STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2061 for SOUTHWEST MARINE, INC. (San Pedro Division) (CA0000868)

I. Reporting Requirements

A. Southwest Marine, Inc. (hereinafter Southwest Marine or Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted quarterly and must be received by the Regional Board by the dates in the following schedule. All monitoring reports should be addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by May 15, 2003.

Reporting Period	Report Due
January – March April –June July – September October – December	May 15 August 15 November 15 February 15 March 1
Annual Summary Report	March 1

- B. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
- C. The Discharger shall submit an annual summary report (for both dry and wet weather discharges), containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on a 3 ½ " computer diskette. Submitted data must be IBM compatible, preferably using EXCEL software. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This annual report is to be received by the Regional by March 1 of each year following the calendar year of data collection.
- D. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

II. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

- A sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B. This Regional Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 14, 1999); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Board or State Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent and receiving water samples must be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their report. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

- 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or,
- 2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,
- 3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Current MLs (Attachment B) are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000.*

D. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Board, in consultation with the State Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish an ML that is not contained in Attachment B to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

- 1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment B;
- 2. When the Discharger and Regional Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR 136 (revised May 14, 1999);
- 3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment B:
- 4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment B, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
- 5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Board, and the State Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- E. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- F. Quarterly effluent analyses shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semiannual effluent analyses shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual effluent analyses shall be performed during the month of February. Results of quarterly, semiannual, and annual analyses shall be reported in the appropriate quarterly monitoring report.
- I. For parameters where both monthly average and daily maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply: If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limit, the sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory results) to a minimum of once weekly at equal intervals until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the monthly

average limit has been demonstrated again, and the Discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer, a program which ensures future compliance with the monthly average limit.

III. Effluent Monitoring Program

A Effluent Monitoring:

1. Floating Drydock Submergence/Emergence Water Discharge

Prior to submergence of any portion of dry dock No. 1, adequacy of the cleanliness of areas will be observed, certified and recorded, indicating the dates and times of the dry dock use, observations and submergence. The recorded information shall consist of photographs and written descriptions. The Discharger shall also record on either VHS video tape or photograph the condition of its floating drydocks immediately prior to each flooding. Recordings shall include the initial flooding of the drydocks. The Discharger shall submit the video tapes and the recorded information on a quarterly basis.

If the floating drydocks were not flooded during the quarter, the report shall so state that no flooding occurred during the monitoring period.

2. Floating Drydock Ballast Tank Monitoring

Flow rate shall be taken at the point of dry dock ballast water discharges into Los Angeles Harbor. Flow rate can be measured with an in stream flow meter or estimated through pumping record.

The Discharger shall submit U.S. Navy and ASTM rpeorts certifying the integrity of its floating drydock ballast tank.

B. Effluent Monitoring for Discharge Serial Nos. 001*, 003, 004, and 005:

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program of the outfalls:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Total waste flow	Gal/day		[2]
Temperature	°F or °C	Grab	[3]
PH	PH units	Grab	[3]
Total suspended solids	mg/L	Grab	[4]

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	[4]
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	Grab	[4]
Oil and grease	mg/L	Grab	[4]
Settleable solids	ml/L	Grab	[4]
Sulfide	mg/L	Grab	[4]
Phenols	mg/L	Grab	[4]
Antimony	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Arsenic	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Beryllium	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Cadmium	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Copper	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Chromium III	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Chromium VI	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Lead	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Mercury	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Nickel	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Selenium	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Silver	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Zinc	μg/L	Grab	[5]
Ammonia as (N)	mg/L	Grab	[6]
Toxicity – acute ^[8]	% survival	Grab	[7]
Remaining priority pollutants (see page T-21)	μg/L	Grab	[6]

^{*} The Discharger shall submit sampling alternative(s) for Discharge No. 001 that is acceptable to the Executive Officer within 90 days of adoption of the permit. In addition, monitoring for Discharge No. 001 shall begin during the July – September 2003 monitoring period, and the first monitoring report for Discharge No. 001 shall be included in the monitoring report that is due by November 15, 2003.

^[1] The Discharger shall monitor for all pollutants/parameters during the first discharge event under this Monitoring Program.

