <i>Menidia beryllina</i>	larval growth rate; percent survival	2	b, d

^[1] First tier methods are preferred for compliance monitoring. If first tier organisms are not available, the Discharger can use a second tier test method following approval by the Central Coast Water Board.

^[2] Protocol References:

- a. Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazorchak. 1995. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA/600/R-95/136.
- b. Klemm, D.J., G.E. Morrison, T.J. Norberg-King, W.J. Peltier, and M.A. Heber. 1994. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-600-4-91-003.
- c. SWRCB 1996. Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marine Bioassay Project. 96-1WQ.
- d. Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, I.I., D.J. Klemm, T.W. Nieheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick and F. Kessler (eds). 1998. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-87/028. National Information Service, Springfield, VA.

Dilution and control waters shall be obtained from an area of the receiving waters, typically upstream, which is unaffected by the discharge. Standard dilution water can be used, if the receiving water itself exhibits toxicity or if approved by the Central Coast Water Board. If the dilution water used in testing is different from the water in which the test organisms were cultured, a second control sample using culture water shall be tested.

If the effluent is to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS[®]) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

If chronic toxicity is measured in the effluent above 150 TUc, the Discharger shall re-sample and submit the results to the Central Coast Water Board as described in section V.C.2.a of this Order.

C. Toxicity Reporting

1. The Discharger shall include a full report of toxicity test results with the regular monthly monitoring report and include the following information.
 - a. Toxicity test results,
 - b. Dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test, and
 - c. Acute and/or chronic toxicity discharge limitations (or value).
2. Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the appropriate guidance - *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, U.S. EPA Office of Water, EPA-

821-R-02-012 (2002) or the latest edition, or *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, EPA-821-R-02-012 (2002) or subsequent editions.

3. If the initial investigation TRE workplan is used to determine that additional (accelerated) toxicity testing is unnecessary, these results shall be submitted with the monitoring report for the month in which investigations conducted under the TRE workplan occurred.
4. Within 30 days of receipt of test results exceeding an acute or chronic toxicity discharge limitation, the Discharger shall provide written notification to the Executive Officer of:
 - a. Findings of the TRE or other investigation to identify the cause(s) of toxicity, and
 - b. Actions the Discharger has taken/will take, to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

When corrective actions, including a TRE, have not been completed, a schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented, or the reason for not taking corrective action, if no action has been taken.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLED WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of recycled wastewater, including requirements of California Water Code (CWC) sections 13500 – 13577 (Water Reclamation) and Department of Public Health regulations at title 22, sections 60301 – 60357 of the California Code of Regulations (Water Recycling Criteria). Recycled Water from this Facility is regulated under Order No. 94-82.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

A. Bacteria Monitoring – Monitoring Locations RSW-A, RSW-B, RSW-C, and RSW-D

Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted to assess bacteriological conditions in areas used for body contact recreation (e.g., swimming) and to assess conditions of aesthetics for general recreation use (e.g., picnicking, boating). Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted along the 30-foot contour at Monitoring Locations RSW-A, RSW-B, RSW-C, and RSW-D. Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the following table. Latitude and Longitude shall be provided for all stations when reporting.

Table E-8. Triggered Shoreline Bacteria Monitoring Schedule

Parameter	Units	Sampling Station	Sampling Frequency
Total and Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^{[1], [2], [4]}	MPN/100ml	RSW-A, B, C, D	Monthly
Enterococcus Bacteria ^{[1], [3], [4]}	MPN/100ml	RSW-A, B, C, D	Monthly

Visual Monitoring ^[5]	Narrative	RSW-A, B, C, D	Monthly
----------------------------------	-----------	----------------	---------

^[1] For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions shall be performed so the range of values extends from 2 to 16,000 MPN/100ml. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

^[2] Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR PART 136, unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by US EPA pursuant to 40 CFR PART 136.

^[3] Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in EPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water by Membrane Filter Procedure, or any improved method determined by the Central Coast Regional Board (and approved by EPA) to be appropriate.

^[4] If a single sample exceeds any of the bacteriological single sample maximum (SSM) standards contained within section V.A.1 of the Order, repeat sampling at that location shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued daily until the sample result is less than the SSM standard or until a sanitary survey is conducted to determine the source of the high bacterial densities. When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean. Shore stations (immediately inshore of 30-foot contour sites) shall be sampled concurrent with 30-foot contour repeat sampling.

