

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the 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 Health Services, in accordance with Water Code section 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 Regional 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 CFR 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).

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 Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	INF-001	Influent wastewater at the plant headworks, prior to treatment and following all significant input of wastewater to the treatment system
001	EFF-001	Secondary-treated wastewater at a point located after all secondary treatment and prior to discharge to the percolation ponds
002	EFF-002	Tertiary-treated wastewater at a point after all treatment and prior to contact with the receiving water
---	SW-001	A location at the drain on the south side of East Ponds at culvert prior to entering Llagas Creek
---	SW-002	A location at the drain on the north side of South Ponds at culvert prior to entering Llagas Creek
---	SW-003A	A location at the farm drainage east of the East Ponds
---	SW-004	A location at the drain at the southeast corner of Pond S9 that drains to Llagas Creek
---	SW-005A	A location at the outlet of Miller Slough near Luchessa Avenue bridge
---	SW-006A	A location at the outlet of the city storm drain near Luchessa Avenue bridge
---	SW-007	A location in Llagas Creek 600 feet north of Bloomfield Road
---	SW-008	A location in Llagas Creek 637 feet north of the northwest corner of Pond E1 and south of Highway 152
---	SW-009	A location in Llagas Creek 1000 feet north of Highway 152
---	SW-010	A location in Llagas Creek on the north side of Bloomfield Road bridge

---	RSW-011	A location in Pajaro River 100 feet upstream of Discharge Point 002
---	RSW-012	A location in Pajaro River 100 feet downstream of Discharge Point 002
---	GW-001	Groundwater well MW1/PWA located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-002	Groundwater well PWF located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-003	Groundwater well MW13 located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-004	Groundwater well MW24 located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-005	Groundwater well MW2/PWB located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-006	Groundwater well MW7/PWT located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-007	Groundwater well PWX located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-008	Groundwater well PWC located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-009	Groundwater well MW12/PWV located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-010	Groundwater well PWY located within the municipal ponds
---	GW-011	Groundwater well MW3/PWD located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-012	Groundwater well MW6/PWH located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-013	Groundwater well MW4/PWK located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-014	Groundwater well MW5/PWN located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-015	Groundwater well PWR located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-016	Groundwater well PWE located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-017	Groundwater well PWI located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-018	Groundwater well PWL located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-019	Groundwater well PWP located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-020	Groundwater well PWS located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-021	Groundwater well MW8/PWG located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-022	Groundwater well MW9/PWJ located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-023	Groundwater well PWM located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-024	Groundwater well PWQ located within the former food process ponds
---	GW-025	Groundwater well MW10 located north of Southside Drive
---	GW-026	Groundwater well MW21 located east of the railway line
---	GW-027	Groundwater well MW26 located within the municipal ponds
---	BIO-001	Biosolids at the last point in the biosolids handling process where representative samples of residual solids from the treatment process can be obtained

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the facility at INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered	Continuously
TSS ^[2]	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Every 8 th day
BOD ₅ ^[2]	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Every 8 th day
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Metered	Continuously

^[1] Flow reporting shall include mean daily flow, maximum daily flow, and average monthly flow.

^[2] Collection of TSS and BOD₅ influent samples shall occur on days that effluent samples are collected.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor tertiary effluent at monitoring location EFF-002, as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level. Discrete discharge periods shall be defined by lapses in discharge flow of 24 hours or more. When discrete discharges occur at Discharge Point 002, monitoring shall occur at least once during the first discrete discharge period of the sampling period. Monitoring for CTR pollutants shall occur once during the permit term, during discharge to the Pajaro River, in the 12 months period before application is made to renew WDRs for the facility. Monitoring results at EFF-001 for the same parameters may be used to satisfy monitoring requirements established for EFF-002.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring – EFF-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Flow ^[2]	MGD	Metered	Continuous
BOD ₅	mg/L	Grab	Every 8 th Day
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Every 8 th Day
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	Every 8 th Day
pH ^{[3][4]}	s.u.	Grab	Daily
Chlorine Used	lbs/day	Calculated	Daily
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	Metered	Continuous
Modal Contact Time	minutes	Metered/Calc	Continuous
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Weekly
Turbidity	NTU	Metered	Continuous
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Weekly
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100mL	Grab	Weekly
Temperature ^[3]	° F	Grab	Daily

