

**CENTRAL COAST REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**

**GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM  
ORDER NO. R3-2020-0020  
FOR  
DISCHARGES FROM DOMESTIC WASTEWATER SYSTEMS  
WITH FLOWS GREATER THAN 100,000 GALLONS PER DAY**

**Draft**

**June 18, 2020**

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) applies to the monitoring and reporting requirements for wastewater treatment and disposal systems (Wastewater Systems) enrolled in General Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2020-0020 for Discharges from Domestic Wastewater Systems with Flows Greater Than 100,000 Gallons per Day (General Permit). The Discharger owns and operates a Wastewater System that is subject to the General Permit and notice of applicability. Dischargers must not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until a revised MRP is issued by the Central Coast Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) Executive Officer.

This MRP is a template covering multiple treatment and disposal scenarios and it will be specifically tailored to each individual Discharger's Wastewater System based on information provided in the Discharger's application (e.g., monitoring requirements that are not relevant will be removed). The Wastewater System specific MRP will be issued to the Discharger as part of the notice of applicability.

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and Regional Water Quality Control Boards are transitioning to the use of the publicly accessible State Water Board's GeoTracker database for the tracking of environmental and regulatory data for sites that operate under waste discharge requirements. The MRP directs Dischargers to submit reports (both technical and monitoring reports) and analytical data electronically via email and to the State Water Board's GeoTracker database (see section VII.D).

**I. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS**

Dischargers must collect representative samples in accordance with the most recently approved sampling and analysis plan contained in the Operations and Maintenance Manual and validate analytical results prior to submittal to the Central Coast Water Board. All samples (e.g., wastewater, groundwater, soil, sludge, etc.) must be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of materials sampled.

All samples must be collected by a qualified person, trained in proper procedures for collecting the samples. The name of the sampler, sample type (grab or composite),

time, date, location, bottle/container type, and any preservative used for each sample must be recorded on the sample chain of custody form. The chain of custody form must also contain all custody information including date, time, and to whom samples were relinquished. If composite samples are collected, the basis for sampling (time or flow weighted) must be included in the sampling and analysis plan contained in the Operations and Maintenance Manual for Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer review and approval.

Unless otherwise specified below, sampling must be performed as follows:

**Table 1 – Sampling Schedule**

<b>Monitoring Period</b>	<b>Sample Collection Time</b>
Quarterly	January, April, July, and October
Semiannual	April and October
Annual	October

Field test instruments (such as those used to test pH, dissolved oxygen, and electrical conductivity) may be used if they are used by a State Water Board Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program accredited laboratory, or:

1. The user is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;
2. The instruments are field calibrated prior to monitoring events at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer;
3. Instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and
4. Field calibration reports are maintained and available for at least three years.

**II. WATER SUPPLY MONITORING**

Representative samples of the Discharger’s raw water supply (sampled before use or treatment) must be collected and analyzed, at a minimum, for constituents specified in Table 2.

In lieu of the required water supply sampling, the Discharger may request Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer approval to submit a Well Identification Number and the reporting year’s consumer confidence report (annual water quality report or drinking water quality report), as required by the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water and/or county, provided, at a minimum, all of the required constituents are sampled at the frequency specified in Table 2. The Discharger must report the results of any constituent monitored more frequently than is required by the monitoring program shown in Table 2. The Discharger must also report detectable concentrations (above the reporting limit) for any other constituent that has a published maximum contaminant level (MCL).

The Discharger must evaluate and provide a tabular summary of the water supply data with the annual monitoring report.

**Table 2 – Water Supply Monitoring**

Constituent	Units <sup>[1]</sup>	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Boron	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Carbonate	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Calcium	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Potassium	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	Annually

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

**III. INFLUENT AND EFFLUENT MONITORING**

**A. Monitoring Location Descriptions** – All samples including influent samples (IS), effluent samples (ES), water supply well samples (WSW), etc. must be collected at the locations described in the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer approved sampling and analysis plan. The Discharger must upload the GeoTracker field point information for each sampling location in the GeoTracker database (see Table A and Table 12).

**B. Influent and Effluent Flow Monitoring** – The Discharger must monitor and report flow in gallons per day, as described in Table 3.

**Table 3 – Influent and Effluent Flow Monitoring**

		INFLUENT	INFLUENT	EFFLUENT	EFFLUENT
Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Reporting Frequency	Sample Type	Reporting Frequency
Daily Flow <sup>[1]</sup>	Gallons per day	Metered	Daily	Metered/Estimated <sup>[2]</sup>	Daily
Maximum (Peak) Daily Flow	Gallons per day	Metered	Monthly	Metered/Estimated <sup>[2]</sup>	Monthly
Mean Daily Flow	Gallons per day	Calculated	Monthly	Calculated	Monthly

[1] The General Permit notice of applicability will specify the Wastewater System’s permitted flow. In the monitoring reports, the Discharger must evaluate and provide a comparison of monitored flow to the permitted flow.

- [2] If the flow is estimated, the Discharger is required to provide an explanation (e.g., no meter-estimated using pump operations including rate and time) with each monitoring report.

**C. Influent and Effluent Constituent Monitoring by Wastewater System Type –** Representative samples of the Discharger’s influent (raw wastewater) into the Wastewater System and effluent (treated wastewater) discharged to land must be collected and analyzed in accordance with the treatment technology-based monitoring requirements (including sample type and frequency) summarized in the tables below.