^[5] Visual monitoring shall include observations of wind (direction and speed), weather (e.g., cloudy, sunny, rainy), antecedent rainfall (7-day), sea state, and tidal conditions (e.g., high, slack, or low tide). Observations of water discoloration, floating oil and grease, turbidity, odor, material of sewage origin in the water or on the beach, and temperature (°C) shall be recorded and reported.

These requirements also satisfy the CCLEAN 30-foot contour bacteriological monitoring requirements noted in Table E-9, below.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Central Coast Long-Term Environmental Assessment Network (CCLEAN)

1. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the CCLEAN Regional Monitoring Program in order to fulfill receiving water compliance monitoring requirements and support the following CCLEAN Program objectives.
 - a. Obtain high-quality data describing the status and long-term trends in the quality of nearshore waters, sediments, and associated beneficial uses.
 - b. Determine whether nearshore waters and sediments are in compliance with the Ocean Plan.
 - c. Determine sources of contaminants to nearshore waters.
 - d. Provide legally defensible data on the effects of wastewater discharges in nearshore waters.
 - e. Develop a long-term database on trends in the quality of nearshore waters, sediments, and associated beneficial uses.
 - f. Ensure that the nearshore component database is compatible with other regional monitoring efforts and regulatory requirements.

- g. Ensure that nearshore component data are presented in ways that are understandable and relevant to the needs of stakeholders.
2. General discharger components of the first phase of the CCLEAN Program are outlined in the following table. The CCLEAN Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) will be revised as necessary each year to reflect any program adjustments and submitted to the Central Coast Water Board Quality Assurance Officer for approval prior to initiation of CCLEAN sampling. A detailed technical study design description, including specific location of sampling sites and a description of the specific contents of the CCLEAN Annual Report, shall be provided as a component of the CCLEAN QAPP. Any year-to-year modifications to the program (including implementation of subsequent program phases) shall be identified in this document. The QAPP will also include program components funded by other participant agencies and organizations.

Table E-9. CCLEAN Monitoring Requirements

Sampling Sites	Parameters Sampled at Each Site	Frequency of Sampling	Applicable Water-quality Stressors and Program Objectives
Water Sampling Four wastewater discharges (Santa Cruz, Watsonville, MRWPCA, CAWD) in effluent and two rivers (Pajaro and San Lorenzo)	30-day flow proportioned samples using automated pumping equipment, solid-phase-extraction techniques for POPs (PAHs, chlorinated pesticides, PCBs, dioxins/furans, PBDEs).	Twice per year (wet season and dry season)	Sources, loads, trends, effects and permit compliance for: POPs
	Grabs of effluent for ammonia and nitrate, turbidity, temperature, conductivity, pH, urea, orthophosphate, dissolved silica and total suspended solids	Monthly	Sources, loads, trends and permit compliance for: Nutrients
	Evaluate satellite imagery for algal blooms	Periodically	Effects of: Nutrients
30-ft contour sites for Santa Cruz, Watsonville and MRWPCA	Grabs for total and fecal coliform, <i>enterococcus</i>	At least monthly	Sources, trends, effects and permit compliance for: Pathogen indicators
Two nearshore background sites	30-day time-integrated samples using automated pumping equipment and solid-phase-extraction techniques for: POPs (same as for wastewater, except no dioxins/furans), nitrate, ammonia, urea, orthophosphate and dissolved silica, total suspended solids, temperature, conductivity, pH, total and fecal coliform, <i>enterococcus</i>	Twice per year (wet season and dry season)	California Ocean Plan compliance for: POPs Nutrients Pathogen indicators
Mussel Sampling Five rocky intertidal sites	One composite of 30-40 mussels for POPs (same as nearshore background ocean sites), total and fecal coliform,	Annually in the wet season	Status, trends, effects and alert level comparisons

	and <i>enterococcus</i>		for: POPs Pathogen indicators
Sediment Sampling Six sites along the 80-meter contour	POPs (same as for mussels, except including pyrethroids), sediment grain size and total organic carbon, benthic infauna	Every 5 years in the fall	Status, effects and alert level comparisons for POPs

B. Solids/Biosolids Monitoring, Notification, and Reporting

1. Biosolids Monitoring

- a. Biosolids shall be tested for the metals required in 40 C.F.R. § 503.16 (for land application) or 40 C.F.R. § 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846), as required in 40 C.F.R. § 503.8(b)(4), at the following minimum frequencies:

Volume (dry metric tons) ^[1]	Sampling and Analysis Frequency ^[2]
0-290	Once per year
290-1500	Once per quarter
1500-15000	Once per 60 days
> 15000	Once per month

^[1] For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Permittee shall develop a representative sampling plan, including number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples.