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Color	Color Units	Grab	Monthly
Un-ionized Ammonia ^[3]	mg/L as N	Calculation	Every 8 th Day
Total Ammonia ^[3]	mg/L as N	Grab	Every 8 th Day
Nitrate ^[4]	mg/L as N	Grab	Every 8 th Day
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
Acute Toxicity ^[5]	Pass or Fail	24-hr composite	Annually
Chronic Toxicity ^[6]	TUc	24-hr composite	Annually
TDS ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Sodium ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Chloride ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Sulfate ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Boron ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Aluminum	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Manganese ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Alkalinity ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
mg/L	Grab	Monthly	
Calcium ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Carbonate ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Copper ^[4]	µg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly
Electrical Conductivity ^[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
Fluoride ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Iron ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Magnesium ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Nitrite ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Potassium ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Zinc ^[4]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Lead	µg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly
Chlorodibromomethane ^[5]	µg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly
CTR Pollutants ^{[7] [8] [9]}	µg/L	24-hr composite	1X / Permit Term
2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalents ^{[8] [9]}	µg/L	24-hr composite	1X / Permit Term
Title 22 Pollutants ^{[10] [11]}	µg/L	24-hr composite	Quarterly

^[1] Monthly and quarterly monitoring shall occur on the first 8th day sample of the month. Quarterly sampling shall occur in March, June, September, and October.

^[2] Flow reporting shall include mean daily flow, maximum daily flow, and average monthly flow.

^[3] Temperature and pH are to be measured at the same time the Total Ammonia sample is collected. Results shall be used to calculate and report Unionized Ammonia concentrations.

^[4] General Mineral and Irrigation Suitability (except MBAS) pollutant list.

^[5] Whole effluent acute toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in Section V.A of this Monitoring and Reporting Plan.

^[6] Whole effluent chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in Section V.B of this Monitoring and Reporting Plan.

^[7] Those 126 pollutants with applicable water quality objectives established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) at 40 CFR 131.38.

^[8] Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP). The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix 4 of the SIP are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs that are below applicable water

- quality criteria of the CTR; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML.
- [9] 24-hour composite samples shall be collected one time, during discharge, and within the twelve-month period before application is made to renew the Waste Discharge Requirements for the facility.
- [10] The Title 22 pollutants are those pollutants for which the Department of Health Services has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) at Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, sections 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), 64444 (Organic Chemicals), and 64442 and 64443 (Radionuclides) of the California Code of Regulations.
- [11] Analytical methods shall adhere to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) established by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 15, section 64432 (Inorganics), section 64445.1 (Organics), and sections 64442 and 64443 (Radionuclides).

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

1. Acute Toxicity Monitoring Requirements - EFF-002

- a. Bioassays shall be performed to evaluate the toxicity of the discharge in accordance with the following procedures unless otherwise specified by the Water Board's Executive Officer or designee:
- b. Both test species given below shall be used to measure acute toxicity:

Table E-4. Approved Test for Acute Toxicity

Species	Effect	Test Duration (days)	Reference
Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	Larval Survival and Growth	7	EPA/821-R-02-012 (Acute)
Water Flea (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>)	Survival and Reproduction	7	EPA/821-R-02-012 (Acute)

- c. Determination of acute toxicity shall be based on mortality data derived from chronic toxicity tests, utilizing these species, as specified below.
- d. The presence of acute toxicity shall be determined as significantly reduced survival of test organisms at 100 percent effluent compared to a control using a statistical t-test.

B. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

1. Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Requirements – EFF-002

- a. *Sampling.* The Discharger shall collect 24-hour composite samples of the effluent at Discharge Point 002, when discharge to the Pajaro River is occurring, for critical life stage toxicity testing as indicated below. For toxicity tests requiring renewals, 24-hour composite samples collected on consecutive days are required.
- b. *Test Species.* The Discharger shall utilize the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, (survival and reproduction test); fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test); and green alga, *Selanastrum capricornutum* (growth

test), as test species. The Executive Officer may change to another test species if data suggest that another test species is more sensitive to the discharge.

- c. *Methodology.* Sample collection, handling and preservation shall be in accordance with USEPA protocols. In addition, bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with the most recently promulgated test methods, currently "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," Fourth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-013), with exceptions granted the Discharger by the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP).

- d. *Dilution Series.* The Discharger shall conduct toxicity testing at 100% effluent.

2. Chronic Toxicity Reporting Requirements

- a. *Routine Reporting.* Toxicity test results for the current reporting period shall include, at a minimum, for each test:

- (1) Sample date(s)
- (2) Test initiation date
- (3) Test species
- (4) End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival)
- (5) NOEC value(s) in percent effluent
- (6) IC15, IC25, IC40, and IC50 values (or EC15, EC25 ... etc.) as percent effluent
- (7) TUc values (100/NOEC, 100/IC25, or 100/EC25)
- (8) Mean percent mortality (\pm s.d.) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable)
- (9) NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s)
- (10) IC50 or EC50 value(s) for reference toxicant test(s)
- (11) Available water quality measurements for each test (pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia)

- b. *Compliance Summary.* The results of the chronic toxicity testing shall be provided in the self-monitoring report and shall include a summary table of chronic toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples. The information in the table shall include items listed above under 2.a, specifically item numbers 1, 3, 5, 6(IC25 or EC25), 7, and 8.

C. Quality Assurance

1. The use of a dilution series for this Discharger is not applicable, because there is no dilution in the receiving water.
2. For the acute toxicity testing using a t-test, two dilutions shall be used, i.e., 100 percent effluent and a control (when a t-test is used instead of an LC50).
3. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with a referenced toxicant shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests also shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc.).
4. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the toxicity test references, then the permittee must re-sample and retest within 15 working days or as soon as possible. The retesting period begins when the Discharger collects the first sample required to complete the retest.
5. The reference toxicant and effluent tests must meet the upper and lower bounds on test sensitivity as determined by calculating the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) for each test result. The test sensitivity bound is specified for each test method in the respective methods manuals.

D. Accelerated Monitoring Requirements

1. When acute toxicity is detected in the effluent, or when a chronic toxicity effluent trigger value of 1 TUC is exceeded during regular toxicity monitoring, and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring to confirm the effluent toxicity.
2. The Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring frequency consisting of performing three toxicity tests in a six-week period following the first failed test results.
3. If implementation of the generic Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) work plan indicates the source of the exceedance of the toxicity trigger (for instance, a temporary plant upset), then only one additional test is necessary. If exceedance of the toxicity trigger is detected in this test, the Discharger will continue with accelerated monitoring requirements or implement the Toxicity Identification and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations.
4. If none of the three tests indicated exceedance of the toxicity trigger, then the Discharger may return to the normal bioassay testing frequency.

E. Conducting Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations

1. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) shall be triggered if testing from the accelerated monitoring frequency indicates any of the following:

- a. Two of the three accelerated toxicity tests are reported as failed tests meeting any of the conditions specified in Attachment E, Section V.D.
 - b. The TIE shall be initiated within 15 days following failure of the second accelerated monitoring test.
 - c. If a TIE is triggered prior to the completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TIE.
2. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) which include the following:
 - a. Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, (USEPA, 1992a);
 - b. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition (USEPA, 1991a);
 - c. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Sampling Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993a); and
 - d. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993b).
3. As part of the TIE investigation, the Discharger shall be required to implement its TRE work plan. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the toxicity is identified. A failure to conduct required toxicity tests or a TRE within a designated period shall result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. Recommended guidance in conducting a TRE include the following:
 - a. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, August 1999, EPA/833B-99/002; and
 - b. Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program dated March 27, 2001, USEPA Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Regulatory Enforcement.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor secondary effluent that is to be land applied at monitoring location EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is

listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level. Results for monitoring requirements at EFF-001 may be used to satisfy monitoring requirements at EFF-002 for duplicative parameters.

