



## Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

11 March 2019

Lance Roberts  
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City of Lodi  
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### **NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY (NOA); MUNICIPAL GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2017-0085 (NPDES NO. CAG585001); CITY OF LODI, WHITE SLOUGH WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY**

The *General Order for Municipal Wastewater Dischargers That Meet Objectives/Criteria at the Point of Discharge to Surface Water Order R5-2017-0085* (Municipal General Order) requires the submittal of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to apply for regulatory coverage of a surface water discharge. Our office received a NOI dated 3 May 2018 from the City of Lodi (hereinafter Discharger) for discharges of tertiary treated domestic wastewater to surface water from the White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility (hereafter Facility) to Dredger Cut, a water of the United States, and part of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Based on the NOI and subsequent information submitted by the Discharger, staff has determined that the NOI requirements have been fulfilled and the Facility is eligible for coverage under the Municipal General Order. The Discharger is assigned Municipal General Order enrollee number **R5-2017-0085-003** and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAG585001 for discharges from the Facility. Please reference your Municipal General Order enrollee number, **R5-2017-0085-003**, in your correspondence and submitted documents.

Discharges to surface water from the Facility are currently regulated by an individual NPDES permit, Order R5-2013-0125-01 (NPDES No. CA0079243), issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) on 4 October 2013, amended on 9 October 2014, and administratively extended on 30 October 2018 in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2235.4 after the timely and complete submission of the NOI. This NOA, authorizing coverage under the Municipal General Order, shall become effective on **1 April 2019**, at which time the terms and conditions in Order R5-2013-0125-01 will cease to be effective except for enforcement purposes. To meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements contained in the Municipal General Order and as specified in this NOA. This action in no way prevents the Central Valley Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of Order R5-2013-0125-01.

**The duration of this NOA is limited to two years (31 March 2021).** The Discharger is required to conduct quarterly chronic toxicity monitoring using the dilution series specified in the Municipal General Order. By 1 November 2020, Central Valley Water Board staff will conduct a

KARL E. LONGLEY ScD, P.E., CHAIR | PATRICK PULUPA, ESQ., EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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new reasonable potential analysis for chronic toxicity using the Facility's new chronic toxicity data. If the chronic toxicity data demonstrate reasonable potential, staff will either revise this NOA to include the chronic toxicity effluent limitation specified in the Municipal General Order or draft individual waste discharge requirements for the Facility. If individual waste discharge requirements are deemed necessary, the Discharger will not be expected to submit a new Report of Waste Discharge. In addition, Central Valley Water Board staff will conduct new reasonable potential analyses for cyanide, lead, and selenium using the Facility's news analysis data that comply with reporting levels identified in Table D-9 of this NOA.

The enclosed Municipal General Order may also be viewed at the following web address: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/general\\_orders/r5-2017-0085.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2017-0085.pdf). You are urged to familiarize yourself with the entire contents of the enclosed document.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E to the Municipal General Order, contains the general monitoring and reporting requirements. The Discharger specific monitoring and reporting requirements are included with this NOA as Appendix D. Only the monitoring and reporting requirements specifically listed in Appendix D of this NOA are applicable to this Facility. The discharge of treated domestic wastewater shall be in accordance with the requirements contained in the Municipal General Order, as specified in this NOA.

**Table 1. Facility Information**

<b>WDID</b>	5B390103002
<b>CIWQS Facility Place ID</b>	272444
<b>Discharger</b>	City of Lodi
<b>Name of Facility</b>	White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility
<b>Facility Address</b>	12751 North Thornton Road
	Lodi, CA 95242
	San Joaquin County
<b>Facility Contact, Title and Phone</b>	Mr. Lance Roberts, Utilities Manager (209) 333-6706
<b>Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports</b>	Mr. Lance Roberts, Utilities Manager (209) 333-6706
<b>Mailing Address</b>	1331 South Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242
<b>Billing Address</b>	221 West Pine Street, Lodi, CA 95240
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
<b>Major or Minor Facility</b>	Major
<b>Threat to Water Quality</b>	Category 1
<b>Complexity</b>	Category A
<b>Pretreatment Program</b>	Yes
<b>Recycling Requirements</b>	Producer
<b>Facility Permitted Flow</b>	8.5 million gallons per day (MGD), average dry weather flow
<b>Facility Design Flow</b>	8.5 MGD, average dry weather flow
<b>Watershed</b>	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
<b>Receiving Water</b>	Dredger Cut
<b>Receiving Water Type</b>	Inland surface water
<b>Discharge Point 001</b>	Latitude 38° 5' 14" N, Longitude 121° 23' 52" W

## I. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger owns and operates the White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility (Facility) that provides wastewater treatment service to the City of Lodi and the San Joaquin County Flag City Service Area with a total population of approximately 67,000. The Facility is permitted to discharge 8.5 million gallons per day of tertiary treated wastewater to Dredger Cut within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Additionally, secondary treated effluent and untreated industrial wastewater are used to irrigate fodder, fiber or feed crops and the Discharger also supplies tertiary treated municipal wastewater (Recycled Water) to Northern California Power Agency (NCPA) and San Joaquin County (SJCo) Vector Control District. This NOA only regulates the discharge of tertiary treated wastewater to Dredger Cut. Separate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order R5-2007-0113-01 regulates discharges to land and reclamation activities.

The Discharger owns and operates two separate wastewater collection systems, one to collect municipal wastewater and another to collect industrial wastewater. The industrial wastewater collection system collects primarily food processing wastewater from Pacific Coast Producers cannery and is not treated through the Facility described below. The wastewater from the industrial collection system is either held in the Facility's storage ponds (40-acres) or sent directly to the agricultural fields for irrigation under WDR Order R5-2007-0113-01. The municipal wastewater collection system has 23,000 service laterals and consists of 178 miles of collection mains, 2,880 manholes, 7 lift stations, and 5 miles of trunk line delivering wastewater to the Facility for treatment and disposal. Dischargers to the domestic trunk line include a present population of approximately 67,000, businesses, and some industries within the City of Lodi. Flows from the San Joaquin Flag City Service Area are included in the City's municipal flows.

The current design average dry weather flow capacity of the Facility is 8.5 MGD.

The Facility provides full nitrification and denitrification for nitrogen removal and uses tertiary filtration followed by ultraviolet light (UV) for disinfection. The components of the treatment system at the Facility include:

- headworks with influent screens;
- mechanical grit removal;
- primary sedimentation;
- biological treatment by activated sludge, including nitrification and denitrification;
- secondary sedimentation;
- tertiary treatment with cloth media filtration; and
- UV disinfection.

Sludge is thickened with a dissolved air floatation thickener. Thickened solids are anaerobically digested and stored in a lined sludge stabilization pond. The stabilized solids are dewatered by either a rotary or screw press and applied to the agricultural fields between cropping cycles per WDR Order R5-2007-0113-01.

## II. RECEIVING WATER BENEFICIAL USES

The Facility discharges from Discharge Point 001 to Dredger Cut, a water of the United States, and part of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins* (Basin Plan) identifies the beneficial uses of certain specific water bodies. The beneficial uses applicable to Dredger Cut and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta are as follows:

- Municipal and domestic supply (MUN);
- Agricultural supply, including irrigation and stock watering (AGR);
- Industrial process supply (PROC);
- Industrial service supply (IND);
- Water contact recreation, including canoeing and rafting (REC-1);
- Non-contact water recreation (REC-2);
- Warm freshwater habitat (WARM); cold freshwater habitat (COLD);
- Migration of aquatic organisms, warm and cold (MIGR);
- Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, warm and cold (SPWN);
- Wildlife habitat (WILD);
- Navigation (NAV); and
- Commercial and sport fishing (COMM).

Typically during the summer months (mid-June through early-September), secondary treated undisinfected municipal wastewater is pumped to the Facility's 40-acres of unlined storage ponds, and is used to irrigate the Discharger's agricultural fields.

### III. PROVISIONS AND REQUIREMENTS IMPLEMENTING STATE LAW

The provisions/requirements in section VII.2 and section IX (Table 4, C.4 and C.6) of this NOA are included to implement State law only. These provisions/requirements and their inclusion in this NOA are not required or authorized under the federal Clean Water Act; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

### IV. RECEIVING WATER TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs)

In accordance with section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, the Central Valley Water Board is required to develop TMDLs for each 303(d) listed pollutant and water body combination.

The listing for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (eastern portion) which includes Dredger Cut includes: chlorpyrifos, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), diazinon, Group A pesticides, invasive species, mercury and unknown toxicity. The status of each TMDL and applicable effluent limitations are discussed in Table 2, below, for each specific pollutant.

**Table 2. 303(d) List for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways, Central Portion**

Pollutant	Proposed TMDL Completion
Chlorpyrifos	Approved 10 October 2007
DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	1
Diazinon	Approved 10 October 2007
Organo-chlorine Group A Pesticides	1
Mercury	Approved 20 October 2011

<sup>1</sup> TMDL completion date will be updated when the next 303(d) list is updated.

TMDLs have been completed for chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and mercury in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Basin Plan has been amended to include water quality objectives and waste



load allocations (WLA); therefore, final effluent limitations for chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and mercury have been required in this NOA.

A TMDL has not been completed for DDT and organo-chlorine group A pesticides. None of these constituents exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives/criteria from the Facility's discharge. Therefore, no final effluent limitations for DDT or organo-chlorine group A pesticides have been required in this NOA. If a TMDL for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is completed for DDT or organo-chlorine group A pesticides the Municipal General Order may be reopened to implement the new TMDL(s), and this NOA can subsequently be amended to include final effluent limitations for DDT or organo-chlorine group A pesticides accordingly.

## V. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

Discharge prohibitions A, B, and C specified in section IV of the Municipal General Order are applicable to the discharge. There are no additional site-specific discharge prohibitions for this discharge.

## VI. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

### A. Final Effluent Limitations

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001. Effluent limitations are provided in the Municipal General Order. Only the effluent limitations listed below (items 1-8) are applicable to this Facility. Unless otherwise specified in this NOA, compliance shall be measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Appendix D of this NOA.

1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Table 3.