The Discharger is required to identify the appropriate section related to the treatment technology implemented at their permitted Wastewater System and comply with the monitoring requirements specified in the tables specific to the treatment technology. Please contact Central Coast Water Board staff if you are not certain which monitoring requirements apply.

**1. Pond System Monitoring**

- i. Required Pond Monitoring –** All wastewater treatment and treated wastewater storage/disposal ponds (lined and unlined) must be monitored as specified below:

**Table 4A – Wastewater Treatment/Storage/Disposal Pond Monitoring**

<b>Parameter/ Constituent</b>	<b>Units<sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling/Monitoring Frequency</b>
Freeboard	0.1 feet	Measured	Weekly
Odors	Not Applicable	Observation	Weekly
Dissolved Oxygen (In pond)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Berm condition	Not Applicable	Observation	Monthly
Sludge Depth	0.1 feet	Measured	Annually
Precipitation	inches/day and date	Measured <sup>[2]</sup>	Each precipitation event

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

[2] The Discharger may use a rain gauge or use a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the United States Geological Survey rain station, such as <http://scacis.rcc-acis.org/>.

- ii. Influent and Effluent Monitoring –** At a minimum, influent and effluent constituent monitoring for pond systems must consist of the following:

**Table 4B – Influent and Effluent Monitoring for Pond Systems**

		<b>INFLUENT (IS)</b>	<b>INFLUENT (IS)</b>	<b>EFFLUENT (ES)</b>	<b>EFFLUENT (ES)</b>
<b>Parameter/ Constituent</b>	<b>Units [1]</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
pH	units	Grab	Weekly	Grab	Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-Day	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Settleable Solids	mg/L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Grab	Weekly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Calculated	Quarterly	Calculated	Quarterly
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Sodium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly
Carbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Calcium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Potassium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

- iii. **Effluent Monitoring** – Pond wastewater effluent monitoring for select constituents is required if the Wastewater System receives wastewater with significant amount of fats, oil, grease, phenol, formaldehyde, or zinc.

Types of waste streams that could contribute fats, oil, grease, phenol, formaldehyde, or zinc to a Wastewater System might include flows from oil pressing/bottling, meat processing, holding tanks (e.g., recreational vehicles, portable toilets, airplane wastewater), etc.

**Table 4C – Effluent Monitoring for Select Constituents for Pond Systems**

Parameter/ Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Oil & Grease	mg/L <sup>[1]</sup>	Grab	Quarterly
Phenol	µg/L <sup>[2]</sup>	Grab	Quarterly
Formaldehyde	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Zinc	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

[2] µg/L denotes micrograms per liter

**2. Trickling Filter System Monitoring**

- i. **Influent and Effluent Monitoring** – At a minimum, influent and effluent constituent monitoring for trickling filter systems must consist of the following:

**Table 5A – Influent and Effluent Monitoring for Trickling Filter Systems**

Parameter/ Constituent	Units <sup>[1]</sup>	INFLUENT (IS)	INFLUENT (IS)	EFFLUENT (ES)	EFFLUENT (ES)
		Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
pH	units	Grab	Weekly	Grab	Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-Day	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Settleable Solids	mg/L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Grab	Weekly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Calculated	Quarterly	Calculated	Monthly
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly

		<b>INFLUENT (IS)</b>	<b>INFLUENT (IS)</b>	<b>EFFLUENT (ES)</b>	<b>EFFLUENT (ES)</b>
<b>Parameter/ Constituent</b>	<b>Units<sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Sodium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Carbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Calcium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Potassium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

- ii. **Effluent Monitoring** – Trickling filter wastewater effluent monitoring for select constituents is required if the Wastewater System receives wastewater with significant amount of fats, oil, grease, phenol, formaldehyde, or zinc.

Types of waste streams that could contribute fats, oil, grease, phenol, formaldehyde, or zinc to a Wastewater System might include flows from oil pressing/bottling, meat processing, holding tanks (e.g., recreational vehicles, portable toilets, airplane wastewater), etc.

**Table 5B – Effluent Monitoring for Select Constituents for Trickling Filter Systems**

<b>Parameter/ Constituent</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
Oil & Grease	mg/L <sup>[1]</sup>	Grab	Monthly
Phenol	µg/L <sup>[2]</sup>	Grab	Monthly
Formaldehyde	µg/L	Grab	Monthly

Parameter/ Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Zinc	mg/L	Grab	Monthly

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

[2] µg/L denotes micrograms per liter

**3. Activated Sludge, Membrane Biological Reactor, Sequencing Batch Reactor, or Similar Wastewater Systems (All Other Wastewater Systems)**

- i. **Influent and Effluent Monitoring** – At a minimum, influent and effluent constituent monitoring for all activated sludge, membrane biological reactor, sequencing batch reactor or similar wastewater treatment systems must consist of the following:

**Table 6A – Influent and Effluent Monitoring for All Other Wastewater Systems**

Constituent	Units <sup>[1]</sup>	INFLUENT (IS)	INFLUENT (IS)	EFFLUENT (ES)	EFFLUENT (ES)
		Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
pH	units	Grab	Weekly	Grab	Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-Day	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Settleable Solids	mg/L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Grab	Weekly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Calculated	Quarterly	Calculated	Monthly
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Sodium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly

		<b>INFLUENT (IS)</b>	<b>INFLUENT (IS)</b>	<b>EFFLUENT (ES)</b>	<b>EFFLUENT (ES)</b>
<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Units<sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly	Grab	Monthly
Carbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Calcium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Potassium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Grab	Semiannually

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

- ii. **Effluent Monitoring** – Activated sludge, membrane biological reactor, sequencing batch reactor or similar treatment systems wastewater effluent monitoring for select constituents is required if the Wastewater System receives wastewater with significant amount of fats, oil, grease, phenol, formaldehyde, or zinc.