Table E-5. Land Discharge Monitoring – EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Flow ^[2]	MGD	Metered	Continuously
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	Weekly
pH ^[3]	s.u.	Grab	Daily
BOD ₅	mg/L	24-hr composite	Every 8 th Day
TSS	mg/L	24-hr composite	Every 8 th Day
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
Nitrate ^[3]	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
TDS ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Sodium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chloride ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Sulfate ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Alkalinity ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Bicarbonate ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Boron ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Calcium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Carbonate ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Electrical Conductivity ^[3]	µmhos/cm	Grab	Quarterly
Fluoride ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Iron ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Magnesium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Manganese ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Nitrite ^[3]	mg/L as N	Grab	Quarterly
Potassium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Zinc ^[3]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Copper ^[3]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Title 22 Pollutants ^{[4] [5]}	µg/L	24-hr composite	Annually

[1] Monthly and quarterly monitoring shall occur on the first 8th day sample of the month. Quarterly sampling shall occur in March, June, September, and October.

[2] Flow reporting shall include mean daily flow, maximum daily flow, and average monthly flow.

[3] General Mineral and Irrigation Suitability (except MBAS) pollutant list.

[4] The Title 22 pollutants are those pollutants for which the Department of Health Services has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) at CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, sections 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals) 64444 (Organic Chemicals), and 64442 and 64443 (Radionuclides).

[5] Analytical methods shall adhere to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) established by CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, section 64432 (Inorganics), section 64445.1 (Organics), and sections 64442 and 64443 (Radionuclides).

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

This section of the standardized MRP is not applicable to the Discharger, as its Master Reclamation Requirements are contained in existing Order No. 98-052.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

A. Surface Water Monitoring Locations SW-001, SW-002, SW-003A, SW-004, SW-005A, SW-006A, SW-007, SW-008, SW-009, SW-010, RSW-011, and RSW-012.

1. The Discharger shall monitor surface waters at Monitoring Locations SW-001, SW-002, SW-003A, SW-004, SW-005A, SW-006A, SW-007, SW-008, SW-009, and SW-010, as follows.

Table E-6. Surface Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ⁽¹⁾
Flow ⁽²⁾	MGD	Metered	Quarterly
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Nitrate	mg/L as N	Grab	Quarterly
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	Grab	Quarterly
TDS	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Temperature	°F	Grab	Quarterly
pH	s.u.	Grab	Quarterly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Quarterly
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	Grab	Quarterly

⁽¹⁾ Quarterly monitoring shall occur in March, June, September, and December.

⁽²⁾ Flow reporting shall include maximum daily flow, mean daily flow, and average monthly flow. If no flow meter or gauging station exists, flow rate shall be estimated as accurately as possible.

2. The Discharger shall monitor receiving surface waters at Monitoring Locations RSW-011 and RSW-012, as follows. Monitoring shall occur concurrently with effluent monitoring at EFF-002. Receiving water monitoring requirements apply only when discharge to Pajaro River is occurring, except for flow and temperature, for determination of acceptable discharge periods. Discrete discharge periods are defined by lapses in discharge flows of 24 hours or more. When discrete discharges occur at Discharge Point 002, receiving water monitoring shall occur at least once during the first discrete discharge period of the sampling period.