**Table 3. Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Municipal General Order Section Reference
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	10	15	--	V.A.1.a.ii.(a)
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	15	--	V.A.1.a.ii.(a)
Cyanide	µg/L	4.3		8.5	V.A.1.b.i
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	3.1	6.4	--	V.A.1.c.v.(b)
	lbs/day	220	454	--	
Nitrate + Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	10	15	--	V.A.1.c.vi

2. **Flow (Municipal General Order section V.A.1.a.iii).** The average dry weather discharge flow shall not exceed 8.5 MGD.
3. **pH (Municipal General Order section V.A.1.c.iv.(a)).** The pH shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.

4. **Percent Removal (Municipal General Order section V.A.1.a.ii.(b)).** The average monthly percent removal of BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.
5. **Total Coliform Organisms (Municipal General Order section V.A.1.a.ii.(c)).** Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed:
  - i. 2.2 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, as a 7-day median;
  - ii. 23 MPN/100 mL, more than once in any 30-day period; and
  - iii. 240 MPN/100 mL, at any time.
6. **Whole Effluent Toxicity, Acute (Municipal General Order section V.A.1.c.i).** Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:
  - i. 70%, minimum for any one bioassay; and
  - ii. 90%, median for any three consecutive bioassays.
7. **Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos (Municipal General Order section V.A.1.c.ix).** Effluent diazinon and chlorpyrifos concentrations shall not exceed the sum of one (1.0) as identified below

(a) **Average Monthly Effluent Limitation**

$$S_{AMEL} = \frac{C_{DM-avg}}{0.079} + \frac{C_{CM-avg}}{0.012} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{DM-avg}$  = average monthly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L.

$C_{CM-avg}$  = average monthly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L.

(b) **Average Weekly Effluent Limitation**

$$S_{AWEL} = \frac{C_{DW-avg}}{0.14} + \frac{C_{CW-avg}}{0.021} \leq 1.0$$

$C_{DW-avg}$  = average weekly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L.

$C_{CW-avg}$  = average weekly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L.

8. **Methylmercury (Municipal General Order section V.A.1.c.x.(a)).** Effective 31 December 2030, the effluent calendar year annual methylmercury load shall not exceed 0.94 grams, in accordance with the Delta Mercury Control Program.

**B. Interim Effluent Limitations**

1. **Mercury, Total. Effective immediately, and until 31 December 2030,** the effluent calendar annual total mercury mass discharge shall not exceed 23 grams. These interim effluent limitations shall apply in lieu of the final effluent limits for methylmercury (Section V.A.2.a.i).

**VII. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

1. **Surface Water Limitations (Municipal General Order section VI.A).** The Municipal General Order includes receiving surface water limitations in Section VI.A. Based on the information provided in the NOI, only the following receiving surface water limitations listed in Municipal General Order Section VI.A are applicable to the Facility.
  - Bacteria (VI.A.2);
  - Biostimulatory Substances (VI.A.3);

- Chemical Constituents (VI.A.4);
- Color (VI.A.5);
- Dissolved Oxygen (VI.A.6.b.iii);
- Floating Material (VI.A.7);
- Oil and Grease (VI.A.8);
- pH (VI.A.9.a);
- Pesticides ((VI.A.10);
- Radioactivity (VI.A.11);
- Suspended Sediments (VI.A.12);
- Settleable Substances (VI.A.13);
- Suspended Material (VI.A.14);
- Taste and Odors (VI.A.15);
- Temperature (VI.A.16.i);
- Toxicity (VI.A.17); and
- Turbidity (VI.A.18.a).

- 2. Groundwater Limitations (Municipal General Order section VI.B) – Not Applicable**  
Groundwater Limitations regulating the release of waste constituents from any portion of the Facility and the agricultural fields can be found in Section V.A.1 of WDR Order R5-2007-0113-01.

### VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting program requirements are contained in Appendix D of this NOA.

### IX. PROVISIONS

Provisions are contained in section VII of the Municipal General Order and the applicable provisions are referenced in the following table.

**Table 4. Provisions**

Provisions	Municipal General Order Section Applicability to this Facility.
<b>A. Standard Provisions</b>	<b>VII.A – Applicable to all dischargers.</b>
<b>B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements</b>	<b>VII.B – The MRP applicable to this Facility is contained in Appendix D of this NOA.</b>
<b>C. Special Provisions</b>	
<b>1. Reopener Provisions</b>	<b>VII.C.1.a through g – Applicable.</b> VII.C.1.h – Not Applicable.
<b>2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements</b>	
<b>Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Requirements</b>	<b>VII.C.2.a – Applicable.</b>
<b>Phase 1 Methylmercury Control Study</b>	VII.C.2.b – Not Applicable.
<b>3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention</b>	
<b>Pollution Prevention Plan for Mercury</b>	<b>VII.C.3.a – Applicable.</b>
<b>Mercury Exposure Reduction Program</b>	VII.C.3.b – Not Applicable.
<b>Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan</b>	<b>VII.C.3.c – Applicable.</b>
<b>4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications</b>	
<b>Filtration System Operating Specifications</b>	<b>VII.C.4.a.i<sup>1</sup> – Applicable.</b> VII.C.4.a.ii and iii – Not Applicable.

<b>UV Disinfection System Operating Specifications</b>	<b>VII.C.4.b.i.(a), ii.(a), and iii through vi – Applicable.</b> VII.C.4.b.i.(b) and ii.(b) – Not Applicable.
<b>Pond Operating Specifications</b>	<b>VII.C.4.c – Not Applicable.</b>
<b>5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities</b>	
<b>Pretreatment Requirements</b>	<b>VII.C.5.a<sup>2</sup> – Applicable.</b>
Sludge/Biosolids Treatment or Discharge Specifications	VII.C.5.b – Not Applicable.
<b>Collection System</b>	<b>VII.C.5.c – Not Applicable.</b>
Anaerobically Digestible Material	VII.C.5.d –Applicable.
<b>6. Other Special Provisions</b>	<b>VII.C.6 – Applicable.</b>
<b>7. Compliance Schedules</b>	<b>VII.C.7.a –Applicable.</b>

- 1 For compliance with Filtration System Operating Specifications, turbidity measurements at UVS-001 shall be used to determine compliance, rather than turbidity measurements at FIL-002. Station FIL-002 described in the Municipal General Order is functionally equivalent to UVS-001 specified in this NOA.
- 2 On 24 February 2017, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution No. R5-2017-0013 approving the Discharger's Industrial Pretreatment Program. The Industrial Pretreatment Program requires issuance of waste discharge permits to Significant Industrial Users/Categorical Industrial Users and permits to fats, oils, and grease discharges, dental facilities, Non-significant Industrial Users, Significant Commercial Users, and implements best management practices.

**X. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION**

The following compliance determinations, as contained and more fully described in the Municipal General Order, are applicable to this discharge (Municipal General Order section given in brackets, if applicable):

- BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS Effluent Limitations (VIII.A);
- Total Mercury Mass Loading Effluent Limitations (VIII.C);
- Average Dry Weather Flow Effluent Limitation (VIII.D);
- Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations (VIII.E);
- Mass Effluent Limitations (VIII.G);
- Priority Pollutant Effluent Limitations (VIII.H);
- Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon Effluent Limitations (VIII.K);
- Period Average, Calendar Month Average, and Annual Average (VIII.N); and
- Reporting Requirements (**NOA, Appendix D, section X**).

**XI. ANTI-BACKSLIDING REQUIREMENTS**

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the Municipal General Order, section V.D.3, of Attachment F (Fact Sheet). According to the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), the removal or relaxation of effluent limitations for the following pollutants is allowed because the updated effluent and receiving water monitoring data collected indicates the discharge no longer exhibits reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives/criteria.

- Ammonia; and
- Electrical Conductivity

A more detailed anti-backsliding analysis is provided in Appendix C to this NOA in section I.A Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements.



## **XII. ANTIDegradation REQUIREMENTS**

Antidegradation requirements are specified in the Municipal General Order, section V.D.4, of Attachment F (Fact Sheet). This NOA does not allow an increase in flow or mass of pollutants to the receiving water. Thus, the relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, and no further antidegradation analysis is required.

## **XIII. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Additional rationale for effluent limitations and monitoring requirements is included in Appendix C of this NOA.

## **XIV. ENFORCEMENT**

Failure to comply with the applicable requirements of the Municipal General Order, as specified in this NOA, may result in enforcement actions, which could include civil liability (penalties). Effluent limitation violations may be subject to a Mandatory Minimum Penalty (MMP) of \$3,000 per violation. In addition, late monitoring reports may be subject to MMPs and/or discretionary penalties of up to \$1,000 per day late. If discharges do not occur during any report monitoring period, the Discharger must still submit the monitoring report indicating that no discharge occurred to avoid being subject to enforcement actions.

## **XV. COMMUNICATION**

Until this NOA becomes effective on 1 April 2019, the Discharger will need to comply with the effluent limitations and requirements contained in the Discharger's existing permit, Order R5-2013-0125-01. For the Discharger's March 2018 self-monitoring report, you will need to demonstrate compliance with existing Order R5-2013-0125-01 through 31 March 2019, and compliance with this NOA beginning 1 April 2019.

The Central Valley Water Board is implementing a Paperless Office system to reduce our paper use, increase efficiency, and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public, and interested parties to view documents in electronic form. Therefore, the Discharger is required to submit all self-monitoring, technical, and progress reports required by this NOA via California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) submittal. In general, if any monitoring data for a monitoring location can be submitted using a computable document format (CDF) file upload, then it should be submitted as a CDF file upload, such as characterization monitoring data. However, certain parameters that cannot be uploaded to the CIWQS data tables, such as Annual Operations Reports, should be uploaded as a Portable Document Format (PDF), Microsoft Word, or Microsoft Excel file attachment. Also, please upload or enter a cover letter summarizing the content of the report to the submittal tab of the CIWQS module for each submittal.

All other documents not required to be submitted via CIWQS shall be converted to a searchable PDF and submitted by email to [centralvalleysacramento@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:centralvalleysacramento@waterboards.ca.gov). Please include the following information in the body of the email: Attention: NPDES Compliance and Enforcement Section; Discharger: City of Lodi; Facility: White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility; County: San Joaquin County; and the CIWQS place ID 272444 in the body of the email. Documents that are 50 megabytes or larger must be transferred to a DVD or flash drive, and mailed to our office, attention "ECM Mailroom-NPDES".

