

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

APPENDIX 1

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

INDIVIDUAL ENROLLMENT

UNDER

ORDER NO. R4-2016-XXXX

**CONDITIONAL WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

These Monitoring and Reporting Requirements are issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) pursuant to Water Code sections 13267 and 13269, as set forth in Findings 25-28 of the Order. As conditioned by the Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Agricultural Lands (Conditional Waiver), Order No. R4-2016-XXXX, Individual Dischargers shall develop a Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MRP) to verify the adequacy and effectiveness of the conditions contained in the Conditional Waiver. The MRP shall be sufficient to (1) assess the impacts of waste discharges from irrigated agricultural lands on waters of the state, (2) evaluate the effectiveness of management practices to control waste discharges, (3) track progress in reducing the amount of waste discharged to waters of the state to improve water quality and protect beneficial uses, and (4) assess compliance with water quality limitations, where applicable. The Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board may revise monitoring and reporting requirements as appropriate.

1) MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Individual Dischargers shall submit an MRP to the Regional Water Board for Executive Officer approval within six months after adoption of Order No. R4-2016-XXXX. A template individual monitoring and reporting plan is included as an attachment to these monitoring and reporting requirements.

The sections below outline the requirements for the MRP.

Monitoring Sites

Individual Dischargers shall monitor discharges to waters of the state from their operations under these requirements. The number and location of monitoring sites must be based on site-specific characteristics and be supported by scientific rationale and a detailed discussion of the drainage characteristics of the Individual Discharger site. Monitoring sites must be selected to adequately characterize the majority of the discharge from the Individual Discharger site, based on its typical discharge patterns, including tail water discharges, discharges from tile drains, and stormwater runoff.

The MRP shall describe the characteristics of each sampling site, including crop type and cultivation practices, and provide a maps and GPS coordinates for each monitoring site.

Monitoring Frequency and Seasonality

The frequency of monitoring shall be twice per year, once during the dry season and once during the wet season. Based on a review of annual monitoring reports, the Executive Officer may increase or decrease the frequency of monitoring. Factors that may inform the Executive Officer's evaluation of the monitoring frequency include, but are not limited to, the exceedances or attainment of applicable Water Quality Benchmarks and the effectiveness of any management measures as a result of WQMP implementation.

Monitoring shall be conducted during the dry season and wet season. The dry season is from May 15 to October 15. The wet season is from October 15 to May 15. The wet-season samples shall be collected within the first 24 hours of a storm with greater than 0.5 inch rain as measured by the nearest National Weather Service rain gauge, to the extent practicable. Practical constraints on wet season sampling events include but are not limited to (1) lab closures on weekends and holidays, (2) sample holding times, and (3) safety of the monitoring team. Dry-season samples shall be collected after the site has applied pesticides or fertilizers and during an irrigation event. If there is no runoff at the monitoring site, then the observation shall be documented with photos showing the occurrence of irrigation and the lack of runoff at the monitoring site.

Monitoring Constituents

All Individual MRPs shall include monitoring for all constituents list in Table 1. An Individual MRP shall also include monitoring for the additional constituents in Table 2, where those agricultural lands are located within the subwatersheds listed in Table 2.

The MRP shall include chronic toxicity testing to evaluate compliance with the narrative toxicity objective in the Basin Plan. During the first year, chronic toxicity testing shall be conducted for three test species: *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea) and *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae). Based on the test results, the Discharger shall select the most sensitive species for subsequent toxicity monitoring and document its rationale in its annual monitoring report. In addition to the three species toxicity screening, the MRP plan may propose the most relevant species for toxicity testing based on pesticide usage, sample nutrient concentrations, and site conditions for consideration by the Executive Officer. If sampling sites are located in tidally influenced areas, alternative species that are suitable for more brackish conditions may be selected for toxicity testing, subject to Executive Officer approval.