Table E-7. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ⁽¹⁾
Flow ⁽²⁾	MGD	Metered	Prior to each discharge to Pajaro River, and daily during discharge

BOD ₅	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Nitrate ^[3]	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
Total Ammonia ^[4]	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
Unionized Ammonia ^[4]	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Grab	Monthly
TDS ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Sodium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Chloride ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Sulfate ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Boron ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Aluminum	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Manganese ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Weekly
Temperature ^[4]	°F	Grab	Prior to each discharge to Pajaro River, and hourly during the discharge period and peak diurnal temperature period
pH ^{[3][4]}	s.u.	Grab	Weekly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Weekly
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	Grab	Weekly
Alkalinity ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Bicarbonate ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Calcium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Carbonate ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Copper ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Electrical Conductivity ^[3]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Fluoride ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Iron ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Magnesium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Nitrite ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Potassium ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Zinc ^[3]	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
CTR Pollutants ^{[5][6][7]}	µg/L	24-hr composite	1X / Permit Term
2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalents ^{[6][7]}	µg/L	24-hr composite	1X / Permit Term
Title 22 Pollutants ^{[7][8][9]}	µg/L	24-hr composite	1X / Permit Term

^[1] Quarterly monitoring shall occur in March, June, September, and December

^[2] Flow reporting shall include maximum daily flow, mean daily flow, and average monthly flow. Upstream flow shall be determined at the gauging station near the point of discharge. Downstream flow shall be determined at the USGS Chittenden gauging station.

^[3] General Mineral and Irrigation Suitability (except MBAS) pollutant list

^[4] Temperature and pH are to be measured at the same time the Total Ammonia sample is collected. Results shall be used to calculate and report Unionized Ammonia concentrations.

^[5] Those 126 pollutants with applicable water quality objectives established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) at 40 CFR 131.38.

^[6] Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (SIP). The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that

the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix 4 of the SIP are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs, which are below applicable water quality criteria of the CTR; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML.

- [7] 24-hour composite samples shall be collected one time, during discharge, and within the twelve-month period before application is made to renew the Waste Discharge Requirements for the facility.
- [8] The Title 22 pollutants are those pollutants for which the Department of Health Services has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) at CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, sections 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64444 (Organic Chemicals).
- [9] Analytical methods shall adhere to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) established by Title 22 of the CCR, Division 4, Chapter 15, section 64432 (Inorganics) and section 64445.1 (Organics).

B. Monitoring Locations GW-001 through GW-027

1. The Discharger shall monitor groundwater at Monitoring Locations GW-001 through GW-027 as follows. Prior to sampling, wells shall be purged until dissolved oxygen levels, pH, and electrical conductivity have stabilized.

Table E-8. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Groundwater Elevation ^[2]	feet	Observation	Quarterly
pH ^{[3][4]}	s.u.	Grab	[5]
Electrical Conductivity ^{[3][4]}	µmhos/cm	Grab	[5]
Alkalinity ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Bicarbonate ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Boron ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Calcium ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Carbonate ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Chloride ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Copper ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Fluoride ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Iron ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Magnesium ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Manganese ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Nitrate ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Nitrite ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Potassium ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Sodium ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Sulfate ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
TDS ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]
Zinc ^{[3][4]}	mg/L	Grab	[5]

[1] Quarterly monitoring shall occur in March, June, September, and December.

[2] Applicable to Monitoring Locations GW-001 through GW-024.

[3] General Mineral and Irrigation Suitability (except MBAS) pollutant list.

[4] Applicable only to Monitoring Locations GW-003, GW-004, GW-005, GW-006, GW-011, GW-013, GW-014, GW-020, GW-025, GW-026, and GW-027.

[5] Monitoring Locations GW-003, GW-004, GW-011, GW-014, and GW-025 shall be monitored quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Monitoring Locations GW-005, GW-006, GW-013, GW-020, GW-026, and GW-027 shall be monitored bi-annually.