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with California Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date this NOA is issued, except that if

the thirtieth day following the date this NOA is issued falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the internet at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public\\_notices/petitions/water\\_quality](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality) or will be provided upon request.

If you have any questions now that your NOA has been issued, the Central Valley Water Board's Compliance and Enforcement Section will take over management of your case. Mohammad Farhad of the Compliance and Enforcement section is your point of contact for any questions regarding this NOA. If you find it necessary to make a change to your permitted operations, you will be directed to the appropriate Permitting staff. You may contact Mohammad Farhad at (916) 464-1181 or at [Mohammad.Farhad@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Mohammad.Farhad@waterboards.ca.gov).

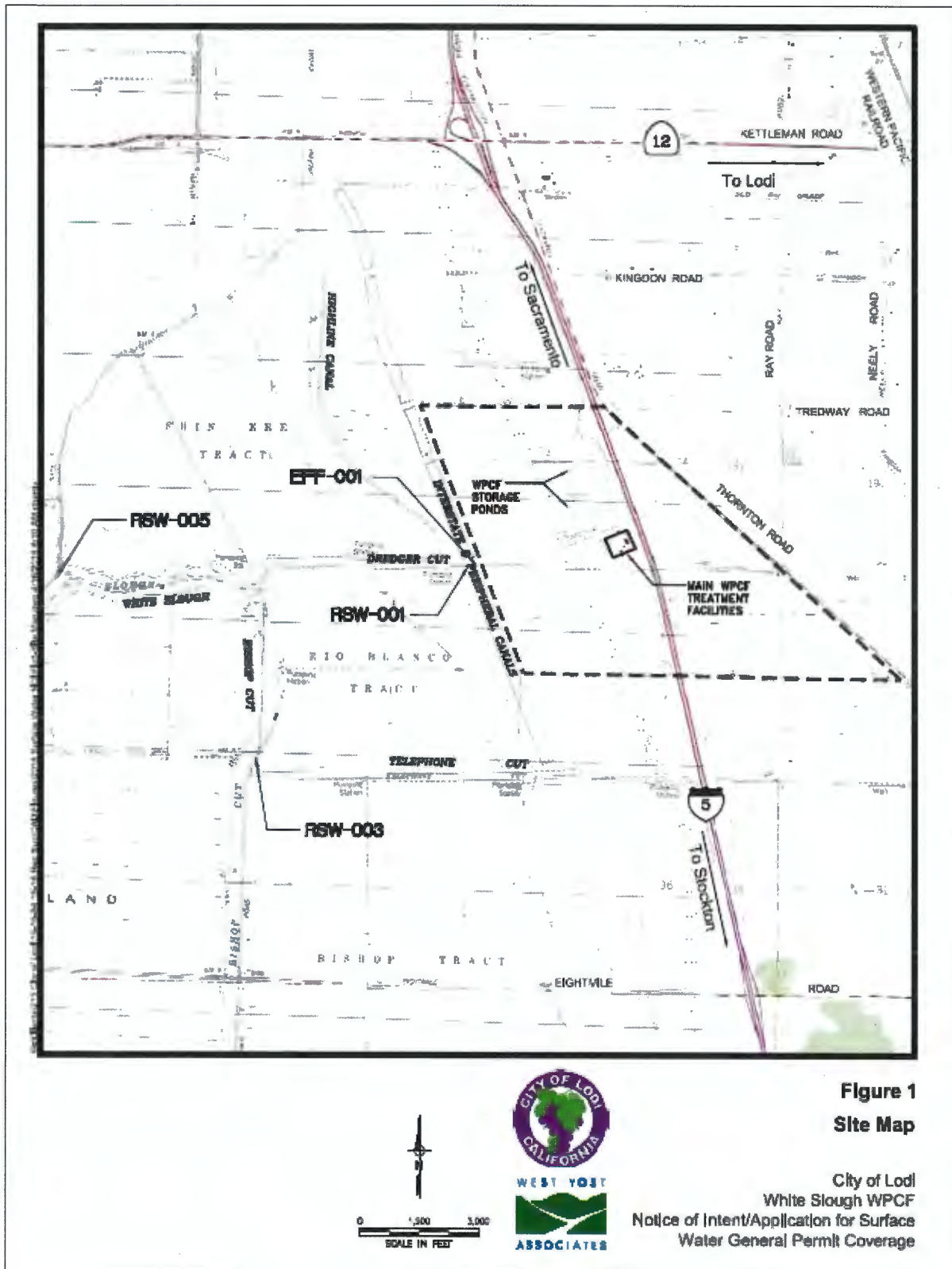


Patrick Pulupa  
Executive Officer

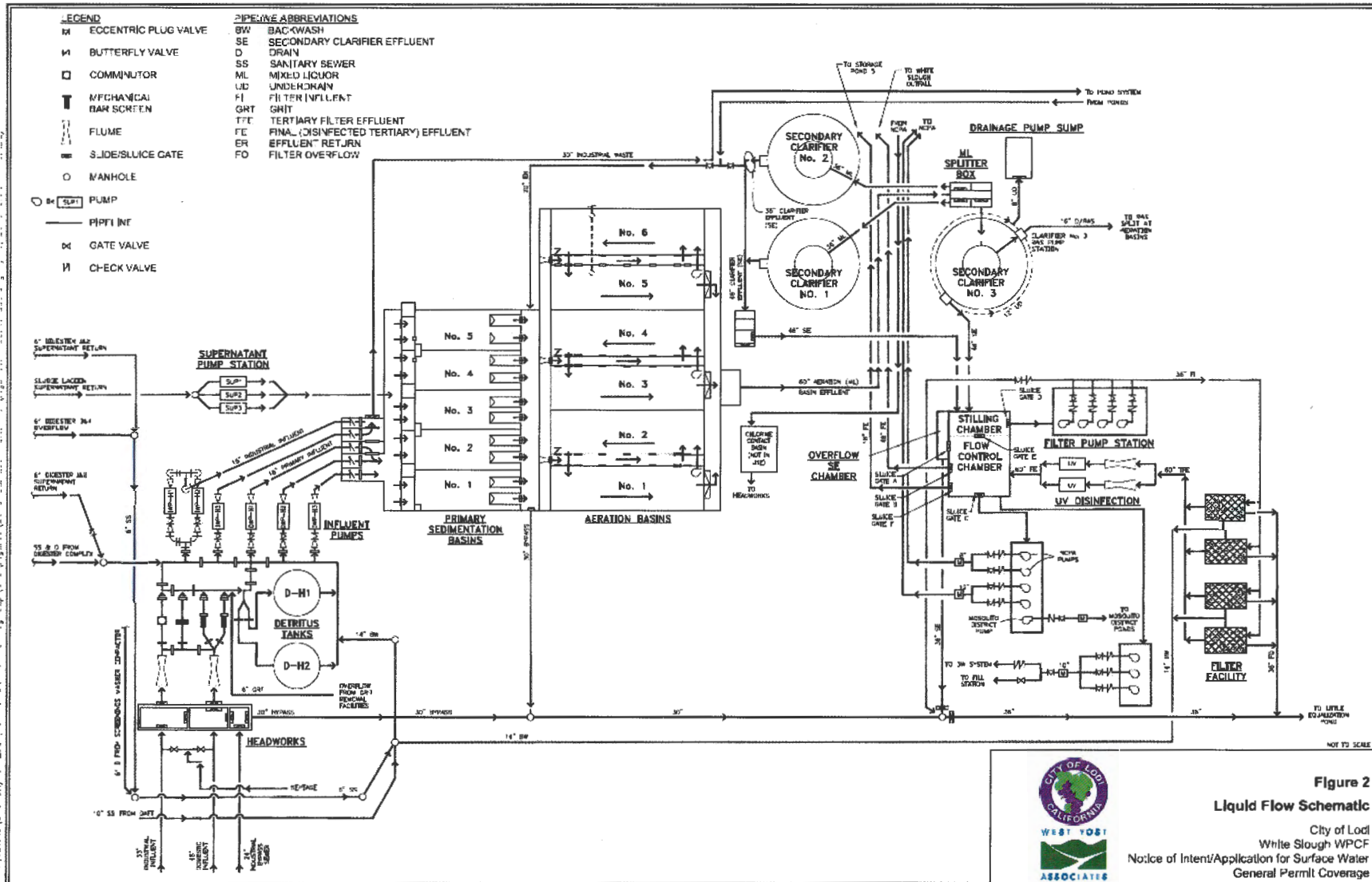
Appendices: Appendix A – Location Map  
Appendix B – Flow Schematic  
Appendix C – Rationale for Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements  
Appendix D – Monitoring and Reporting Program

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Michael Garabedian, Friends of the North Fork, Citrus Heights (email only)

**APPENDIX A – LOCATION MAP**



**APPENDIX B – FLOW SCHEMATIC**





## **APPENDIX C – RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

### **I. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS**

#### **A. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements**

The Clean Water Act (CWA) specifies that a revised permit may not include effluent limitations that are less stringent than the previous permit unless a less stringent limitation is justified based on exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions contained in CWA sections 402(o) or 303(d)(4), or, where applicable, Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.), 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l).

The effluent limitations in this NOA are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the Facility's previous Order R5-2013-0125-01, with the exception of effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, ammonia and electrical conductivity. The effluent limitations for these pollutants are less stringent than those in Order R5-2013-0125-01. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

**1. CWA section 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4).** CWA section 402(o)(1) prohibits the establishment of less stringent water quality-based effluent limits "*except in compliance with Section 303(d)(4).*" CWA section 303(d)(4) has two parts: paragraph (A) which applies to nonattainment waters and paragraph (B) which applies to attainment waters.

- a. For waters where standards are not attained, CWA section 304(d)(4)(A) specifies that any effluent limit based on a TMDL or other WLA may be revised only if the cumulative effect of all such revised effluent limits based on such TMDL's or WLAs will assure the attainment of such water quality standards.
- b. For attainment waters, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) specifies that a limitation based on a water quality standard may be relaxed where the action is consistent with the antidegradation policy.