The results of toxicity testing will be used to trigger further investigations to determine the cause of observed toxicity. If toxicity tests indicate the presence of significant toxicity in the sample, Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) procedures shall be

initiated to investigate the cause of toxicity. For the purposes of triggering a TIE, significant toxicity is defined as at least 50% mortality. This threshold is consistent with the approach recommended in guidance published by US EPA for conducting TIEs (US EPA, 1996b). During the field collection of samples an adequate volume of water to conduct both toxicity tests and TIEs should be collected from each monitoring site.

Table 1. List of constituents to be monitored Regionwide

Constituent	Units
Flow	CFS (Ft ³ /Sec)
pH	pH units
Temperature	⁰ F
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L
Turbidity	NTU
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L
Chloride	mg/L
Ammonia	mg/L
Nitrate-Nitrogen	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	mg/L
Phosphate	mg/L
Total Phosphorus	mg/L
Sulfate	mg/L
Total Copper	µg/L
Organophosphate Suite ¹	µg/L
Organochlorine Suite ²	µg/L
Toxaphene	µg/L
Pyrethroids ³	µg/L
Toxicity	TU _c ⁴
<i>E. coli</i>	MPN/100 mL
Trash ⁵	Observations

¹ Organophosphate Suite: Bolstar, Chlorpyrifos, Demeton, Diazinon, Dichlorvos, Dimethoate, Disulfoton, Ethoprop, Fenchlorophos, Fensulfothion, Fenthion, Malathion, Merphos, Methyl Parathion, Mevinphos, Phorate, Tetrachlorvinphos, Tokuthion, Trichloronate

² Organochlorine Suite: 2,4' – DDD, 2,4' – DDE, 2,4' DDT, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, Aldrin, BHC-alpha, BHC-beta, BHC-delta, BHC-gamma, Chlordane-alpha, Chlordane-gamma, Dieldrin, Endosulfan sulfate, Endosulfan-I, Endosulfan-II, Endrin, Endrin Aldehyde, Endrin Ketone

³ Pyrethroid Pesticides include: allethrin, bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, danitol, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, fenvalerate, lambda-cyhalothrin, permethrin, and prallethrin

⁴ Chronic Toxic Unit is the reciprocal of the sample concentration that causes no observable effects on the test organism by the end of a chronic toxicity test.

⁵ Methods used in previously approved MRPs under Order No. R4-2010-0186 or adopted Trash TMDLs may be used. The assessment methodology should produce consistent results across watersheds and across counties.

Table 2. List of constituents to be monitored in specific subwatersheds based on TMDL requirements

Subwatershed	Constituent	Units
Calleguas Creek - Reach 2 Revolon Slough Mugu Lagoon	Nickel	µg/L
Calleguas Creek - Reach 2 Revolon Slough Mugu Lagoon	Selenium	µg/L
Calleguas Creek - Reach 2 Revolon Slough Mugu Lagoon	Mercury	µg/L
Mugu Lagoon Calleguas Creek Revolon Slough Arroyo Las Posas Arroyo Simi Conejo Creek	In Sediment: PCBs Chlordane Dieldrin Toxaphene 4,4 DDD 4,4 DDE 4,4 DDT	ng/g
Simi Revolon Slough	Boron	mg/L
Channel Islands Harbor	Total Coliform Fecal Coliform Enterococcus <i>E. coli</i>	MPN/100 mL
Santa Clara River	Total Coliform Fecal Coliform Enterococcus <i>E. coli</i>	MPN/100mL
Santa Clara River Estuary	In Water: Chlordane Dieldrin Toxaphene In Suspended Sediment ¹ Chlordane Dieldrin Toxaphene	µg/L µg/kg
Malibu Creek Watershed – Hidden Valley Creek	Total Nitrogen Total Phosphorus	mg/L
Santa Clara River Bacteria TMDL	Total Coliform Fecal Coliform Enterococcus <i>E. coli</i>	MPN/100 mL

Subwatershed	Constituent	Units
Ventura River Algae TMDL	Total Nitrogen Total Phosphorus	mg/L
Oxnard Drain #3 Pesticides, PCBs, and Sediment Toxicity TMDL	In Water and Sediment: Chlorpyrifos 4,4'-DDT 4,4'-DDE 4,4'-DDD Dieldrin PCBs Sediment toxicity Toxaphene In Water: Bifenthrin Chlordane	µg/L µg/dry kg µg/L

¹ Santa Clara River Estuary monitoring for constituents in suspended sediment is only required during wet weather events.