Types of waste streams that could contribute fats, oil, grease, phenol, formaldehyde, or zinc to a Wastewater System might include flows from oil pressing/bottling, meat processing, holding tanks (e.g., recreational vehicles, portable toilets, airplane wastewater), etc.

**Table 6B – Effluent Monitoring for Select Constituents for All Other Wastewater Systems**

<b>Parameter/ Constituent</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
Oil & Grease	mg/L <sup>[1]</sup>	Grab	Monthly
Phenol	µg/L <sup>[2]</sup>	Grab	Monthly
Formaldehyde	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
Zinc	mg/L	Grab	Monthly

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

[2] µg/L denotes micrograms per liter

- D. Effluent Monitoring for Non-Potable Recycled Water Producers** – Wastewater effluent monitoring for non-potable recycled wastewater is required if a Wastewater System is recycling non-potable treated wastewater pursuant to a State Water Board Division of Drinking Water conditionally accepted title 22 Engineering Report.

A conditionally accepted title 22 Engineering Report will specify non-potable recycled wastewater monitoring requirements (e.g., disinfection, priority pollutants, etc.). The Discharger is required to comply with the non-potable recycled wastewater

monitoring requirements specified in Table 7 and the title 22 Engineering Report. If there is an overlap in constituent-specific monitoring, the title 22 Engineering Report governs.

**Table 7 – Effluent Monitoring for Non-Potable Recycled Wastewater**

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Bacteria (Total Coliform) <sup>[5]</sup>	MPN/100 mL <sup>[1]</sup>	Grab	Daily
Chlorine Residual <sup>[5][6]</sup>	mg/L <sup>[2]</sup>	Continuous	Continuously
Turbidity <sup>[5]</sup>	NTU <sup>[4]</sup>	Continuous	Continuously
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) <sup>[6]</sup> – <i>Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane,</i>	µg/L <sup>[3]</sup>	Grab	Monthly
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) <sup>[6]</sup> <i>Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid.</i>	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
Bromate <sup>[6]</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
Chlorite <sup>[6]</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
Other constituents or operational parameters identified in a title 22 Engineering Report	As required by conditionally accepted title 22 Engineering Report and/or DDW conditional acceptance letter	As required by conditionally accepted title 22 Engineering Report and/or DDW conditional acceptance letter	As required by conditionally accepted title 22 Engineering Report and/or DDW conditional acceptance letter

[1] MPN/100 mL denotes most probable number per 100 mL sample

[2] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

[3] µg/L denotes micrograms per liter

[4] NTU denotes Nephelometric Turbidity unit

[5] Report values as required by conditionally accepted title 22 Engineering Report and/or DDW conditional acceptance letter.

[6] From the adopted disinfection methods/processes, the Discharger may be required to monitor for chlorine residual and/or specified disinfection byproducts.

**IV. LAND APPLICATION AREA, PERCOLATION POND, AND SPREADING BASIN MONITORING**

The Discharger must monitor land application areas, percolation ponds, and spreading basins when wastewater and/or supplemental irrigation water is applied. If wastewater and/or supplemental irrigation water is not applied to a land application area, percolation pond, or spreading basin during a reporting period, the monitoring report must still be submitted and indicate that there was no discharge during the reporting period. The

Discharger must evaluate and summarize land application area, percolation pond, and spreading basin management practices, loading rates, etc. in each monitoring report.

Land application area, percolation pond, and spreading basin monitoring must include the following:

**Table 8 – Land Application Area, Percolation Pond, and Spreading Basin Monitoring**

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Supplemental Irrigation	Gallons per day	Meter <sup>[1]</sup>	Daily
Wastewater Flow	Gallons per day	Meter <sup>[1]</sup>	Daily
Local Precipitation	Inches/day	Weather Station <sup>[2]</sup>	Each precipitation event
Acreage Applied <sup>[3]</sup>	Acres	Calculated	Daily
Application Rate	Gallons per day	Calculated	Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-Day (BOD) Applied <sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup>	lbs/acre/day	Calculated	Monthly
Total Nitrogen Applied <sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup>	lbs/acre/day	Calculated	Monthly
Salts (total dissolved solids, sodium, chloride, sulfate, boron) Applied <sup>[4]</sup>	lbs/acre/day	Calculated	Monthly
Soil Erosion Evidence	Not Applicable	Observation	Monthly
Containment Berm Condition	Not Applicable	Observation	Monthly
Soil Saturation/Ponding	Not Applicable	Observation	Monthly
Nuisance Odors/Vectors	Not Applicable	Observation	Monthly
Discharge Offsite	Not Applicable	Observation	Monthly

[1] Requires meter reading, a pump run time meter, or other approved method.

[2] The Discharger must have a rain gauge or use a NOAA or USGS rain station, such as <http://scacis.rcc-acis.org/>.

[3] Acreage applied denotes the acreage to which wastewater is applied.

[4] The total nitrogen, salts, and BOD applied loading rates must be calculated from wastewater flow volumes, applied acreage, and concentrations reported in effluent analytical testing as follows:

**Total Nitrogen/Salts/BOD Applied (pounds/acre/ day) =**

$$\frac{X \text{ [mg/L]} \times Q \text{ [million gallons per day]} \times 8.34 \text{ [pounds/gallon]}}{\text{Acreage Applied}}$$

Where X = Total nitrogen, salts, or BOD concentration  
Where Q = Application Rate

[5] Frequencies of analytical testing are defined in the influent and effluent monitoring tables.