Dredger Cut is considered an attainment water for biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, ammonia and electrical conductivity because the receiving water is not listed as impaired on the 303(d) list for these constituents.<sup>1</sup> As discussed below, removal of the effluent limits complies with federal and state antidegradation requirements. Thus, removal of the effluent limitations for electrical conductivity and the relaxation of the effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, and ammonia from Order R5-2013-0125-01 meets the exception in CWA section 303(d)(4)(B).

**2. CWA section 402(o)(2).** CWA section 402(o)(2) provides several exceptions to the anti-backsliding regulations. CWA 402(o)(2)(B)(i) allows a renewed, reissued, or modified permit to contain a less stringent effluent limitation for a pollutant if information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have

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<sup>1</sup> "The exceptions in Section 303(d)(4) address both waters in attainment with water quality standards and those not in attainment, i.e. waters on the section 303(d) impaired waters list." State Water Board Order WQ 2008-0006, Berry Petroleum Company, Poso Creek/McVan Facility.

justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance.

Updated information indicates that less stringent effluent limitations for ammonia and electrical conductivity, based on available data, satisfy requirements in CWA section 402(o)(2). The updated information that supports the removal of effluent limitations for electrical conductivity and the relaxation of effluent limitations for ammonia.

- a. **Ammonia.** The less stringent effluent limitations for ammonia are based on the updated pH and temperature monitored during 1 November 2014 and 9 May 2017 in the effluent and downstream receiving water. The new pH and temperature data submitted by the Discharger is considered new information by the Central Valley Water Board.
- b. **Electrical Conductivity.** Monitoring data collected over the permit term for Order R5-2013-0125-01 indicates that electrical conductivity in the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of its water quality objectives/criteria.

Thus, removal of the effluent limitations for electrical conductivity and relaxation of effluent limitations for ammonia from this NOA is in accordance with CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), which allows for the removal or relaxation of effluent limitations based on information that was not available at the time previous Order R5-2013-0125-01 was issued.

## **B. Antidegradation Policies**

This NOA does not allow for an increase in flow or mass of pollutants to the receiving water. Therefore, a complete antidegradation analysis is not necessary. The NOA requires compliance with applicable federal technology-based standards and with WQBEL's where the discharge could have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards. The permitted surface water discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. The impact on existing water quality will be insignificant.

This NOA also removes maximum daily and mass-based effluent limitations for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS based on 40 CFR Part 122.45 (d) and (f). The removal of maximum daily and mass-based effluent limits for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS will not result in a decrease in the level of treatment or control or a reduction in water quality.

Furthermore, both concentration-based AMEL's and AWEL's remain for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS, as well as an average dry weather flow prohibition that limits the amount of flow that can be discharged to the receiving water during dry weather months. The combination of concentration-based effluent limits and a flow prohibition in this NOA are equivalent to mass-based effluent limitations, which were redundant limits contained in previous Orders by multiplying the concentration-based effluent limits and permitted average dry weather flow by a conversion factor to determine the mass-based effluent limitations. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the removal of maximum daily and mass-based effluent limits for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS does not result in an allowed increase in pollutants or any additional degradation of the receiving water. Thus, the removal of maximum daily and mass-based effluent limits for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS

is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and the State Antidegradation Policy.

## II. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Influent Monitoring

1. Influent monitoring is required to collect data on the characteristics of the wastewater and to assess compliance with effluent limitations (e.g., BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS reduction requirements). The monitoring frequency for flow (continuous), biological oxygen demand (once per week), total suspended solids (once per week), and total dissolved solids (once per quarter) have been retained from existing Order R5-2013-0125-01. This NOA removes influent monitoring for electrical conductivity (EC) as EC in the effluent is relatively low and monitoring data collected over the permit term for Order R5-2013-0125-01 indicates that electrical conductivity in the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of its water quality objectives/criteria.

### B. Effluent Monitoring

1. CWA section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Valley Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Municipal General Order, Attachment E and the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Appendix D of this NOA, establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Appendix D of this NOA for discharges of treated municipal wastewater to Dredger Cut.
  - a. Effluent monitoring frequency for flow (continuous), pH (once per week), ammonia (once per week), chlorpyrifos (once per year), diazinon (once per year), electrical conductivity (once per month), hardness (once per month), nitrate plus nitrite (once per week), total dissolved solids (once per month), chronic toxicity (once per quarter), have been retained from existing Order R5-2013-0125-01 to determine compliance with effluent limitations for these parameters.
  - b. This NOA reduces the monitoring frequency for biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids from once per day to once per week, mercury and methylmercury from once per month to once per year, dissolved oxygen from once per day to 3 times per week, temperature from continuous to once per week, and total coliform organisms from once per day to 2 times per week. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the reduced frequency will provide sufficient information to monitor the performance of the Facility and evaluate compliance with the effluent limitations for these constituents.
  - c. Monitoring data collected over the permit term for Order R5-2013-0125-01 for endrin and total residual chlorine did not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives/criteria. Therefore, specific monitoring requirements for these parameters have not been retained from Order R5-2013-0125-01.

- d. Routine effluent monitoring requirements for cyanide (monthly) have been established in order to determine compliance with new effluent limitations for this parameter.
- e. Routine effluent monitoring requirements for lead (monthly) and selenium (monthly) have been established in this NOA to evaluate Facility performance in regards to these parameters. During the previous permit term, the Facility experienced abnormal effluent concentrations of lead and selenium; therefore, additional effluent monitoring is necessary to determine if these effluent concentrations are in fact representative of the discharge from the Facility.
- f. Effluent monitoring requirements for priority pollutants and other constituents of concern have been retained from existing Order R5-2013-0125-01 to evaluate Facility performance.

### **C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

1. **Acute Toxicity.** This NOA reduces the acute toxicity 96-hour bioassay testing frequency required in existing Order R5-2013-0125-01 from once per month to once per year when discharging to Dredger Cut to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitation for acute toxicity. The Central Valley Water Board finds that this frequency will provide sufficient information to determine if the Facility is contributing acute toxicity to Dredger Cut.
2. **Chronic Toxicity.** Consistent with existing Order R5-2013-0125-01, quarterly chronic whole effluent toxicity testing is required when discharging to Dredger Cut in order to demonstrate compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective.

### **D. Receiving Water Monitoring**

1. **Dredger Cut**
  - a. This NOA retains the monitoring frequency for pH (once per week) and temperature (once per week). The receiving water monitoring for pH and temperature have been retained to assess compliance with receiving water limitations and to have sufficient data to calculate ammonia water quality criteria.
  - b. This NOA removes the routine receiving water monitoring for dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, and hardness, and reduces the characterization monitoring frequency for priority pollutants and other pollutants of concern required by Order R5-2013-0125-01 because the Discharger participates in the Delta RMP.

### **E. Biosolids Monitoring**

1. Biosolids monitoring for compliance with 40 C.F.R. part 503 regulations is not included in the Municipal General Order; therefore, not included in this NOA since it is a program administered by U.S. EPA. Annual sludge monitoring is required for compliance with the pretreatment requirements as specified in section X.D.5 of the MRP, Appendix D.



**F. Pond Monitoring – Not Applicable**

**G. Filtration System Monitoring**

1. Continuous monitoring for turbidity is included under the UV Disinfection System monitoring requirements in existing Order R5-2013-0125-01. Continuous monitoring for turbidity is retained in this NOA as specified in section IX.D of the MRP, Appendix D.

**H. UV Disinfection System Monitoring**

1. Continuous monitoring for flow, number of UV banks in operation, UV transmittance, and UV dose has been retained from existing Order R5-2013-0125-01. The Central Valley Water Board finds that continuous monitoring for UV power setting is not necessary to ensure compliance with the UV disinfection system operating specifications contained in section VII.C.4.b of the Municipal General Order and therefore, has not been retained in this NOA.

**I. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Monitoring**

1. Order R5-2013-0125-01 included quarterly monitoring of the effluent and upstream receiving water for one year when discharging to Dredger Cut. This NOA retains the monitoring frequency for the effluent, but removed the receiving water characterization because the Discharger participates in the Delta RMP.

**III. RATIONALE FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

**1. Compliance Schedules**

In general, an NPDES permit or NOA must include final effluent limitations that are consistent with CWA section 301 and with 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d). There are exceptions to this general rule. The Compliance Schedule Policy allows compliance schedules for new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality objectives or criteria, or in accordance with a TMDL. All compliance schedules must be as short as possible and may not exceed 10 years from the effective date of the adoption, revision, or new interpretation of the applicable water quality objective or criterion, unless a TMDL allows a longer schedule. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order or NOA must include interim numeric effluent limitations for that constituent or parameter, interim requirements and dates toward achieving compliance, and compliance reporting within 14 days after each interim date. The Order or NOA may also include interim requirements to control the pollutant, such as pollutant minimization and source control measures.

In accordance with the Compliance Schedule Policy and 40 C.F.R. section 122.47, a discharger who seeks a compliance schedule must demonstrate additional time is necessary to implement actions to comply with a more stringent permit limitation. The Discharger must provide the following documentation as part of the application requirements:

- a. Diligent efforts have been made to quantify pollutant levels in the discharge and the sources of the pollutant in the waste stream, and the results of those efforts;

- b. Source control efforts are currently underway or completed, including compliance with any pollution prevention programs that have been established;
- c. A proposed schedule for additional source control measures or waste treatment;
- d. Data demonstrating current Facility performance to compare against existing permit effluent limits, as necessary to determine which is the more stringent interim, permit effluent limit to apply if a schedule of compliance is granted;
- e. The highest discharge quality that can reasonably be achieved until final compliance is attained;
- f. The proposed compliance schedule is as short as possible, given the type of facilities being constructed or programs being implemented, and industry experience with the time typically required to construct similar facilities or implement similar programs; and
- g. Additional information and analyses to be determined by the Regional Water Board on a case-by-case basis.

Based on information submitted with the NOI, SMR's, and other miscellaneous submittals, it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Central Valley Water Board that the Discharger needs time to implement actions to comply with the final effluent limitations for methylmercury.