^[2] Test results shall be expressed in mg pollutant per kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis. Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at the frequencies required above.

- b. Prior to land application, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 C.F.R. § 503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a “Process to Significantly/Further Reduce Pathogens”, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters used to achieve this reduction. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated by testing for fecal coliforms and/or pathogens, samples must be drawn at the frequency in 11(a) above. For fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be drawn during each monitoring event and a geometric mean calculated from these seven samples.
- c. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 503.33(b).
- d. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with greater than five million gallons per day (MGD) influent flow shall sample biosolids for

pollutants listed under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTW's with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and Federal facilities greater than five MGD shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of less than one pg/g at the time of their next priority pollutant scan if they have not done so within the past five years, and once per five years thereafter.

- e. The biosolids shall be tested annually, or more frequently if necessary, to determine hazardousness in accordance 40 C.F.R. part 261.
- f. If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.
- g. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095) at the frequency in 11 (a) above or more often if necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.

2. Solids/Biosolids Monitoring

The Permittee, either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:

- a. Notification of non-compliance: The Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA Region 9, the Central Coast Regional Board, and the Regional Board located in the region where the biosolids are used or disposed, of any non-compliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Boards of the non-compliance in writing within five working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. The Permittee shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify U.S. EPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Boards of any non-compliance within the same timeframes. See Attachment C for Regional Board contact information.
- b. If biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Permittee must send 60 days prior notice of the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the U.S. EPA Regional Office for that area and the State/Indian authorities).
- c. For land application: Prior to reuse of any biosolids from this facility to a new or previously unreported site, the Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA and Regional Board. The notification shall include a description and topographic map of the proposed site(s), names and addresses of the applier, and site owner and a listing of any state or local permits which must be obtained. The plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed loading rates and determination of agronomic rates. If any biosolids within a given

monitoring period do not meet 40 C.F.R. § 503.13 metals concentration limits, the Permittee (or its contractor) must pre-notify U.S. EPA, and determine the cumulative metals loading at that site to date, as required in 40 C.F.R. § 503.12.

- d. The Permittee shall notify the applier of all the applier's requirements under 440 C.F.R. part 503, including the requirement that the applier certify that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements have been met. The Permittee shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that the harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.
- e. For surface disposal: Prior to disposal to a new or previously unreported site, the Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA and the Regional Board. The notice shall include description and topographic map of the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator, site owner, and any state or local permits. The notice shall describe procedures for ensuring public access and grazing restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan or description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

3. Biosolids Reporting

The Permittee shall submit an annual biosolids report to the U.S. EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and Regional Board by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:

- a. The amount of biosolids generated during the reporting period, in dry metric tons, and the amount accumulated from previous years;
- b. Results of all pollutant and pathogen monitoring required in Item 12 above and the Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order. Results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis for comparison with 40 C.F.R. part 503 limits;
- c. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods, including supporting time and temperature data, and certifications, as required in 40 C.F.R. §§ 503.17 and 503.27;
- d. Names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other use or disposal methods not covered above, and volumes delivered to each.
- e. For land application sites, the following information must be submitted by the Permittee, unless the Permittee requires its biosolids management contractors to report this information directly to the U.S. EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator:
 - 1) Locations of land application sites (with field names and numbers) used that calendar year, size of each field applied to, applier, and site owner.

- 2) Volumes applied to each field (in wet tons and dry metric tons), nitrogen applied, calculated plant available nitrogen;
 - 3) Crop planted, dates of planting and harvesting;
 - 4) For any biosolids exceeding 40 C.F.R. § 503.13 Table 3 metals concentrations: the locations of sites where applied and cumulative metals loading at that site to date;
 - 5) Certifications of management practices in 40 C.F.R. § 503.14; and
 - 6) Certifications of site restrictions in 40 C.F.R. § 503(b)(5).
- f. For surface disposal sites:
- 1) Locations of sites, site operator, site owner, size of parcel on which disposed;
 - 2) Results of any required groundwater monitoring;
 - 3) Certifications of management practices in 40 C.F.R. § 503.24; and
 - 4) For closed sites, date of site closure and certifications of management practices for the three years following site closure.
- g. For all biosolids used or disposed at the Permittee's facilities, the site and management practice information and certification required in 40 C.F.R. §§ 503.17 and 503.27; and
- h. For all biosolids temporarily stored, the information required in 40 C.F.R. § 503.20 required to demonstrate temporary storage.