## V. SOLIDS DISPOSAL MONITORING

The Discharger must report the handling and disposal of all solids (e.g., screenings, grit, sludge, biosolids, etc.) generated at the Wastewater System. Records must include the date removed from the Wastewater System, name/contact information for the hauling company, the type and volume of waste transported, the disposal facility name and address, and copies of analytical data required by the entity accepting the waste. These records must be submitted as part of the annual monitoring report.

If the solids removed include biosolids or sludge, the Discharger must also monitor these solids consistent with a Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer approved sludge management plan and in accordance with the requirements specified by the receiving party, including a regulated landfill and/or regulated composting facility.

If sludge or biosolids are not removed during the year, the Discharger must explain the absence of this monitoring in the annual report.

## VI. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

**A. Option 1: No Groundwater Monitoring Program** – If the Discharger chooses this option, they must demonstrate the quality of effluent discharged from the Wastewater System meets effluent limitations specified in Table 7 of the General Permit. The Discharger must evaluate and provide a comparison of their effluent to the effluent limitations in the monitoring reports. If the Discharger is unable to comply with the effluent limitations, the Discharger may be required to implement the groundwater monitoring program as described in Option 2 below.

**B. Option 2: Groundwater Monitoring Program** – If the Discharger elects to discharge in excess of effluent limitations specified in Table 7 of the General Permit, the Discharger must demonstrate the discharge is not degrading underlying groundwater quality through the implementation of a groundwater monitoring program. Groundwater monitoring reports, workplans, etc. must be prepared and stamped by a California licensed civil engineer or professional geologist.

The Discharger must:

1. **Within 120 days** of issuance of notice of applicability to the Discharger, submit a groundwater monitoring workplan and preliminary hydrogeologic conceptual site model for Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer approval. At a minimum, the workplan must propose the installation of three shallow groundwater monitoring wells to establish groundwater gradient, groundwater flow velocity and direction, and evaluate groundwater quality influenced by the wastewater disposal. The number and location of the proposed groundwater monitoring well network must be on a scale sufficient to determine potential impacts and be sufficiently representative of groundwater conditions upgradient and downgradient of the permitted disposal/dispersal area. The groundwater

monitoring wells should not be installed prior to Central Coast Water Board approval of the preliminary hydrogeologic conceptual site model.

The groundwater monitoring wells must be installed within first encountered groundwater and in accordance with California Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 74-81 and Supplement No. 74-90, Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act sections 13710 through 13755, and any local permitting requirements. The locations and top-of-casing elevations for the newly installed monitoring wells must be surveyed by a licensed land surveyor. The Discharger must install<sup>1</sup> the Central Coast Water Board approved groundwater monitoring well network within **90 days** of receiving Central Coast Water Board approval.

After the wells have been installed, the Discharger must submit an updated hydrogeologic conceptual site model and updated proposed groundwater monitoring workplan as appropriate based on new information generated from the monitoring well boring logs, groundwater elevation data, water quality data, etc.

2. Once installed, all monitoring wells designated as part of the monitoring well network must be, at a minimum, sampled and analyzed as specified in Table 9 and the Executive Officer approved sampling and analysis plan (see section VII.A.2.i).

Prior to sampling, depth to groundwater must be measured and groundwater elevations must be calculated. The monitoring wells must be purged of at least three well volumes and until measurements of the following parameters have stabilized (i.e., are reproducible within 10 percent): pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, and turbidity. No-purge, low-flow, or other sampling techniques are acceptable if they are described in the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer approved sampling and analysis plan. Once the groundwater level in each of the wells has recovered sufficiently to ensure the collection of representative groundwater samples, a qualified individual (e.g., consultant, technician, etc.) trained in using proper sampling methods must recover samples using approved USEPA methods. Laboratories analyzing groundwater samples must be accredited by the State Water Board Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, in accordance with California Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports. All data must be recorded and submitted in monitoring well field sheets.

3. Groundwater monitoring must include, at a minimum, the following:

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<sup>1</sup> Well installation must be supervised by a California licensed Civil Engineer or Professional Geologist.

**Table 9 – Groundwater Monitoring**

<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
Groundwater Elevation <sup>[4]</sup>	0.01 Feet	Calculated	Quarterly
Depth to Groundwater	0.01 Feet	Measurement	Quarterly
Gradient	Feet/Feet	Calculated	Quarterly
Groundwater Flow Direction	degrees	Calculated	Quarterly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L <sup>[1]</sup>	Calculated	Quarterly
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Boron	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Carbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Calcium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Potassium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually
pH	pH Units	Meter	Quarterly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Meter	Quarterly
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm <sup>[2]</sup>	Meter	Quarterly
Oxidation Reduction Potential	mV <sup>[3]</sup>	Meter	Quarterly
Temperature	Degrees Celsius	Meter	Quarterly

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Phenol <sup>[5]</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly <sup>[6]</sup>
Formaldehyde <sup>[5]</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly <sup>[6]</sup>
Zinc <sup>[5]</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly <sup>[6]</sup>

[1] mg/L denotes milligrams per liter

[2] μS/cm denotes microsiemens per centimeter

[3] mV denotes millivolts

[4] Groundwater elevation must be based on depth to water using a surveyed measuring point elevation on the well and a surveyed reference elevation.

[5] Constituent monitoring is based on raw wastewater characteristics (waste streams). If the Discharger is required to monitor effluent for this constituent, the Discharger must also analyze groundwater for the potential presence of this constituent.