If other Regional Water Board programs (e.g. TMDLs) are used to monitor the constituents in Table 2 the results of that monitoring must be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report required in Section 3 of this document.

Methods and Quality Assurance Project Plan

The MRP shall include a description of monitoring event preparation and field protocols for sample collection and sample handling (including chain of custody requirements). Additionally, the MRP shall present the quality control (QC) samples that will be collected in conjunction with environmental samples to verify data quality. All samples shall be collected utilizing field techniques consistent with the State Water Resources Control Board’s (State Water Board) Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). Moreover, all monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger for the prescribed field monitoring and sample collection shall be properly maintained and calibrated to ensure proper working condition and continued accuracy.

The MRP shall include a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) . The QAPP shall describe the quality assurance requirements for the MRP. The QAPP will ensure that data are collected and analyzed consistent with State and Regional Water Board monitoring programs and are of high quality. The QAPP shall be consistent with the SWAMP QAPP. As such, the Discharger’s QAPP shall include at least the following four sections (1) Project Management, (2) Data Generation and Acquisition, (3) Assessment and Oversight, and (4) Data Validation and Usability. A QAPP template is available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/tools.shtml.

The QAPP shall include the location of sample site(s) and the sampling schedule. The QAPP shall include data quality objectives including, but not limited to the following:

- Representativeness
- Comparability
- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recovery
- Reporting limits
- Completeness

The analytical methods, including method detection limits and reporting limits shall be presented in the QAPP. In general, the method detection limits shall be at or below applicable Water Quality Benchmarks. However, several of the constituents of concern have Water Quality Benchmarks that are lower than the readily available detection limits. As analytical methods and detection limits continue to improve (i.e., development of lower detection limits) and become more environmentally relevant, Dischargers shall incorporate new method detection limits in the MRP and QAPP. In the meantime, the detection limits for these constituents shall be set at levels achievable by professional analytical labs, subject to discharger requests and Executive Officer approval.

A laboratory that is certified by the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) shall conduct all laboratory analysis according to standard methodologies (e.g. USEPA methods and/or Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater). Laboratory analytical methods must be included as an appendix of the QAPP. All data shall be submitted in electronic tabular format to the Regional Water Board using existing formats in CEDEN at http://www.ceden.org/ceden_datatemplates.shtml. The QAPP shall include the laboratory's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with USEPA *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA-821-R-02-013) and *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-014), as appropriate. Additionally, toxicity testing will be implemented in accordance with State Water Board and Regional Water Board plans, policies and guidance at the time that toxicity monitoring is conducted. The Regional Water Board may revise Order No. R4-2016-XXXX and modify these Monitoring and Reporting Requirements pertaining to toxicity monitoring and TIEs following the State Water Board's adoption of a policy for toxicity assessment and control. Toxicity testing shall be implemented as a trigger for initiation of the TIE process as outlined in USEPA's *Understanding and Accounting for Method Variability in Whole Effluent Toxicity Applications Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program* (2000) and *Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program* (March 27, 2001).

The fish collection and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the USEPA *Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories: Volume 1 Fish Sampling and Analysis* (EPA 823-B-00-0007) or updates.

2) WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

If water quality monitoring data, collected as described above, indicate exceedances of applicable Water Quality Benchmarks, the Discharger shall develop a WQMP and, upon approval of and in accordance with the WQMP, implement targeted management practices intended to attain Water Quality Benchmarks. Individual dischargers shall submit a WQMP within six months after the submittal of the annual monitoring report. The WQMP shall outline specific actions with milestones intended to attain of Water Quality Benchmarks through the implementation of management practices. Management practices must be designed and implemented to reduce or eliminate waste discharges to surface waters and groundwater in order to achieve Water Quality Benchmarks. Management practices may include those recommended by organizations such as Natural Resources Conservation Service and University of California Cooperative Extension. The WQMP is subject to Executive Officer approval. In order to address high priority water quality problems, the Executive Officer may require additional monitoring.

The elements of the WQMP shall include:

a) Summary of Existing Conditions

- i. A review of monitoring objectives and detailed description of sample location(s), including GPS coordinates and a map(s).
- ii. For each constituent that has exceeded a Water Quality Benchmark, a graph showing the concentrations of the constituent over time since 2007 and a trend analysis for that constituent⁶~~A summary of Water Quality Benchmark exceedances.~~
- iii. A report of existing management practices being implemented , including the degree of implementation (e.g., size of area treated), for each type of management practice, as follows:
 - For all types of management practices that require linear installation, report linear feet installed per corresponding total length. For example, list how many feet of roads are covered with gravel per total length of roads.
 - For all types of management practices that require linear installation to treat an area of irrigated agricultural land, report linear feet installed and acres treated. For example, list how many feet of filter socks are installed at the property to treat how many acres of land.
 - For all types of management practices that are installed to treat a specific area, report acres treated. For example, for runoff collection, report how many acres of runoff from irrigated agricultural land are treated.

⁶ Discharger shall propose a method for trend analysis in the WQMP.

- iv. A summary of pesticide/herbicide/fungicide and fertilizer application practices. Compare changes in pesticide and nutrient concentrations at monitoring site(s) to pesticide and fertilizer use patterns for site.
- v. Comparison of existing management practice implementation specified in 2.a.iii in order to assess management practice effectiveness and determine if additional or upgraded management practices are necessary to meet Water Quality Benchmarks.

b) Proposed Additional or Upgraded Management Practices

Based on the analysis completed under section 2.a.v., provide:

- i. Description of additional or upgraded management practices, which shall be implemented to address Water Quality Benchmark exceedances, as follows:
 - o For exceedances of Water Quality Benchmarks for nutrients, the WQMP must specify the following types of management practices:
 - Improved irrigation efficiency to reduce runoff
 - Certified nutrient management plans, including crop-specific applied/removed ratios for nitrogen⁷
 - o For exceedances of Water Quality Benchmarks for historic pesticides and their degradation products, such as DDT, DDE, chlordane, and dieldrin, the WQMP must specify the following types of management practices:
 - Improved irrigation efficiency to reduce runoff
 - Erosion and runoff control measures
 - Stormwater runoff filtration and/or infiltration
 - o For exceedances of Water Quality Benchmarks for copper and current use pesticides, such as chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and pyrethroids, the WQMP must specify the following types of management practices:
 - Pesticide management plans
 - Improved irrigation efficiency to reduce runoff
 - Erosion and runoff control measures
 - Stormwater runoff filtration and/or infiltration

⁷ A certified nutrient management plan must be certified ~~in one of the following ways:~~
~~Self-certified by the Member who attends a California Department of Food and Agriculture or other Executive Officer approved training program for nutrient plan certification~~
~~Self-certified by the Member that the plan adheres to a site-specific recommendation from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or the University of California Cooperative Extension~~
Certified by a Crop Advisor certified by the American Society of Agronomy, or Technical Service Providers certified in nutrient management in California by the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