The Delta Mercury Control Program is composed of two phases. Phase 1 is currently underway and continues through the Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review. Phase 1 emphasizes studies and pilot projects to develop and evaluate management practices to control methylmercury. Phase 1 includes provisions for: implementing pollution minimization programs and interim mass limits for inorganic (total) mercury point sources in the Delta and Yolo Bypass; controlling sediment-bound mercury in the Delta and Yolo Bypass that may become methylated in agricultural lands, wetlands, and open-water habitats; and reducing total mercury loading to the San Francisco Bay, as required by the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay*. As part of Phase 1, the CVCWA Coordinated Methylmercury Control Study Work Plan was approved by the Executive Officer on 7 November 2013. The final CVCWA Methylmercury Control Study was submitted to the Central Valley Water Board on 19 October 2018 and revised on 26 October 2018.

As part of Phase 1, the Delta Mercury Control Program also required dischargers to participate in a Mercury Exposure Reduction Program (MERP). The objective of the MERP is to reduce mercury exposure of Delta fish consumers most likely affected by mercury. The Discharger elected to provide financial support in a collective MERP with other Delta dischargers, rather than be individually responsible for any MERP activities. An exposure reduction work plan for Executive Officer approval was submitted on 20 October 2013, which addressed the MERP objective, elements, and the Discharger's coordination with other stakeholders.

At the end of Phase 1, the Central Valley Water Board will conduct a Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review that considers: modification of methylmercury goals, objectives, allocations and/or the Final Compliance Date;

implementation of management practices and schedules for methylmercury controls; and adoption of a mercury offset program for dischargers who cannot meet their load and WLA's after implementing all reasonable load reduction strategies. The review will also consider other potential public and environmental benefits and negative impacts (e.g., habitat restoration, flood protection, water supply, and fish consumption) of attaining the allocations. The fish tissue objectives, linkage analysis between objectives and sources, and the attainability of the allocations will be re-evaluated based on the findings of Phase 1 control studies and other information. The linkage analysis, fish tissue objectives, allocations, and time schedules shall be adjusted at the end of Phase 1, or subsequent program reviews, if appropriate.

Phase 2 begins after the Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review . During Phase 2, dischargers shall implement methylmercury control programs and continue inorganic (total) mercury reduction programs. Compliance monitoring and implementation of upstream control programs also shall occur in Phase 2. Any compliance schedule contained in an NPDES permit must be "...an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an effluent limitation..." per the definition of a compliance schedule in CWA section 502(17). See also 40 C.F.R. section 122.2 (definition of schedule of compliance). The compliance schedule for methylmercury in this NOA (Attachment D, Section X.A.3.a) meets these requirements.

#### IV. SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Constituent	Units	MEC	B	C	CMC	CCC	Water & Org	Org. Only	Basin Plan	MCL	RP
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2.4	1.1	2.5	8.11 <sup>1</sup>	2.49 <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	--	Yes <sup>3</sup>
Cyanide	µg/L	14	3.7	5.2	22	5.2	700	220,000	10	150	Yes
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.004	0.006	0.050	--	--	0.050	0.051	--	2	No
Methylmercury	ng/L	0.03	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.06	--	Yes <sup>4</sup>
Nitrate Plus Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	9.475	0.7	10	--	--	--	--	--	10	Yes <sup>3</sup>

General Note: All inorganic concentrations are given as a total recoverable.

MEC = Maximum Effluent Concentration

B = Maximum Receiving Water Concentration or lowest detection level, if non-detect

C = Criterion used for RP Analysis

CMC = Criterion Maximum Concentration (CTR or NTR)

CCC = Criterion Continuous Concentration (CTR or NTR)

Water & Org = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Water & Organisms (CTR or NTR)

Org. Only = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Organisms Only (CTR or NTR)

Basin Plan = Numeric Site-specific Basin Plan Water Quality Objective

MCL = Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Level

NA = Not Available

ND = Non-detect

RP = Reasonable Potential

Footnotes:

- 1 U.S. EPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 1-hour average.
- 2 U.S. EPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 30-day average.
- 3 RP exists due to the biological processes inherent to the treatment of domestic wastewater (see sections V.C.3.b.ii and V.C.3.b.ix in Attachment F, Fact Sheet, of the Municipal General Order).
- 4 The San Joaquin-Sacramento Basin Plan's Delta Mercury Control Program includes waste load allocations (WLAs) for publicly owned treatment works in the Delta. This NOA contains a final WQBEL for methylmercury based on the prescribed WLA for the City of Lodi White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility of 0.94 grams per year (effective 31 December 2030).

**APPENDIX D – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

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## **APPENDIX D – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)**

The Municipal General Order contains monitoring and reporting requirements in Attachment E. Some of the monitoring and reporting requirements listed in the Municipal General Order are not applicable to the Discharger. The monitoring and reporting requirements applicable to the Discharger are contained in this Appendix and are listed herein.

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

### **I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS**

- A.** 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 the approval of the Central Valley Water Board.
- B.** Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of the last addition of wastes to the treatment or discharge works where a representative sample may be obtained prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Samples shall be collected at such a point and in such a manner to ensure a representative sample of the discharge.
- C.** Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses of any material required by the Notice of Applicability (NOA) and this MRP shall be conducted by a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW; formerly the Department of Public Health). Laboratories that perform sample analyses must be identified in all monitoring reports submitted to the Central Valley Water Board. In the event a certified laboratory is not available to the Discharger for any onsite field measurements such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, temperature, and residual chlorine, such analyses performed by a noncertified laboratory will be accepted provided a Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program is instituted by the laboratory. A manual containing the steps followed in this program for any onsite field measurements such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, temperature, and residual chlorine must be kept onsite in the treatment facility laboratory and shall be available for inspection by Central Valley Water Board staff. The Discharger must demonstrate sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to adequately perform these field measurements. The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to U.S. EPA guidelines or to procedures approved by the Central Valley Water Board.
- D.** 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. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary, at least yearly, 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. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by DDW, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- G. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Resources Control Board at the following address:  
  
State Water Resources Control Board Quality Assurance Program Officer  
Office of Information Management and Analysis  
State Water Resources Control Board  
1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
- H. The Discharger shall file with the Central Valley Water Board technical reports on self-monitoring performed according to the detailed specifications contained in this MRP.
- I. The results of all monitoring required by this MRP shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of the NOA. Unless otherwise specified, discharge flows shall be reported in terms of the monthly average and the daily maximum discharge flows.

## II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the monitoring locations listed in Table D-1 to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in the NOA.

**Table D-1. Monitoring Station Locations**

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	Municipal Influent to Facility
001 <sup>1,2</sup>	EFF-001	At the filter pump station effluent box (38° 05' 22.9" N, 121° 23' 07.1" W), at which all waste tributary to the discharge outfall is present, is representative of the discharge, and at which point adequate disinfection is assured for the discharge of tertiary treated municipal effluent to Dredger Cut.
--	RSW-001	At the east side of the middle of the bridge crossing over Dredger Cut (38° 05' 13.4" N, 121° 24' 04.6" W), approximately 1000 feet west of the effluent discharge end of pipe. Note "end of pipe" is at the east end of Dredger Cut (38° 05' 14.1" N, 121° 23' 52.2" W)
--	RSW-003	At the eastside of Bishop Cut at Telephone Cut, 300 feet north of the north-end of the Telephone Cut bridge. (38° 04' 24.8" N, 121° 25' 00.2" W)
--	RSW-005	North Channel White Slough at Upland Canal, approximately 5330 feet west of the confluence of Dredger Cut, White Slough, and Bishop Cut. (38° 05' 12.30" N, 121° 26' 01.65" W)
--	UVS-001	After secondary clarifiers and before disinfection.
--	SPL-001	Municipal Water Supply

### III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the Facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 as specified in Table D-2 below.

**Table D-2. Influent Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous	--
<b>Conventional Pollutants</b>				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Week	2
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Week	2
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab <sup>3,4</sup>	1/Quarter	2

<sup>1</sup> 24-hour flow proportional composite.

<sup>2</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

<sup>3</sup> Grab samples shall not be collected at the same time each day to get a complete representation of variations in the influent.

<sup>4</sup> A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.

### IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor treated domestic wastewater at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as specified in Table D-3. If there was no discharge to receiving water during the designated monitoring period, monitoring is not required for that period. If there was no discharge, the Discharger shall so state in the monthly self-monitoring report (SMR). 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.

**Table D-3. Effluent Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous	--
<b>Conventional Pollutants</b>				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Week	2
pH	standard units	Grab <sup>3,4,5</sup>	1/Week <sup>4</sup>	2
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Week	2

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
<b>Priority Pollutants</b>				
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	Grab <sup>3</sup>	1/Month	2,6
Mercury, Total Recoverable	ng/L	Grab <sup>3</sup>	1/Year	2,6,7
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Month	2,6
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Month	2,6
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Year <sup>8</sup>	2,9
Diazinon	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Year <sup>8</sup>	2,9
<b>Non-Conventional Pollutants</b>				
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab <sup>3,4</sup>	1/Week <sup>4,8</sup>	2
	lbs/day	Calculate	1/Week	--
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab <sup>3</sup>	3/Week	2
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Month	2
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Month <sup>10</sup>	2
Methylmercury	µg/L	Grab <sup>3</sup>	1/Year	2,7
Nitrate Plus Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Grab <sup>3</sup>	1/Week	2
Temperature	°C	Meter <sup>4,5</sup>	1/Week	2
Total Coliform Organisms <sup>11</sup>	MPN/100 mL	Grab <sup>3</sup>	2/Week	2
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>1</sup>	1/Month	2

<sup>1</sup> 24-hour flow proportional composite.

<sup>2</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

<sup>3</sup> A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.

<sup>4</sup> pH and temperature shall be recorded at the time of ammonia sample collection.

<sup>5</sup> A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a U.S. EPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.

<sup>6</sup> For priority pollutant constituents the reporting level shall be consistent with Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 of the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (See section IX.F below).

<sup>7</sup> Unfiltered methylmercury and total mercury samples shall be taken using clean hands/dirty hands procedures, as described in U.S. EPA method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels, for collection of equipment blanks (section 9.4.4.2), and shall be analyzed by U.S. EPA method 1630/1631 (Revision E) with a reporting limit of 0.05 ng/L for methylmercury and 0.5 ng/L for total mercury.