[6] Sampling required once every five years if not detected in initial sample.

## VII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. TECHNICAL REPORTS

The technical reports are due as described in Table 10.

**Table 10 – Technical Report Submittal Due Dates**

Report	Report Due Date <sup>[1]</sup>
Pretreatment Program Plan	24 months
Operations and Maintenance Manual	12 months
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	24 months
Salt and Nutrient Management Plan	If directed by Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer

[1] Reports are due within the time specified after issuance of notice of applicability to the Discharger.

- 1. Pretreatment Program Plan** – If development of a Pretreatment Program Plan is directed by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, submit a plan that meets the requirements specified in General Permit section VI.A.1 and General Permit section.IV.E.2.i). The plan must contain an implementation schedule and identification of adequate funding to implement the plan.
- 2. Operations and Maintenance Manual** – In addition to the required components specified in Standard Provisions<sup>2</sup> A.12 and A.28, the Operations and Maintenance Manual must contain the following components. Each component

<sup>2</sup> See Standard Provisions, 2013:

<\\ca.epa.local\RB\RB3\Shared\WDR\Standard Provisions\WDR Standard Provisions Dec 2013.pdf>

must contain an implementation schedule and identification of adequate funding to implement the component.

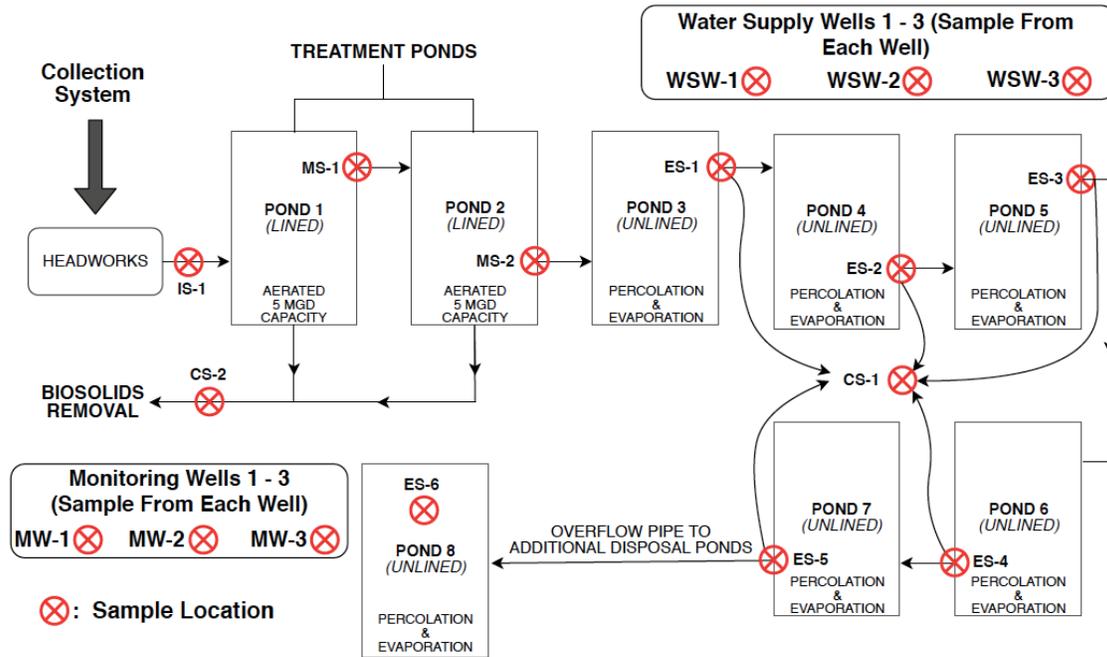
- i. **Sampling and Analysis Plan** – The Discharger’s Operation and Maintenance Manual must contain a sampling and analysis plan that meets the requirements specified herein. Anyone performing sampling on behalf of the Discharger must be familiar with the sampling and analysis plan. At a minimum, the sampling and analysis plan must contain the following:
  - a. A wastewater treatment process flow schematic with the monitoring locations labeled and scaled Wastewater System maps with treatment components, discharge locations (both treated wastewater and non-potable recycled water), monitoring locations, groundwater wells, storage locations (e.g., chemical, sludge, emergency overflow ponds, etc.), buildings, etc. (see Figure A for an example process flow schematic and Figure B for an example map that contains some of the required treatment components).
  - b. Sample identification details in tabular format. The table must include the sample titles, GeoTracker field point information, sample description(s), and sampling frequencies (see Table A for an example of sample identification details).
  - c. Sample chain-of-custody procedures and documentation.
  - d. Sample handling/preservation procedures.
  - e. A description of the analytical methods.
  - f. A description of sample containers, preservatives, and holding times.
  - g. For water supply monitoring, a description of the location and method of data collection (e.g., onsite well sampling, use of consumer confidence report, etc.).
  - h. For groundwater monitoring, a description of the well purging and field methods.