2. Groundwater monitoring reports shall include a site map showing the locations of all monitoring wells.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Biosolids Monitoring, Reporting, and Notification – BIO-001

1. A representative sample of biosolids shall be obtained from the last point in the handling process (i.e., in the drying beds just prior to removal or from a pond bottom). All constituents shall be analyzed annually for total concentrations for comparison with Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration Limit Concentration (STLC) limit for that substance. Twelve (12) discrete representative samples shall be collected at separate locations in the biosolids ready for disposal. These 12 samples shall be composited to form one (1) sample for constituent analysis. For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Discharger shall develop a representative sampling plan including number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples. The analysis shall test for the metals required in 40 CFR 503.16 (for land application) or 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods* (EPA Publication SW-846, all applicable editions and updates), as required in 40 CFR 503.8(b)(4), at the minimum frequencies established therein, provided in the table below.

Table E-9. Amount of Biosolids and Frequency for Analysis

Amount ^[1] (dry metric tons/ 365-day period)	Frequency ^[2]
Greater than zero, but less than 290	Once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1500	Once per quarter (four times per year)
Equal to or greater than 1500 but less than 15,000	Once per sixty days (six times per year)
Greater than 15,000	Once per month (twelve times per year)

^[1] For land application, either the amount of bulk biosolids applied to the land or the amount prepared for sale or give-away in a bag or other container for application to the land (dry weight basis). If the Discharger's biosolids are directly land applied without further treatment by another preparer, biosolids shall also be tested for organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at the frequencies required. For surface disposal, the amount of biosolids placed on an active sludge unit (dry weight basis).

^[2] Test results shall be expressed in mg pollutant per kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis.

Biosolids shall be analyzed for the constituents in the following table.

Table E-10. Biosolids Monitoring

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling/Analysis Frequency
Quantity Removed	Tons or yds ³	Measured during Removal	Continual
Location of Reuse/Disposal	General Public or Specific Site	---	---

Moisture Content	%	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/kg (dry) ^[2]	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Ammonia(N)	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Nitrate(N)	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Total Phosphorus	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Grease and Oil	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Arsenic	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Antimony	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Barium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Beryllium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Boron	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Cadmium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Cobalt	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Copper	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Chromium (total)	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Lead	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Mercury	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Molybdenum	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Nickel	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Selenium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Silver	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Thallium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Tin	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Vanadium	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Zinc	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Pesticides	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
Organic Lead	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]
PCBs	mg/kg	Grab	Prior to reclamation/disposal of biosolids ^[1]

^[1] Annually if sludge solids are being reclaimed or disposed of in that year.

^[2] Total sample (including solids and any liquid portion) to be analyzed and results reported as mg/kg based on the dry weight of the sample.

2. Prior to land application, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR 503.32 (unless transferred to another preparer who demonstrates pathogen reduction.) Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Discharger 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" (PFRP), the Discharger shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters to achieve this reduction.

The following applies when biosolids from the Discharger are directly land applied as Class B, without further treatment by a second preparer. If the Discharger demonstrates pathogen reduction by direct testing for fecal coliforms and/or pathogens, samples must be drawn at the frequency in the Amount/Frequency table above. If the Discharger demonstrates Class B pathogen reduction by testing for

fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be drawn and analyzed during each monitoring event, and a geometric mean calculated from these seven samples. If the Discharger demonstrates Class A pathogen reduction by testing for fecal coliform and/or salmonella, plus one of the PFRP processes or testing for enteric viruses and helminth ova at least four samples of fecal coliform or salmonella must be drawn during each monitoring event. All four samples must meet the limits specified in 40 CFR 503.32(a).

3. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b).
4. 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 POTWs with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and Federal facilities greater than 5 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.
5. The biosolids shall be tested annually, or more frequently if necessary, to determine hazardousness. All constituents regulated under CA Title 22, division 5, chapter 11, article 3 shall be analyzed for comparison with TTLC criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the STLC limit for that substance.
6. 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.
7. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095) at the frequency determined by Table E-9, or more often if necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.
8. The Discharger, either directly or through contractual agreements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:
 - a. *Notification of non-compliance.* The Discharger shall notify USEPA Region 9, the Regional Water 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 Discharger shall notify USEPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Water Quality Boards of any non-compliance in writing within five working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. The Discharger shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify USEPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Water Quality Boards of any non-compliance within the same time frames.