<sup>8</sup> Concurrent with whole effluent toxicity monitoring.

<sup>9</sup> Chlorpyrifos and diazinon shall be analyzed using U.S. EPA Method 625M, Method 8141, or equivalent GC/MS method.

<sup>10</sup> Hardness samples shall be collected concurrently with metals samples.

<sup>11</sup> Samples for total coliform organisms may be collected at any point following disinfection.

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Acute Toxicity Testing.

The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity testing to determine whether the effluent is contributing acute toxicity to the receiving water. The Discharger shall meet the following acute toxicity testing requirements:

1. Monitoring Frequency – The Discharger shall perform annual acute toxicity testing, while the Facility is discharging to Dredger Cut and concurrent with effluent ammonia sampling.
2. Sample Types – The Discharger may use flow-through or static renewal testing. For static renewal testing, the samples shall be flow proportional 24-hour composite samples, and shall be representative of the volume and quality of the discharge. The effluent samples shall be taken at Monitoring Location EFF-001.
3. Test Species – The test species shall be fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*).
4. Test Duration – Test duration shall be 96 hours.
5. Methods – The acute toxicity testing samples shall be analyzed using EPA-821-R-02-012, Fifth Edition. Temperature and pH shall be recorded at the time of sample collection. No pH adjustment may be made unless approved by the Executive Officer.
6. Test Failure – If an acute toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria, as specified in the test method, the Discharger must re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, not to exceed 7 days following notification of test failure.

### B. Chronic Toxicity Testing.

The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity testing to determine whether the effluent is contributing chronic toxicity to the receiving water. The Discharger shall meet the following chronic toxicity testing requirements:

1. Monitoring Frequency – The Discharger shall perform quarterly chronic toxicity testing during quarters in which there is a discharge to receiving water. If the result of the routine chronic toxicity testing event exhibits toxicity, demonstrated by the result greater than 1.3 TUc (as 100/EC25) AND a percent effect greater than 25 percent at 100 percent effluent, the Discharger has the option of conducting two additional compliance monitoring chronic toxicity testing events in order to calculate a median. The optional compliance monitoring events shall occur at least one week apart, and the final monitoring event shall be initiated no later than 6 weeks from the routine monitoring event that exhibited toxicity.
2. Sample Types – Effluent samples shall be flow proportional 24-hour composite samples and shall be representative of the volume and quality of the discharge. The effluent samples shall be taken at Monitoring Location EFF-001. The receiving water control shall be a grab sample obtained from Monitoring Location RSW-003.
3. Sample Volumes – Adequate sample volumes shall be collected to provide renewal water to complete the test in the event that the discharge is intermittent.
4. Test Species – Chronic toxicity testing measures sublethal (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) and/or lethal effects to test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms. The testing shall be conducted using the



most sensitive species. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity tests with *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Executive Officer.

- a. The cladoceran, water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test)
5. Most Sensitive Species Determination –The Discharger has determined the most sensitive species to be *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as specified above. The Discharger has made this determination by selecting the species demonstrating the highest percent effect at the instream waste concentration from four quarterly monitoring events and shall be used for chronic toxicity testing for the remainder of the permit term, except where documented issues with the sample analysis or related to the sample analysis prevent a clear selection of the most sensitive species. The Discharger has used the four most recent tests conducted prior to receiving the NOA for use in determining the most sensitive species and the tests were conducted in a manner consistent and sufficient to make such determination. The Discharger has requested Executive Officer approval on 19 September 2018 of the most sensitive species determination after conducting the four sets of quarterly chronic toxicity monitoring events. Executive Officer approval is hereby issued upon the effective date of this NOA and, therefore, Executive Officer approval of *Ceriodaphnia dubia* is granted.
6. Most Sensitive Species Screening. The Discharger shall perform re-screening to re-evaluate the most sensitive species if there is a significant change in the nature of the discharge.
7. Frequency of Testing for Species Sensitivity Screening. Species sensitivity screening for chronic toxicity shall include, at a minimum, chronic WET testing four consecutive calendar quarters using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), and green alga (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*). The tests shall be performed using 100 percent effluent and one control. If the first two species sensitivity re-screening events result in no change in the most sensitive species, the Discharger may cease the species sensitive re-screening testing and the most sensitive species will remain unchanged.
8. Determination of Most Sensitive Species. If a single test in the species sensitivity screening testing exceeds 1 TUc (as 100/NOEC), then the species used in that test shall be established as the most sensitive species. If there is more than a single test that exceeds 1 TUc (as 100/NOEC), then the species exceeding 1 TUc (as 100/NOEC) that exhibits the highest percent effect shall be established as the most sensitive species. If none of the tests in the species sensitivity screening exceeds 1 TUc (as 100/NOEC), but at least one of the species exhibits a percent effect greater than 10 percent, then the single species that exhibits the highest percent effect shall be established as the most sensitive species. In all other circumstances, the Executive Officer shall have discretion to determine which single species is the most sensitive considering the test results from the species sensitivity screening.
9. Methods – The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition*, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002.
10. Reference Toxicant – As required by the SIP, all chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted with concurrent testing with a reference toxicant and shall be reported with the chronic toxicity test results.

11. Dilutions –The chronic toxicity testing shall be performed using the dilution series identified in Table D-4, below, unless an alternative dilution series is detailed in the submitted Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan. A receiving water control or laboratory water control may be used as the diluent.

**Table D-4. Chronic Toxicity Testing Dilution Series**

Sample	Dilutions <sup>a</sup> (%)					Control
	100	75	50	25	12.5	
% Effluent	100	75	50	25	12.5	0
% Control Water	0	25	50	75	87.5	100

<sup>a</sup> Receiving water control or laboratory water control may be used as the diluent.

12. Test Failure – The Discharger must re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, but no later than fourteen (14) days after receiving notification of a test failure. A test failure is defined as follows:
- The reference toxicant test or the effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition*, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002 (Method Manual), and its subsequent amendments or revisions; or
  - The percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) measured for the test exceeds the upper PMSD bound variability criterion in Table 6 on page 52 of the Method Manual. (A retest is only required in this case if the test results do not exceed the monitoring trigger specified in the Special Provision at section VII.C.2.a.iii of the Municipal General Order.)

**C. WET Testing Notification Requirements.**

The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board within 24-hours after the receipt of test results exceeding the monitoring trigger during regular monitoring, or an exceedance of the acute toxicity effluent limitation.

**D. WET Testing Reporting Requirements.**

All toxicity test reports shall include the contracting laboratory’s complete report provided to the Discharger and shall be in accordance with the appropriate “Report Preparation and Test Review” sections of the method manuals. At a minimum, whole effluent toxicity monitoring shall be reported as follows:

- Chronic WET Reporting.** Chronic toxicity monitoring results shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board with the quarterly SMR, and shall contain, at minimum:
  - The results expressed in TUC, measured as 100/NOEC, and also measured as 100/LC50, 100/EC25, 100/IC25, and 100/IC50, as appropriate.
  - The percent effect at the instream waste concentration;
  - The statistical methods used to calculate endpoints;
  - The statistical output page, which includes the calculation of the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD);
  - The dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; and

- f. The results compared to the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger or effluent limitation.

Additionally, the quarterly SMR shall contain an updated chronology of chronic toxicity test results expressed in TUC and percent effect at the instream waste concentration, and organized by test species, type of test (survival, growth or reproduction), and monitoring frequency, i.e., either quarterly, monthly, monthly median, or TRE.

2. **Acute WET Reporting.** Acute toxicity test results shall be submitted with the annual SMR and reported as percent survival.
3. **TRE or Toxicity Evaluation Study Reporting.** Reports for TREs or a Toxicity Evaluation Study shall be submitted in accordance with the schedule contained in the Discharger's approved TRE Workplan, or as amended by the Discharger's TRE Action Plan.
4. **Quality Assurance (QA).** The Discharger must provide the following information for QA purposes:
  - a. Results of the applicable reference toxicant data with the statistical output page giving the species, NOEC, LOEC, type of toxicant, dilution water used, concentrations used, PMSD, and dates tested.
  - b. The reference toxicant control charts for each endpoint, which include summaries of reference toxicant tests performed by the contracting laboratory.
  - c. Any information on deviations or problems encountered and how they were dealt with.

#### VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

#### VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

#### VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

##### A. Monitoring Locations RSW-001, RSW-003, and RSW-005

1. The Discharger shall monitor Dredger Cut at Monitoring Locations RSW-001, RSW-003, and RSW-005 as specified in Table D-5. If there was no discharge to the receiving water during the designated monitoring period, monitoring is not required during that period.

The Discharger is located within the legal boundaries of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and therefore, required to participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program. Delta Regional Monitoring Program data is not intended to be used directly to represent either upstream or downstream water quality for purposes of determining compliance with this Order. Delta Regional Monitoring Program monitoring stations are established generally as “integrator sites” to evaluate the combined impacts on water quality of multiple discharges into the Delta; Delta Regional Monitoring Program monitoring stations would not normally be able to identify the source of any specific constituent but would be used to identify water quality issues needing further evaluation. Delta Regional Monitoring Program monitoring data, along with the individual Discharger data, may be used to help establish background receiving water quality for reasonable potential analyses (RPA's) in an NPDES permit after evaluation of the applicability of the data for that

purpose. Delta Regional Monitoring Program data, as with all environmental monitoring data, can provide an assessment of water quality at a specific place and time that can be used in conjunction with other information, such as other receiving water monitoring data, spatial and temporal distribution and trends of receiving water data, effluent data from the Discharger's discharge and other point and non-point source discharges, receiving water flow volume, speed and direction, and other information to determine the likely source or sources of a constituent that resulted in the exceedance of a water quality objective.

**Table D-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
<b>Conventional Pollutants</b>				
pH	standard units	Grab <sup>1,2</sup>	1/Week	3
<b>Non-Conventional Pollutants</b>				
Temperature	°C	Grab <sup>1,2</sup>	1/Week	3

1. A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a U.S. EPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.
2. A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.
3. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.