Reports shall be submitted to:

Regional Biosolids Coordinator
 USEPA (WTR-7)
 75 Hawthorne Street
 San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Executive Officer
 Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov

- i. All the requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 503 and 23 CCR 15 are enforceable by the U.S. EPA and this Regional Board whether or not the requirements are stated in an NPDES permit or any other permit issued to the discharger.

C. Pretreatment Monitoring

At least once per year, influent, effluent, and biosolids shall be sampled and analyzed for the priority pollutants identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite

sampling of the plant's influent and effluent for those pollutants U.S. EPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users. The Discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos until U.S. EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under 40 C.F.R. part 136. Biosolids shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The biosolids analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and biosolids sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of annually and not less than the frequency specified in the required monitoring program for the plant. The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent, or biosolids monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to interference, pass-through, or adversely impacting biosolids quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 C.F.R. part 136 and amendments thereto. Biosolids samples shall be collected from the last point in solids handling before disposal. If biosolids are dried on-site, samples shall be composited from at least twelve discrete samples from twelve representative locations.

D. Outfall Inspection

At least one time per year, the Discharger shall visually inspect the outfall structure and report in the Annual Report, regarding its physical integrity. The inspection shall note leaks and potential leaks using dye studies, if necessary.

E. MBNMS Spill Reporting

The Discharger shall report all sewage spills under its control that are likely to enter ocean waters, directly to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) office at 831-236-6797.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall submit electronic SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/). The CIWQS website will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event of a service interruption for electronic submittal. The Discharger shall use the current version of the Permittee Entry Template (PET) tool to configure data into the applicable CIWQS Data Format, and shall update that template according to this Order (e.g., add/delete parameters, revise limits, update monitoring locations, etc). Blank versions of the latest PET tool are available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/chc_npdes.shtml.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Sampling and monitoring as required by this MRP shall begin on the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall complete all required monitoring and reporting according to the following schedule unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer:

Table E-10. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring & Sampling Data Included in Report	SMR Submittal Frequencies	SMR Due Date
NPDES Monitoring Report - Monthly	MRP Sections III (Influent) and IV (Effluent)	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling
NPDES Monitoring Report – Quarterly	MRP Section IV Table E.4 (Effluent)	Quarterly	1 st Quarter: May 1 st 2 nd Quarter: Aug 1 st 3 rd Quarter: Nov 1 st 4 th Quarter: Feb 1 st
NPDES Monitoring Report - Semi-Annual	MRP Section IV (Effluent) – Toxicity and Ocean Plan Table 1	Semi-annually	February 1 st and August 1 st
NPDES Monitoring Report – Remaining Priority Pollutants	MRP Section IV Table E.4 (Effluent) Remaining Priority Pollutants	3x per permit	February 1, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (following sampling as described in footnote 14 table E-4)
Pretreatment Annual Report	MRP Section IX.C and Order Section V.C.5.b	Annually	February 1 st following calendar year of sampling and inspections
Ocean Outfall Inspection Report	MRP Section IX.D	Annually	February 1 st following calendar year of inspection
Biosolids Annual Report	MRP Section IX.B.3 and Order Section V.C.5.a	Annually	February 19 th following calendar year of sampling
Annual Summary Report	Attachment D, Standard Provision VIII.D.8	Annually	February 1 st following calendar year of sampling

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (reported ML, also known as the Reporting

Level, or RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136. For each parameter identified in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan, the Discharger shall use a ML no greater than specified in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\pm a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is already entered within CIWQS in a tabular format. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. The Discharger shall include in their CIWQS upload a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation. Uploaded reports must also include laboratory data sheets for the analytical results being presented.

- c. Discharger shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Permittee Entry Tool (PET) to facilitate data entry into the CIWQS system.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

- 1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Central Coast Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit DMR's. Until such notification is given specifically for the submittal of DMR's, the Discharger shall submit DMR's in accordance with the requirements described below.
- 2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below.

Standard Mail	Fedex/UPS/Other Private Carriers
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15 th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

- 3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1) or on self-generated forms that follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

D. Other Reports

- 1. Unless otherwise noted, with the next SMR, the Discharger shall report the results of any special monitoring, TREs, or other data or information that results from the Special Provisions, section VI. C, of the Order.