Table A – Sample Identification Details

<b>GeoTracker Field Point Class <sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>GeoTracker Field Point Name (Sample ID)</b>	<b>GeoTracker Field Point Description</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
Influent Sample	IS-1	Influent sample representative of peak loading conditions (Influent Sample – 1)	Quarterly

<b>GeoTracker Field Point Class <sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>GeoTracker Field Point Name (Sample ID)</b>	<b>GeoTracker Field Point Description</b>	<b>Sampling Frequency</b>
Midway Sample	MS-1	Midway sample taken from second half of treatment pond 1 (Midway Sample – 1)	Quarterly
Effluent Sample	ES-1	Effluent sample from pond 5 (Effluent Sample – 1)	Quarterly
Composite Sample	CS-1	Composite sample representative of effluent from percolation ponds 3 – 7 (Composite Sample – 1)	Quarterly
Water Supply Well	WSW-1	Water Supply well sample from State well (list well number, List Latitude and Longitude) (Water Supply Well – 1)	Annually
Monitoring Well	MW-1	Monitoring well sample from monitoring well #1 (List Latitude and Longitude) (Monitoring Well – 1)	Quarterly
Recycled Water Sample	RWS-1	Recycled water sample from non-potable recycled water point of discharge, sampling location #1 (List Latitude and Longitude) (Recycled Water Sample – 1)	Monthly

[1] Example only. The graphic below shows more sampling locations than shown in the examples in this table.



**Figure A** – Example process flow schematic with marked sampling locations and sample titles. Schematic not to scale.



**Figure B** – Example aerial photograph of a Wastewater System. Location of water supply wells labeled with blue crosses. Location of monitoring well labeled with red cross. Additional maps would be needed to show other system components.

- ii. **Sludge Management Plan** – The Discharger’s Operation and Maintenance Manual must contain a sludge management plan that is sufficient to assure compliance with the terms of the General Permit and the notice of applicability. At a minimum, the plan must describe the following:
  - a. An estimated volume/amount and quality of sludge and scum that will be generated.
  - b. How sludge, scum, and supernatant will be stored and disposed of to protect groundwater quality.
  - c. If sludge will be subject to further treatment, describe the treatment and storage requirements.
  - d. Procedures for cleaning of digesters or storage vessels and the treatment and disposal of the residuals. If drying of residuals is planned, describe how that will be performed to prevent nuisance odors, prevent vectors, and protect groundwater quality.
- iii. **Land Application Area Management Plan** – The Discharger’s Operation and Maintenance Manual must contain a land application area management plan that is sufficient to assure compliance with the terms of the General Permit and the notice of applicability. At a minimum, the land application area management plan must include:
  - a. A description of the land application area and a map denoting acreage.
  - b. Loading calculations based on flow volumes, applied acreage, and biochemical oxygen demand, salts (total dissolved solids, sodium, chloride, sulfate, boron), and nitrogen analytical results.
  - c. A description of land application practices and water quality protection.
- iv. **Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan** –The Discharger’s Operation and Maintenance Manual must contain a spill prevention and emergency response plan that is sufficient to assure compliance with the terms of the General Permit and the notice of applicability. The spill prevention and emergency response plan must describe operation and maintenance activities to prevent accidental releases of wastewater and to effectively respond to such releases and minimize the environmental impact. At a minimum, the spill prevention and emergency response plan must address the following:
  - a. Operation and Control of Wastewater System - A description of the wastewater treatment equipment, operational controls, flow measurement and calibration procedures, and treatment system schematic including valve/gate locations.
  - b. Sludge Handling - A description of the sludge handling equipment, operational controls, and disposal procedures.

- c. Collection System Maintenance - A description of collection system cleaning and maintenance, equipment tests, and alarm functionality tests to minimize the potential for wastewater spills originating in the collection system or headworks. For collection systems subject to State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (or its replacement), reports prepared to comply with State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ satisfy this requirement.
  - d. Emergency Response - A description of emergency response procedures including for emergencies such as power outage, severe weather, flooding, or inadequate freeboard (for systems with wastewater treatment, storage, or disposal ponds or treated non-potable recycled water storage ponds). An equipment and telephone list for contractors/consultants, emergency personnel, and equipment vendors.
  - e. Finance - At a minimum, discuss current fees, projected fees, current budget for spill prevention and emergency response, projected budget for spill prevention and emergency response.
  - f. Notification Procedures - Coordination procedures with fire, police, Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), Central Coast Water Board, and local county health department personnel.
  - v. **Training Records Log** – The Discharger's Operation and Maintenance Manual must contain updated training records logs that demonstrates the Discharger is complying with General Permit section VI.B.5.
3. **Climate Change Adaptation** –The Climate Change Adaptation Plan must, at a minimum, include the following components:
- i. Hazards and Vulnerabilities – Identify climate change hazards, at a minimum accounting for the hazards listed below, applicable to the Wastewater System. Using up-to-date tools, data, and guidance from the State of California (e.g., Cal-Adapt<sup>3</sup>, Sea-Level Rise Guidance from Ocean Protection Council, reports from the Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group, the Climate Adaptation Planning Guide, and California Climate Assessment Regional Reports), assess the Wastewater System's

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<sup>3</sup> Cal-Adapt is an online resource with downscaled climate project data. It provides users with projections and more detailed downloadable data supporting a range of needs and array of climate models and emissions scenarios. Cal-Adapt offers climate projections for the major stressors facing California, including the following: temperature averages and extremes, precipitation averages and extremes, sea-level rise, wildfires, and drought. The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) recommends agencies use Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 for analyses considering impacts through 2050, because there are minimal differences between emissions scenarios during the first half of the 21st century.

vulnerability to identified hazards that could cause reduction, loss, or failure of treatment processes and/or critical structures at the Wastewater System. Identify and justify the resources (e.g., models and tools, design parameters) used to inform identification of these hazards and vulnerabilities.