2. In conducting the receiving water sampling required by section VIII.A.1 above, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions throughout the reach bounded by Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of:
  - a. Floating or suspended matter;
  - b. Discoloration;
  - c. Bottom deposits;
  - d. Aquatic life;
  - e. Visible films, sheens, or coatings;
  - f. Fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths; and
  - g. Potential nuisance conditions.

Notes on receiving water conditions shall be summarized in the monitoring report.

**IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Biosolids**

**1. Monitoring Location BIO-001**

- a. The Discharger shall monitor biosolids at Monitoring Location BIO-001 as specified below. Biosolids monitoring is required to meet pretreatment requirements under Reporting Requirement D.5.
- b. A composite sample of sludge shall be collected quarterly at Monitoring Location BIO-001 in accordance with EPA's *POTW Sludge Sampling and Analysis Guidance Document*, August 1989, and tested for priority pollutants (excluding asbestos).
- c. Biosolids monitoring shall be conducted using the methods in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical methods (EPA publication SW-846), as required in 40 C.F.R. section 503.8(b)(4). All results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis. Records of all analyses must state on each page of the laboratory report whether the results are expressed in "100% dry weight" or "as is."

**B. Ponds – Not Applicable**

**C. Municipal Water Supply**

**1. Monitoring Locations SPL-001**

- a. The Discharger shall monitor the municipal water supply at Monitoring Location SPL-001 as specified in Table D-6.

**Table D-6. Municipal Water Supply Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type <sup>3</sup>	Sampling Frequency <sup>3</sup>	Required Analytical Test Method
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C <sup>1</sup>	µmhos/cm	Grab <sup>4</sup>	1/Year	<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> If the water supply is from more than one source electrical conductivity shall be reported as a weighted average and include copies of supporting calculations.  
<sup>2</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.  
<sup>3</sup> Required sample type and frequency unless otherwise specified in the Notice of Applicability.  
<sup>4</sup> A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.

**D. Filtration System**

**1. Monitoring Location UVS-001**

- a. The Discharger shall monitor the filtration system at Monitoring Location UVS-001 as specified in Table D-7.

**Table D-7. Filtration System Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Turbidity	NTU	Meter	Continuous	1,2

- <sup>1</sup> For continuous analyzers, the Discharger shall report documented routine meter maintenance activities including date, time of day, and duration, for instances in which a continuous measurement is not available due to the analyzer(s) not being in operation due to maintenance activities. If analyzer(s) fail to provide continuous monitoring for more than two hours and influent and/or effluent from the disinfection process is not diverted for retreatment, the Discharger shall obtain and report hourly manual and/or grab sample results. For Dischargers that utilize UV disinfection, the Discharger shall not decrease power settings or reduce the number of UV lamp banks in operation while the continuous analyzers are out of service and water is being disinfected.
- <sup>2</sup> Report daily average and maximum turbidity.

## E. Ultraviolet Light (UV) Disinfection System

### 1. Monitoring Location UVS-001

- a. The Discharger shall monitor the UV disinfection system at Monitoring Location UVS-001 as specified in Table D-8:

**Table D-8. UV Disinfection System Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous	1
Number of UV banks in operation <sup>2</sup>	Number	Observation	Continuous	1
UV Transmittance <sup>3</sup>	Percent (%)	Meter	Continuous	1
UV Dose <sup>4</sup>	mW-sec/cm <sup>2</sup>	Calculated	Continuous	1

- <sup>1</sup> For continuous analyzers, the Discharger shall report documented routine meter maintenance activities including date, time of day, and duration, for instances in which a continuous measurement is not available due to the analyzer(s) not being in operation due to maintenance activities. If analyzer(s) fail to provide continuous monitoring for more than two hours and influent and/or effluent from the disinfection process is not diverted for retreatment, the Discharger shall obtain and report hourly manual and/or grab sample results. For Dischargers that utilize UV disinfection, the Discharger shall not decrease power settings or reduce the number of UV lamp banks in operation while the continuous analyzers are out of service and water is being disinfected.
- <sup>2</sup> Report daily minimum and daily maximum number of UV banks in operation.
- <sup>3</sup> Report daily minimum hourly average UV transmittance and daily average transmittance. The minimum hourly average transmittance shall consist of lowest average transmittance recorded over an hour of a day when flow is being discharged. If the system does not operate for an entire hour interval on a given day or if effluent flow is not discharged for an entire hour, the transmittance will be averaged based on the actual operation time when discharges are occurring.
- <sup>4</sup> Report daily minimum hourly average UV dose and daily average UV dose. The minimum hourly average dose shall consist of lowest hourly average dose provided in any channel that had at least one bank of lamps operating during the hour interval. For channels that did not operate for the entire hour interval or when effluent flow is not discharged for the entire hour, the dose will be averaged based on the actual operation time when discharges occurred.

## F. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization

The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 for the constituents listed in Table D-9, as described in this section. Since the Discharger is participating in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program, as described in Appendix D, section VIII, this section only requires effluent characterization monitoring. However, the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next permit renewal shall include, at minimum, one representative ambient background characterization monitoring event for



priority pollutant constituents<sup>2</sup> during the term of the permit. The ambient background characterization monitoring event shall be conducted at Monitoring Location RSW-005. Data from the Delta Regional Monitoring Program may be utilized to characterize the receiving water in the permit renewal. Alternatively, the Discharger may conduct any site-specific receiving water monitoring deemed appropriate by the Discharger and submit that monitoring data with the ROWD. In general, monitoring data from samples collected in the immediate vicinity of the discharge will be given greater weight in permitting decisions than receiving water monitoring data collected at greater distances from the discharge point.

1. **Monitoring Frequency.** Samples shall be collected from the effluent (Monitoring Location EFF-001) twice during the permit term, with all the sampling commencing not earlier than 30 November 2019 and concluding by 31 March 2021. The two effluent sampling events shall be conducted a minimum of 90 days apart. The results of such monitoring shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board with the monthly SMRs. Each individual monitoring event shall provide representative sample results for the effluent.
2. **Sample Type.** Effluent samples shall be taken as described in Table D-9, below.

**Table D-9. Effluent Characterization Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type	Maximum Reporting Level <sup>1</sup>
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Benzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Chloromethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Dichloromethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
Toluene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Trichloroethene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5

<sup>2</sup> Appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 423.

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type	Maximum Reporting Level <sup>1</sup>
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,2-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,3-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.5
1,2-Benzanthracene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene)	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	2
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate <sup>3</sup>	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Di-n-octylphthalate	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.1

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type	Maximum Reporting Level <sup>1</sup>
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	0.05
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	5
Phenol	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	1
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	10
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Antimony	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	5
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	10
Asbestos	MFL	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Beryllium	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	2
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	10
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	10
Copper	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
Cyanide <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	5
Iron	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Lead <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
Mercury <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
Manganese	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Nickel	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	20
Selenium <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	5
Silver	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.25
Thallium	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	1
Zinc	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	20
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.05
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.05
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.02
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01
Aldrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.005
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01
beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.005
Chlordane	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.1
delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.005
Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01
Endosulfan sulfate	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type	Maximum Reporting Level <sup>1</sup>
Endrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01
Heptachlor	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.02
Lindane (gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
PCB-1016	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
PCB-1221	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
PCB-1232	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
PCB-1242	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
PCB-1248	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
PCB-1254	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
PCB-1260	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	0.5
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Ammonia (as N) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Boron	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Chloride	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Flow	MGD	Meter	--
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	--
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	µg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Mercury, Methyl <sup>5</sup>	ng/L	Grab <sup>2</sup>	--
Nitrate (as N) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Nitrite (as N) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
pH <sup>5</sup>	Std Units	Grab <sup>2</sup>	--
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Specific conductance <sup>5,6</sup>	µmhos/cm	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Sulfide (as S)	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Sulfite (as SO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--
Temperature <sup>5</sup>	°C	Grab <sup>2</sup>	--
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	24-hr Composite <sup>4</sup>	--

<sup>1</sup> The reporting levels required in this table for priority pollutant constituents are established based on section 2.4.2 and Appendix 4 of the SIP.

<sup>2</sup> A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.

<sup>3</sup> In order to verify if bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate is truly present, the Discharger shall take steps to assure that sample containers, sampling apparatus, and analytical equipment are not sources of the detected contaminant.

<sup>4</sup> 24-hour flow proportional composite.

<sup>5</sup> The Discharger is not required to conduct effluent monitoring for constituents that have already been sampled in a given month, as required in Table E-3, except for hardness, pH, and temperature, which shall be conducted concurrently with the effluent sampling.

<sup>6</sup> Electrical conductivity.

**X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D of the Municipal General Order) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. Upon written request of the Central Valley Water Board, the Discharger shall submit a summary monitoring report. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year(s).
3. **Compliance Time Schedules.**
  - a. **Compliance Schedule for Final Effluent Limitations for Methylmercury.**  
 The Discharger shall comply with the final effluent limitations for methylmercury by the due date in the Technical Reports Table. The Discharger shall also comply with the time schedule in the Technical Reports Table to ensure compliance with the final effluent limitations:
4. The Discharger shall report to the Central Valley Water Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act" of 1986.

**B. Self-Monitoring Reports**

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned 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 SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this MRP. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this MRP, 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 D-10. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	1 April 2019	All	Submit with monthly SMR
1/Day	1 April 2019	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR
1/Week	1 April 2019	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
2/Week	1 April 2019	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
3/Week	1 April 2019	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
1/Month	1 April 2019	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of <b>second</b> calendar month following month of sampling
1/Quarter	1 April 2019	1 January through 31 March 1 April through 30 June 1 July through 30 September 1 October through 31 December	1 May 1 August 1 November 1 February of following year
1/Year	1 April 2019	1 January through 31 December	1 February of following year
1/Permit Term	1 April 2019	1 January through 31 December	First day of <b>third</b> calendar month following month of sampling
2/Permit Term	1 April 2019	1 January through 30 June 1 July through 31 December	First day of <b>third</b> calendar month following month of sampling

4. **Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current laboratory's Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. 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:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. 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. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy ( $\pm$  a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
- d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the



Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

5. **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.
6. 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 Municipal General Order and/or this NOA; 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. The cover letter must be uploaded directly into CIWQS and violations must be entered into CIWQS under the Violations tab for the reporting period in which the violation occurred in addition to them being identified in the cover letter.
  - c. The Discharger shall submit all laboratory analysis sheets, including quality assurance/quality control information, with all its SMRs for which sample analyses were performed.
7. The Discharger shall submit in the SMRs calculations and reports in accordance with the following requirements:
  - a. **Mass Loading Limitations.** For ammonia, the Discharger shall calculate and report the mass loading (lbs/day) in the SMRs. The mass loading shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Mass Loading (lbs/day)} = \text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration (mg/L)} \times 8.34$$

When calculating daily mass loading, the daily average flow and constituent concentration shall be used. For weekly average mass loading, the weekly average flow and constituent concentration shall be used. For monthly average

mass loading, the monthly average flow and constituent concentration shall be used.