- [2] Actual monitored flow from the discharge point(s) shall be reported (not the maximum permitted flow) except for Discharge 001, which may be estimated through pumping records or measured with an in stream flow meter.
- [3] To be monitored once per discharge day but not more than once per month.
- [4] To be monitored once per discharge day but not more than once per months. If results of the analyses for these constituents are not detectable for one year, the frequency of analysis may revert to quarterly.
- [5] To be monitored once per discharge day but not more than once every two months. If results of the analyses for these constituents are not detectable for two years, the frequency of analysis may revert to semiannually.
- [6] To be monitored once per discharge day but not more than once every six months. If results of the analyses for these constituents are not detectable for two years, the frequency of analysis may revert to annually.
- [7] To be monitored once per discharge day but not more than once every six months. If the results of this test meet the requirements for two years, the frequency of analysis may revert to annually.
- [8] See to item IV Toxicity Monitoring Requirements of this MRP.

IV. Toxicity Monitoring Requirements

A Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

- 1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on 100 % effluent grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, August 1993, (EPA/600/4-90/027F) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.
- 2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish discharges. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136).

B. Quality Assurance

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference

- toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).
- 2. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and EPA/600/R-95/136), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.
- 3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is receiving water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

C. Reporting

- The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any
 accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this permit. Test
 results shall be reported in Toxicity Units (% survival for acute toxicity) with the
 discharge monitoring reports (DMR) for the month in which the test is
 conducted.
- 2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the DMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.
- 3. The full report shall be submitted by the end of the month in which the DMR is submitted.
- 4. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection, initiation, and completion of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit.
- 5. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the DMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
 - a. sample date(s);
 - b. test initiation date;
 - c. test species;
 - d. end point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
 - e. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;

- f. IC_{15} , IC_{25} , IC_{40} and IC_{50} values in percent effluent;
- g. $TU_a \text{ values } \left(TU_a = \frac{100}{LC_{50}} \right);$
- h. Mean percent mortality (±standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
- i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
- j. C₂₅ value for reference toxicant test(s);
- k. Any applicable charts;
- I. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
- 6. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary that includes a summary table of toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples.
- 7. The Discharger shall notify, by telephone or electronically, this Regional Board immediately of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger will pursue. The written report shall describe actions the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

V. Storm Water Monitoring Requirements

A. Non-Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

- 1. The Discharger shall visually observe all drainage areas within its facility for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges.
- Visual observations shall document the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge (if known). Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting

non-storm water discharges. The best management practices (BMPs) plan shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Order No. R4-2003-0023.

3. The visual observations required above shall be conducted at the following frequencies:

a. High Risk Areas

The Discharger shall conduct monthly visual observations in high risk areas, as defined in Order No. R4-2003-0023, during daylight scheduled facility operating hours¹, on days with no discharges, storm water runoff associated with industrial activities.

b. All other areas

The Discharger shall conduct quarterly visual observations in all other areas during daylight scheduled facility operating hours, on days with no discharges, storm water runoff associated with industrial activities. Quarterly visual observations shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. The Discharger shall conduct quarterly visual observations within 6-18 weeks of each other.

B. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

1. Visual observations are required of all discharges of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity occurring during daylight hours that are preceded by at least 48 hours without discharges of storm water runoff associated with industrial activities.

- Visual observations shall document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, and source of any pollutants. Records shall be maintained of observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in discharges of storm water runoff associated with industrial activities.
- 3. Storm water discharge visual observations shall be conducted at the following frequencies:

"Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

a. High Risk Areas

The Discharger shall conduct visual observations of discharges of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity from high risk areas, as defined in Order No. R4-2003-0023, during each storm event². These visual observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations. Visual observations of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time of release.

b. All other areas

The Discharger shall conduct visual observations of discharges of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity from all other areas during one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1-May 30). These visual observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations. Visual observations of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time of release.

C. Sampling and Analysis

- 1. The Discharger shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from (1) the first storm event of the wet season that produces discharges, and (2) at least one other storm event in the wet season that produces discharges. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored or contained storm water is released. If a sample is not collected from the first storm event of the wet season that produces discharges, the Discharger is still required to collect samples from two other storm events of the wet season that produces discharges and shall explain in the Storm Water Annual Report why the first storm event that produces discharges was not sampled. If a sample cannot be taken during the first hour of a discharge, the Discharger shall explain why the samples could not be taken during this period of time.
- 2. Samples shall be collected from discharges of storm water that are preceded by at least 7 days without storm water discharge.
- 3. The samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following monitoring program:

Storm event means a rainfall event that produces more than 0.1 inch of precipitation and that, which is separated from the previous storm event by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency
Volume of discharge	Gallon	estimate ^[1]	2 storms per year
PH	pH units	grab	2 storms per year
Total suspended solids	mg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Settleable solids	ml/L	grab	2 storms per year
Antimony	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Arsenic	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Beryllium	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Cadmium	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Copper	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Chromium III	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Chromium VI	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Lead	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Nickel	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Selenium	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Silver	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Zinc	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Tributyltin	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Ammonia as (N)	mg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Phenolic compounds	mg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)	mg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	mg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Total organic carbon (TOC)	mg/L	grab	2 storms per year
Conductivity	µmho/cm ^[2]	measurement	2 storms per year
Toxicity – acute ^[3]	% survival	grab	Annually (1 st discharge of the wet season)
Remaining priority pollutants (see page T-21)	μg/L	grab	2 storms per year

The volume of storm water discharge can be estimated by multiplying: amount of rainfall [1] in feet ? square feet of surface area ? impervious factor. There are 7.5 gallons per cubic foot.

- [2] micromhos per centimeter.
- [3] See item IV – Toxicity Monitoring Requirements of this MRP.

D. Storm Water Discharge Sample Locations

1. The Discharger shall visually observe and collect samples of storm water discharges from all drainage areas that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event or storm. Monitoring stations shall be established at each point of discharge from areas where industrial activities occur or have occurred during the previous year. Monitoring stations shall be positioned at points where the storm water flow has not commingled with any flow of water from a non-industrial area, and where samples representative of the discharge of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity in the drainage area can be obtained.

Until the Discharger prevents commingling of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity with other storm water runoff in accordance with Item II. Requirements D and E of Order No. R4-2003-0023, monitoring shall be required for all storm water discharges. After the Discharger prevents commingling of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity with other storm water runoff, monitoring shall only be required for discharges of storm water runoff associated with industrial activity.

Monitoring station locations shall be specified in the BMP plan, depicted on a site map, and shall not be changed without notice to and the approval of the Executive Officer. The installation of automatic or mechanical storm water samplers at the monitoring station is recommended.

2. Except high risk areas, the industrial activities and BMPs within two or more drainage areas determined to be substantially identical, the Discharger may either (a) collect samples from a reduced number of substantially identical drainage areas, or (b) collect samples from each substantially identical drainage area and analyze a combined sample from each substantially identical drainage area. The Discharger must document such a determination in the annual report.

E. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

- 1. The Discharger is required to be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1) and throughout the wet season until the minimum requirements of Items V.B and V.C. are completed with the following exception:
 - a. The Discharger is not required to collect a sample and conduct visual observations in accordance with Items V.B and V.C. due to dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding, electrical storm, etc. Non-storm

water visual observations are only required during daylight scheduled facility operating hours. Storm water visual observation are only required during daylight hours. When the required samples or visual observations are not collected during a wet season due to this exception, the Discharger shall include an explanation in the Storm Water Annual Report why the sampling or visual observations could not be conducted.

F. Monitoring Methods

All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment (including a facility operator's own field instruments for measuring pH and Electro Conductivity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All laboratory analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this General Permit or by the Regional Water Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals.

G. Records

Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports (including the Annual Reports) required by Order No. R4-2003-0023 or this MRP shall be retained for a period of at least five years. These records shall include:

- 1. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
- 2. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and or measurements;
- Flow estimates;
- 4. The date and approximate time of analyses;
- 5. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- 6. Analytical results, method detection limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;
- 7. Quality assurance/quality control records and results;
- 8. Non-storm water discharge inspections and visual observations and storm water discharge visual observation records (see Items V.A. and V.B);

- 9. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Items V.C.1., V.D.2., and V.E);
- 10. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used;
- 11. The records of any corrective actions and follow-up activities that resulted from the visual observations.

H. Storm Water Annual Report

The Discharger shall submit a Storm Water Annual Report by August 30 of each year.

The report shall include a summary of visual observations and sampling results, an evaluation of the visual observation and sampling and analysis results, laboratory reports, and records specified in Items V.G. The method detection limit of each analytical parameter shall be included. Analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "less than the method detection limit." The Annual Report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Attachment N, Item E.11. The Discharger shall prepare and submit the Storm water Annual Reports using the annual report forms provided by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information.