- a. Sea Level Rise – Saltwater intrusion, flooding and inundation, and increased coastal erosion.
  - b. Precipitation Pattern Changes.
    - I. Drought – Decreased influent quantity and quality.
    - II. Peak Events – Flooding and increased influent quantity.
  - c. Temperature fluctuations and extremes.
  - d. Increased wildfires.
  - e. Increased power outages.
- ii. Resiliency Actions – Identify actions to build Wastewater System and operational resilience to identified vulnerabilities, accounting for options that minimize resource impacts.
  - iii. Adaptation Strategy – For Wastewater Systems with design flows over 1,000,000 gallons per day, develop and implement a strategy to complete resiliency actions, at a minimum encompassing the following:
    - a. Prioritization – Prioritized resiliency actions based on risks to water quality, but also accounting for costs and benefits.
    - b. Schedule and Milestones – Timeframes to complete prioritized resiliency actions and/or climate change hazard triggers to inform when the Discharger must implement actions. Milestones to complete critical steps for prioritized resiliency actions, designed to demonstrate measurable progress at a steady, or accelerated, completion pace over the established timeframes.
    - c. Financial Planning – Projected costs necessary to implement and sustain resiliency actions and strategy to procure funds.
  - iv. Recycled Water Feasibility Plan – Dischargers with Wastewater System design flows over 1,000,000 gallons per day must include a recycled water feasibility plan.

The recycled water feasibility plan will assess the viability of using the Wastewater System's treated wastewater effluent for beneficial reuse including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Beneficial Reuse Options – Identification of reuse opportunities for the Discharger's treated effluent that would achieve the highest beneficial impact and best uses possible of non-potable recycled water. Include assessment of the following non-potable recycled water benefits identified in the State Water Board Recycled Water Policy: providing

safe alternatives to fresh water or potable water for approved uses; supporting sustainable groundwater and surface water uses with the intent of substituting use of treated effluent for use of fresh water or potable water; and diversifying community water supplies and mitigating for the impacts of climate change.<sup>4</sup>

- b. Viable Users – Identification and viability evaluation of all potential users of the Wastewater System’s treated effluent associated with identified beneficial reuse options. The Discharger must demonstrate it engaged potential water purveyors and customers about the viability of reusing the Wastewater System’s treated effluent.
  - c. Infrastructure Upgrades – Assessment of infrastructure needs to produce non-potable recycled water for identified beneficial reuses and convey non-potable recycled water to beneficial reuse locations.
  - d. Fiscal Analysis – Cost estimates for identified reuse options, at a minimum including project development, construction, and long-term maintenance and lifecycle costs. This analysis shall also include identification and evaluation of the following: 1) funding options, including at a minimum, revenues from recycled water sales, grant and loan funding opportunities, and financing from other benefitting parties and 2) funding limitations.
  - e. Schedule and Milestones for Next Steps – Timeframes to assess the feasibility of identified beneficial reuse options and to identify proposed beneficial reuse options based on prioritized water recycling and reuse opportunities, feasibility assessments, and other factors identified by the Discharger.
  - v. Identification of implementation schedule and adequate funding to implement the plan.
4. **Salt and Nutrient Management Plan** – If directed by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, a Discharger must prepare and submit a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan to ensure that the overall impact of treated wastewater and/or non-potable water recycling projects does not degrade groundwater resources. At a minimum, the salt and nutrient management plan must address the following:
- i. An outline and description of an implementable salt and nutrient management program to reduce mass loading of salts and nutrients (with an emphasis on nitrogen species) in treated effluent to a level that will ensure compliance with effluent limitations and protect beneficial uses of groundwater.
    - a. A description of salt reduction measures that identify and focus on all potential salt contributors to the collection system (e.g., water supply,

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<sup>4</sup> [Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water](#), State Water Board, adopted December 11, 2018, page 1.

commercial, industrial, residential, etc.) and wastewater treatment process.

- b. A description of nutrient reduction measures that focus on source control and optimizing wastewater treatment processes for nitrogen removal.

**B. QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL MONITORING REPORTS**

Quarterly and annual monitoring reports are due as described in Table 11. The reports must follow the format provided by the Central Coast Water Board.

**Table 11 – Quarterly and Annual Monitoring Reporting**

<b>Report</b>	<b>Monitoring Period</b>	<b>Report Due Date</b>
First Quarter Monitoring Report	January 1 to March 31	May 1
Second Quarter Monitoring Report	April 1 to June 30	August 1
Third Quarter Monitoring Report	July 1 to September 30	November 1
Fourth Quarter Monitoring Report	October 1 to December 31	February 1
Annual Report	January 1 to December 31	March 1

1. **Quarterly Monitoring Reporting** – At a minimum, the quarterly reports must include:
  - i. Results of all required monitoring in tabular format.
  - ii. The results of any pollutant or parameter monitored more frequently than is required by this monitoring program. Values obtained through additional monitoring must be used in calculations as appropriate.
  - iii. A comparison of monitoring data to the discharge specifications, applicable effluent limitations, disclosure of any violations of the notice of applicability and/or General Permit, and an explanation of any violation of those requirements. Data must be presented in tabular format.
  - iv. Copies of laboratory analytical report(s) and chain of custody form(s).
  - v. If applicable, copies of groundwater monitoring well field sheets with purge methods and logs.
2. **Annual Reporting** – Submit annual reports in compliance with Standard Provisions 2013<sup>5</sup>, (and any updates to the Standard Provisions) Section C,

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<sup>5</sup> See Standard Provisions, 2013:  
<\\ca.epa.local\RB\RB3\Shared\WDR\Standard Provisions\WDR Standard Provisions Dec 2013.pdf>

General Reporting Requirements, Item 16 using the most recent annual report template provided by Central Coast Water Board staff.