- Additional or upgraded management practices must be based on a comparison to existing BMPs, as follows:
 - If source reduction and non-structural management practices are not fully implemented, then the WQMP shall require increased implementation of source reduction and non-structural management practices
 - If source reduction and non-structural management practices are fully implemented⁸, then the WQMP shall require implementation of structural/treatment BMPs
- For sites located under a utility easement, additional or upgraded management practices may be based on “Best Management Practices: A Water Quality Field Guide for Nurseries, Southern California Edition” prepared by the University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- ii. Description of TMDL-specific management practices, which shall be implemented by members in watersheds addressed by TMDLs, as follows:
 - For the Ventura River Algae TMDL, certified nutrient management plans
 - For the McGrath Lake OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL, practices to reduce sediment runoff and improve irrigation efficiency on individual farms, and reduce sediment runoff in the Central Ditch
 - For the Santa Clara River Estuary Toxaphene TMDL, practices to reduce sediment runoff and improved irrigation efficiency
- iii. A time-certain schedule for implementation of additional or upgraded management practices to ultimately attain Water Quality Benchmarks within ten years from the date the WQMP is submitted, unless otherwise specified in Table 3.

c) WQMP Process

The iterative WQMP implementation process shall continue as long as there are decreasing trends in concentrations at the Individual Discharger monitoring sites⁹ and until the deadlines specified in Table 3. The deadlines in Table 3 are based on TMDL compliance dates and take into consideration the relative difficulty in achieving Water Quality Benchmarks for different constituents. For sites where there are not decreasing trends in concentrations or a deadline in Table 3 has passed, the site shall be subject to discharge limitations equal to Water Quality Benchmarks from the deadline forward.

⁸ Or cannot be fully implemented. For example, if irrigation runoff cannot be reduced or eliminated by replacing inefficient irrigation systems with drip irrigation because of plant propagation needs or other considerations, then irrigation runoff must be treated before leaving the property, or recycled (tailwater recovery).

⁹ According to method specified in 2.a.ii

Table 3. Water Quality Benchmark Compliance Deadlines

TMDL Constituents	Compliance Date
Malibu Creek Watershed Nutrients TMDL	October 14, 2022
Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL	October 14, 2022
Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL	October 14, 2020
Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL	October 14, 2025
Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL	October 14, 2020
Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL	October 14, 2020
Calleguas Creek Watershed and Mugu Lagoon Siltation TMDL*	March 24, 2015
Calleguas Creek Watershed and Mugu Lagoon Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon TMDL	March 24, 2022
Ventura River Algae TMDL	June 28, 2019
McGrath Lake OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL	June 30, 2021
Calleguas Creek Watershed and Mugu Lagoon Metals and Selenium TMDL	March 26, 2022
Calleguas Creek Watershed Boron, Chloride, Sulfate and TDS (Salts) TMDL	Dec. 23, 2023
Santa Clara River Estuary Toxaphene TMDL	October 7, 2025
Calleguas Creek Watershed and Mugu Lagoon OC Pesticides & PCBs TMDL	March 24, 2026
Oxnard Drain #3 Pesticides, PCBs, and Sediment Toxicity TMDL	April 14, 2026
Malibu Creek Watershed Sedimentation and Nutrients TMDL	July 2, 2021
Santa Clara River Bacteria TMDL	March 21, 2023 dry March 21, 2029 wet

*Additional time may be added to this TMDL deadline should a TMDL reconsideration revise the implementation schedule based on the results of special studies.

3) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 and 13269, the following reports are required to be submitted to the Regional Water Board by the deadlines identified below.

Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Due: six months from the adoption of Order No. R4-2016-XXX

The MRP must include the components of the monitoring and reporting requirements as stated in Section 1 of this document. The MRP shall also include the following elements:

1. Title page and Table of Contents
2. Description of the Individual Discharger, including size and location of irrigated agricultural land(s), crop type(s), cultivation method(s), etc.
3. Summary of the historical data and/or on-going monitoring at the monitoring site(s)
4. GPS coordinates for the monitoring site(s)

5. Maps showing property boundaries, land use, topography, waters of the state, crop types, and any other features which may affect water qualitySummary of current pesticide use practices (including top 5 pesticides applied by volume and 5 most frequently applied pesticides).
6. Monitoring constituents and frequency of sampling (including all constituents in Table 1 and those applicable to the irrigated agricultural lands covered by the MRP in Table 2)
7. A QAPP consistent with the requirements described in Section 1
8. Documentation of monitoring protocols including sample collection and handling methods
9. Individual Discharger contact information