- b. **Removal Efficiency (BOD5 and TSS).** The Discharger shall calculate and report the percent removal of BOD5 and TSS in the SMRs. The percent removal shall be calculated as specified in section VIII.A of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.
- c. **Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the 7-day median of total coliform organisms for the effluent. The 7-day median of total coliform organisms shall be calculated as specified in section VIII.E of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.
- d. **Total Calendar Annual Mass Loading Mercury Effluent Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the total calendar annual mercury mass loading for the effluent in the December SMR. The total calendar year annual mass loading shall be calculated as specified in section VIII.C of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.
- e. **Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon Effluent Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the value of  $S_{AMEL}$  and  $S_{AWEL}$  for the effluent, using the equations in section VI.A.7 of the NOA, and consistent with the Compliance Determination Language in section VIII.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.

#### C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic submittal of DMRs will be in addition to electronic submittal of SMRs. Information about electronic submittal of DMRs is provided by the Discharge Monitoring Report website as follows:  
([http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/discharge\\_monitoring/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring/)).

#### D. Other Reports

1. **Special Study Reports and Progress Reports.** As specified in the Special Provisions contained in section VII.C of the Municipal General Order, special study and progress reports shall be submitted in accordance with the following reporting requirements. At minimum, the progress reports shall include a discussion of the status of final compliance, whether the Discharger is on schedule to meet the final compliance date, and the remaining tasks to meet the final compliance date.
2. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, PMP, and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions – VII.C of the Municipal General Order. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in MRP Section X.A.3. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.
3. **Analytical Methods Report.** The Discharger shall submit a report electronically via CIWQS submittal outlining reporting levels (RL's), method detection limits (MDL's), and analytical methods for all constituents to be monitored in the influent, effluent, receiving water, and characterization monitoring by the due date shown in the

Technical Reports Table. The Discharger shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements for CTR constituents as outlined in section 2.3 and 2.4 of the SIP. The maximum required reporting levels for priority pollutant constituents shall be based on the Minimum Levels (ML's) contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP, determined in accordance with Section 2.4.2 and Section 2.4.3 of the SIP. In accordance with Section 2.4.2 of the SIP, when there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Central Valley Water Board shall include as RL's, in the permit, all ML values, and their associated analytical methods, listed in Appendix 4 that are below the calculated effluent limitation. The Discharger may select any one of those cited analytical methods for compliance determination. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the Central Valley Water Board shall select as the RL, the lowest ML value, and its associated analytical method, listed in Appendix 4 for inclusion in the permit. **Table D-9** above provides required maximum reporting levels in accordance with the SIP.

4. **Annual Operations Report.** The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Central Valley Water Board, electronically via CIWQS submittal, containing the following by the due date in the Technical Reports Table:
  - a. The names, certificate grades, and general responsibilities of all persons employed at the Facility.
  - b. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the plant for emergency and routine situations.
  - c. A statement certifying when the flow meter(s) and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibration.
  - d. A statement certifying whether the current operation and maintenance manual, and contingency plan, reflect the wastewater treatment plant as currently constructed and operated, and the dates when these documents were last revised and last reviewed for adequacy.
  - e. The Discharger may also be requested to submit an annual report to the Central Valley Water Board with both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. Any such request shall be made in writing. The report shall discuss the compliance record. If violations have occurred, the report shall also discuss the corrective actions taken and planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
5. **Annual Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.** The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Central Valley Water Board, with copies to U.S. EPA Region 9 and the State Water Board (submittal requirements follow this section), describing the Discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous 12 months (1 January through 31 December). In the event that the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of the Municipal General Order or this NOA, including noncompliance with pretreatment audit/compliance inspection requirements, then the Discharger shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements.

An annual report shall be submitted by the due date in the Technical Reports Table and include the following items:

- a. A summary of analytical results from representative sampling of the POTW's influent and effluent, including those pollutants U.S. EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the CWA which are known or suspected to be discharged by nondomestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan. The Discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos. The Discharger shall submit the results of the priority pollutant scan electronically to the Central Valley Water Board using the State Water Board's CIWQS Program Website.

Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed as specified in this NOA. The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent or sludge monitoring data for other constituents of concern which may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass-Through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 C.F.R. part 136 and amendments thereto.

- b. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass-Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant, which the Discharger knows or suspects were caused by nondomestic users of the POTW. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of, the nondomestic user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass-Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.
- c. The cumulative number of nondomestic users that the Discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of nondomestic user responses.
- d. An updated list of the Discharger's significant industrial users (SIU's) including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions, additions and SIU name changes keyed to a previously submitted list. The Discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIU's subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall indicate which SIU's, or specific pollutants from each industry, are subject to local limitations. Local limitations that are more stringent than the federal categorical standards shall also be identified.
- e. The Discharger shall characterize the compliance status through the year of record of each SIU by employing the following descriptions:
  - i. complied with baseline monitoring report requirements (where applicable);
  - ii. consistently achieved compliance;
  - iii. inconsistently achieved compliance;
  - iv. significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
  - v. complied with schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);

- vi. did not achieve compliance and not on a compliance schedule; and
  - vii. compliance status unknown.
- f. A report describing the compliance status of each SIU characterized by the descriptions in items iii through vii above shall be submitted for each calendar quarter by the first day of the second month following the end of the quarter. The report shall identify the specific compliance status of each such SIU and shall also identify the compliance status of the POTW with regards to audit/pretreatment compliance inspection requirements. If none of the aforementioned conditions exist, at a minimum, a letter indicating that all industries are in compliance and no violations or changes to the pretreatment program have occurred during the quarter must be submitted. The information required in the fourth quarter report shall be included as part of the annual report due by the due date in the Technical Reports Table . This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence upon issuance of the NOA.
- g. A summary of the inspection and sampling activities conducted by the Discharger during the past year to gather information and data regarding the SIU's. The summary shall include:
- i. The names and addresses of the SIU's subjected to surveillance and an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both and the frequency of these activities at each user; and
  - ii. The conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.
- h. The Discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:
- i. Name of SIU;
  - ii. Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;
  - iii. The type of wastewater treatment or control processes in place;
  - iv. The number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
  - v. The number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
  - vi. For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, whether all required certifications were provided;
  - vii. A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits.
  - viii. Whether the facility is in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year; and
  - ix. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action (e.g., warning letters or notices of violation, administrative orders, civil actions, and criminal actions), final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance;
  - x. Restriction of flow to the POTW.
  - xi. Disconnection from discharge to the POTW.



- i. A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIU's;
  - j. A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning: the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;
  - k. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and
  - l. A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(2)(viii).
  - m. Pretreatment Program reports shall be submitted as follows:
    - i. Electronically to the Central Valley Water Board using the CIWQS system or emailed as a PDF file to: RB5S-NPDES-Comments@waterboards.ca.gov; and
    - ii. Emailed to the State Water Board as a PDF file to: NPDES\_Wastewater@waterboards.ca.gov; and
    - iii. Emailed to the U.S. EPA to: R9Pretreatment@epa.gov
- 6. Technical Report Submittals.** This NOA includes requirements to submit a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), special study technical reports, progress reports, and other reports identified in the MRP (hereafter referred to collectively as "technical reports"). The Technical Reports Table below summarizes all technical reports required by this NOA and the due dates for submittal. All technical reports shall be submitted electronically via CIWQS submittal. Technical reports should be uploaded as a PDF, Microsoft Word, or Microsoft Excel file attachment.

**Table D-11. Technical Reports**

Report #	Technical Report	Due Date	CIWQS Report Name
<b>Standard Reporting Requirements</b>			
1	Notice of Intent	1 July 2020	ROWD
2	Analytical Methods Report	2 April 2019	MRP X.D.3
3	Annual Operations Reports	30 January 2019	MRP X.D.4
4		30 January 2020	MRP X.D.4
<b>Compliance Schedule for Final Effluent Limitations for Methylmercury (MRP Section X.A.3.a)</b>			
5	Mercury Pollution Prevention Plan Annual Progress Reports <sup>1</sup>	30 January 2020	WDR X.A.3.a
6		30 January 2021	WDR X.A.3.a
7	Implement methylmercury control programs	TBD <sup>2</sup>	WDR X.A.3.a
8	Notification of Full Compliance Signed by Legally Responsible Official (LRO)	31 December 2030 <sup>2</sup>	WDR X.A.3.a
<b>Other Reports</b>			
9	Annual Pretreatment Reports	28 February 2019	MRP X.D.5
10		28 February 2020	MRP X.D.5

- <sup>1</sup> Beginning **30 January 2020** and annually thereafter until the Facility achieves compliance with the final effluent limitations for methylmercury, the Discharger shall submit annual progress reports on the previously-submitted pollution prevention plan for mercury. This annual report may be combined with the Annual Operations Report and submitted as one report. The progress reports shall discuss the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan in the reduction of mercury in the discharge, include a summary of mercury and methylmercury monitoring results, and discuss updates to the pollution prevention plan.
- <sup>2</sup> To be determined. Following Phase 1 the Central Valley Water Board will conduct a Phase 1 Delta Mercury Control Program Review that considers: modification of methylmercury goals, objectives, allocations, final compliance date, etc. Consequently, the start of Phase 2 and the final compliance date is uncertain at the time this Order was adopted.