- b. If biosolids are shipped to another State or Indian lands, the Discharger must send notice at least 60 days prior to the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian land (the USEPA Regional Office for that area and the State/Indian authorities).
- c. *For land application (in cases where Class B biosolids are directly applied without further treatment):* Prior to reuse of any biosolids from the Discharger's facility to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify USEPA, the Regional Water Board, and any other affected Regional Water Quality Board. The notification shall include 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 CFR 503.13 metals concentrations limits, the Discharger (or its contractor) must pre-notify USEPA, and determine the cumulative metals loading to that site to date, as required in 40 CFR 503.12. The Discharger shall notify the applier of all the applier's requirements under 40 CFR 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 Discharger 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.

- d. *For surface disposal:* Prior to disposal to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify USEPA and the Water Board. The notice shall include a description and a 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.
9. The Discharger shall submit an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and the Regional Board by February 19th of each year (per USEPA guidance and 40 CFR 503) for the period covering the previous calendar year. This report shall include:
- a. Annual biosolids removed in dry tons and percent solids.
 - b. If appropriate, a narrative description of biosolids dewatering and other treatment processes, including process parameters, including a schematic diagram showing biosolids handling facilities. For example, if drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time. If composting is used, report the temperature achieved and duration.
 - c. A description of disposal methods, including the following information as applicable related to the disposal methods used at the facility. If more than one method is used, include the percentage and tonnage of annual biosolids production disposed by each method.

- (1) For landfill disposal include: 1) the Water Board WDR numbers that regulate the landfills used, 2) the present classifications of the landfills used, 3) the results of any groundwater monitoring, 4) certifications of management practices, and 5) the names and locations of the facilities receiving biosolids.
 - (2) For land application include: 1) the location of the site(s), 2) the Water Board's WDR numbers that regulate the site(s), 3) the application rate in lbs/acre/year (specify wet or dry), 4) certifications of management practices and site restrictions, and 5) subsequent uses of the land.
 - (3) For offsite application by a licensed hauler and composter include: 1) the name, address and USEPA license number of the hauler and composter.
- d. Copies of analytical data required by other agencies (i.e. USEPA or County Health Department) and licensed disposal facilities (i.e. landfill, land application, or composting facility) for the previous year.
 - e. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods. Including supporting time and temperature data, and certifications, as required in 40 CFR 503.17 and 503.27.
 - f. Names, mailing address, 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 amounts delivered to each.
 - g. For all biosolids used or disposed at the Discharger's facility, the site and management practice information and certification required in 40 CFR 503.17 and 503.27.
 - h. For all biosolids temporarily stored, the information required in 40 CFR 503.20 is required to demonstrate temporary storage.
 - i. Reports shall be submitted to:

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

Executive Officer
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

B. Pond Maintenance

The Discharger shall report on pond conditioning work conducted in the previous year with a summary included in the facility's Annual Report, due January 30th of each year. The

summary shall also contain a description of any problems encountered in operation of the system during the reporting period.

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. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
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 monthly, quarterly, and annual 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. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule.

Table E-11. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	30 th day of the month following the reporting period
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	30 th day of the month following the reporting period
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	30 th day of the month following the reporting period
Every 8 th Day	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	14 day consecutive period	30 th day of the month following the reporting period

Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	30 th day of the month following the reporting period
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	30 th day of the month following the reporting period
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	January 30
1x/permit term	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	Permit term	180 days prior to permit expiration

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

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

- 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).
- Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

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

- Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - 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. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative

enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

6. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
7. 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 entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. 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 attach 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.
 - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger 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). Forms that are self-generated will not be accepted unless they follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

D. Other Reports

1. 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. The Discharger shall submit such reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.