Water Quality Management Plan

Due: Annually 6 months after first Annual Monitoring Report with documented exceedances of Water Quality Benchmarks

The WQMP shall be prepared if monitoring results document the exceedances of Water Quality Benchmarks. The required elements of a WQMP are presented in Section 2 of these Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

Annual Monitoring Report

Due: Annually beginning 1 year after issuance of NOA

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) shall be prepared after monitoring events have been completed and shall include a review of the results of the data collected and data evaluation. The AMR shall include the following components:

1. Title page
2. Table of contents
3. Description/Summary of Individual Discharger Group setting
4. Monitoring objectives
5. Sampling and analytical methods used, submitted in a tabular format
6. For each monitoring site:
 - a. Site description, including photographs
 - b. Location map of sampling site(s), including GPS coordinates and map(s) of sampling site(s)
 - c. Parameters monitored and frequency
 - d. Tabulated results of analyses
 - e. Data interpretation including assessment of compliance and/or noncompliance with Water Quality Benchmarks and/or discharge limitations
 - f. Results of toxicity tests and results of TIE, where performed
7. Copy of chain of custody, submitted electronically
8. Associated laboratory and field quality control samples results
9. Summary of precision and accuracy

10. Quality control data interpretation, including assessment of data quality objectives
11. If Water Quality Benchmarks are not attained as demonstrated by monitoring, the AMR shall include a statement of intent to prepare a WQMP within six months to address all benchmark exceedances.
12. Documentation that education requirements have been fulfilled

Dischargers eligible under this Order bear the responsibility to inform the Regional Water Board, maintain records, and submit regular technical and monitoring reports detailing the types of discharges, monitoring results for required constituents, the type of management practices implemented (including changes in pesticides applied), how those measures have changed water quality, and other basic information that the Executive Officer may determine is required. Copies of all field documentation and laboratory original data must be included in the annual monitoring report in a CEDEN-compatible format (and may be included as attachments). The annual monitoring report should also provide a characterization of the field conditions during each sampling event, including a description of the weather, rainfall, temperature, photographs, stream flow, color of the water, odor, crop type, cultivation practices and pesticide, fertilizer or sediment control measures, which may affect water quality, and other relevant information that can assist in data interpretation.

Monitoring and analyses event records shall include the following information: (1) date and time of sampling, (2) sample location (GPS coordinates), (3) photograph of the sampling site (4) individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements, (5) date(s) analyses were performed, (6) laboratory and/or individual(s) who performed the analyses, (7) the analytical techniques or method used along with method detection limits and reporting limits, and (8) the results of such analyses.

The monitoring data will be submitted in an electronic CEDEN-compatible format.

Other Reporting Requirements

1. A transmittal letter shall accompany each report. This letter shall include a brief discussion of any violations of the Conditional Waiver that were found during the reporting period and cite to the pages in the report that note these violations. The transmittal letter shall be signed and shall contain a perjury statement by the Individual Discharger. This statement shall state:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for knowingly submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for perjury."

2. If Dischargers monitor any constituent (at locations established in the MRP), for the purposes of evaluating compliance with the provisions of this Order, more frequently

than required by the Conditional Waiver, the discharger shall submit the monitoring results to the Regional Water Board.

3. The Dischargers shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order.
4. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of the sample, measurement, or report. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action, including, but not limited to, litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Executive Officer.
5. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "All analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures, or as specified in this Monitoring Program."
6. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state. The Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board within one year of the date of Notice of Applicability and at the same date each year thereafter. Monitoring reports must be provided in electronic format to be specified by the Executive Officer.
7. Records and reports submitted to the Regional Water Board are public documents and shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours at the Regional Water Board office.

Ordered by: _____
Samuel Unger, PE
Executive Officer

_____ Date