**C. NON-COMPLIANCE REPORTING:**

The Discharger must notify and report noncompliance of limits related to effluent quality, pond freeboard, flow rate, the conditionally accepted title 22 Engineering Report requirements, bypass or overflow, wastewater containment failure, and delivery of off-specification recycled water per General Permit section VI.C.4.

**D. ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL**

All monitoring reports must be provided electronically in a searchable PDF format, with the Central Coast Water Board’s current transmittal sheet found at the link below as the cover page. The transmittal sheet must be signed.

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water\\_issues/programs/wastewater\\_permits/docs/transmittal\\_sheet.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water_issues/programs/wastewater_permits/docs/transmittal_sheet.pdf)

1. **Central Coast Water Board** – The Discharger must submit all requested information via email to [centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov).
2. **GeoTracker** – The Discharger must also submit all reports/documents and laboratory analytical data to the State Water Board’s GeoTracker<sup>6,7</sup> database consistent with applicable Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements under a Wastewater System-specific global identification number over the internet at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic\\_submittal/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic_submittal/index.shtml).

For general questions, please contact the GeoTracker Help Desk at: [Geotracker@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Geotracker@waterboards.ca.gov).

Table 12 summarizes all the GeoTracker electronic reporting requirements. Central Coast Water Board staff may request submittal of some documents on paper, particularly drawings or maps that require a large size to be readable, or in other electronic formats where evaluation of data is required.

**Table 12 - GeoTracker Electronic Submittal Information Data Requirements**

Electronic Submittal	Description of Action	Action	Frequency
Reports and Documents	Complete copy of all documents including monitoring reports (in	Upload directly to GeoTracker all monitoring reports (in	On or before the due dates required by this General Permit and for

<sup>6</sup> Information for first-time GeoTracker users is available at: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic\\_submittal/docs/beginnergide2.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic_submittal/docs/beginnergide2.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Additional information available at: <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>

Electronic Submittal	Description of Action	Action	Frequency
	searchable PDF format) and any other associated documents related to the Wastewater System.	searchable PDF format) and any other associated documents.	other documents when requested by Central Coast Water Board staff.
Laboratory Data	All analytical data (including geochemical data) in electronic deliverable format (EDF). This includes all water, soil, and vapor samples collected when monitoring a discharge.	Direct your California ELAP-accredited laboratory staff to upload all laboratory data directly to GeoTracker.	On or before the due date of the required monitoring report.
Depth to Groundwater	Monitoring wells must have the depth-to-water information reported. Report data only for wells defined as permanent sampling points.	Upload depth-to-water information to the GeoTracker GEO_WELL file.	On or before the due date of the required monitoring report.
Boring Logs and Well Screen Intervals	Boring logs must be prepared by a registered professional and submitted in PDF format separately (not only as attachments to reports).	Upload boring logs (in searchable PDF format) to GeoTracker GEO_BORE file whenever a new boring is drilled.	Every time a new boring is drilled.
Field Points, Location Data (Geo XY) <sup>[1]</sup>	Name, classify, and identify the location (latitude and longitude) of all sampling points. Monitoring wells must be surveyed, influent and effluent sample locations must be identified on the GeoTracker mapping tool under “non-surveyed data.” These data points are required prior to laboratory data uploads.	Upload the location data (surveyed and non-surveyed) to the GeoTracker Geo_XY file.	Every time a permanent monitoring point is established.
Elevation Data (Geo Z) <sup>[2]</sup>	Survey and mark the elevation at the top of groundwater well casings for all permanent groundwater wells. These points are required prior to depth-to-water data uploads.	Upload the survey data to the GeoTracker GEO_Z file.	One-time, for all groundwater monitoring wells.

Electronic Submittal	Description of Action	Action	Frequency
Geo Map	Site layout, map of facilities, Wastewater System including treatment and disposal area(s).	Upload the Site layout PDF to the GeoTracker site plan file.	Year one and every five years thereafter and when the facilities are modified.

[1] Geo XY required for all wells. New wells must be surveyed. For existing wells, use original well installation survey data. The Discharger must also upload sample locations (e.g., influent and effluent samples) that are not defined as a **permanent monitoring well** and have not been surveyed by a licensed professional.

[2] Geo Z required for all wells. New wells must be surveyed. For existing wells, use original well installation survey data.

### VIII. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

All technical and monitoring reports submitted pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program are required pursuant to section 13267 of the California Water Code. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this General Permit or attachments to this General Permit, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, may subject the Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to section 13268 of the California Water Code.

California Water Code section 13267 states, in part:

“In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.”

California Water Code section 13268 states, in part:

“(a) Any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by subdivision (b) of section 13267, or failing or refusing to furnish a statement of compliance as required by subdivision (b) of section 13399.2, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b).

(b)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with article 2.5 (commencing with section 13323) of chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.”

The burden and cost of preparing the monitoring and technical reports is reasonable and consistent with the interest of the state in maintaining water quality. The reports are necessary to ensure that the Discharger complies with the notice of applicability and General Permit. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, the Discharger must implement this MRP and must submit the monitoring and technical reports described herein.

The Discharger must implement the above monitoring program as of the effective date of enrollment in this General Permit. The Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer may rescind or modify this MRP at any time.

Ordered by:

Matthew T. Keeling  
Executive Officer

ECM Subject Name =

ECM/CIWQS Place ID =

GeoTracker No. =

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