Based on a review of the BMP plan and the annual report, the Executive Officer may direct the Discharger to monitor at different and/or additional storm water discharge points.

VI. Sediment Monitoring Program

A. Sampling Stations

Sampling stations R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5 shall be located as indicated on the Map in Attachment D, at the end of the three piers between which the two dry docks are located.

B. Sediment Monitoring

The five stations shall be sampled once every two years for sediment monitoring, the first report under this monitoring program must be received by this Regional Board by May 15, 2003.

Grab samples containing the upper 2 centimeters of sediment shall be taken from an Ekman grab (or another method approved by the Executive Officer) at each station

and analyzed for total arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, total organic carbon (TOC), tributyltin, total petroleum hydrocabons (TPH), polychlorinated biphenyls/polychlorinated terphenyls (PCBs/PCTs), PAHs, sediment grain size (percent sand, silt, and clay), and paint chips.

Summary of Sediment Monitoring Program

Constituent	Units	Stations	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency
Sediment:			·	
Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Copper	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Chromium	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Lead	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Nickel	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Silver	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Zinc	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Tributyltin	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
TPH	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
PCBs/PCTs	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
PAH	mg/kg dry wt.	R1-R5	Grab	biennial
Grain size	% of each size fraction	R1-R5	Grab	biennial

Paint Chip Analysis

For each analysis, paint chips shall be extracted from a total of approximately 15 liters of sediment; 3 liters from each of the five sampling stations.

In the laboratory, the sediment shall be sieved using a screen size just large enough to allow the sediment to pass but not the paint chips. Do not exceed a maximum screen size of 16 openings per inch (openings are approximately 1/16th of an inch). The remaining debris shall then be sorted by hand to remove paint chips. After removal, the paint chips shall be photographed, quantified, and analyzed for metals (arsenic,

cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc), and tributyltin.

The paint chips analyses shall be conducted annually

VII. Waste Hauling Log

The Discharger shall submit a log showing the volume, type, disposition, and date of disposal for all wastes originating from ship construction, modification, repair, and maintenance facilities and activities during each month. The log shall be signed and certified by an authorized person in accordance with Attachment N, Item E.11. The log shall be submitted to the regional Board semiannually.

VIII. Interim Monitoring Program

Pursuant to the California Water Code, Section 13267, the Discharger is required to submit data sufficient for: (1) determining if water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are required, and (2) to calculate effluent limitations, if required. The *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (March 2, 2000) requires that the data be provided. Therefore, the Discharger shall conduct the following interim monitoring program for all California Toxics Rule priority pollutants until January 2005, or until ordered otherwise by the Regional Board. As described in Section I.A of this Program, monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly. The Discharger shall ensure that at least four samples are collected in the interim monitoring period (two per year), the results of which will be submitted along with the corresponding quartely reports.

- A. Effluent monitoring shall be conducted for all pollutants at the NPDES discharge points (Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 003, 004, and 005) during periods when a discharge occurs.
- B. Receiving water monitoring stations shall be at 50 feet upstream of the effluent discharge points in the Los Angeles Inner Harbor outside the influence of the discharge.
- C. The required monitoring frequency and type of sample of the effluent and the receiving water for toxic pollutants are listed below:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitorina Frequency
PH	Standard Units	Grab	Once per discharge event

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event
PAHs	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Antimony	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Arsenic	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Beryllium	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Cadmium	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chromium (III)	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Lead	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Nickel	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Selenium	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Silver	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Thallium	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Zinc	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Cvanide	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Asbestos	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Acrylonitrile	ug/L	Grab	Semiannually
Benzene	ug/L	Grab	Semiannually
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Methyl bromide	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Methyl chloride	µg/L µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Methylene chloride	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Tetrachloroethylene	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Toluene	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.2-Trans-dichloroethylene	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.1.2-Trichloroethane	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Trichloroethylene	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Vinyl chloride	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2-Chlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2.4-Dichlorophenol	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2.4-Dimethylphenol		Grab	Semiannually
•	μg/L		Semiannually Semiannually
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency
2,4-Dinitrophenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2-Nitrophenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
4-Nitrophenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Pentachlorophenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Phenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Benzo (a) Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Benzo (a) Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Benzo (g,h,l) Pervlene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2-Chloronapthalene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
3.3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2.4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
2.6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1.2-Diphenvlhvdrazine	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Fluorene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Hexachlorobenzene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Isophorone	µg/L µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Napthalene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually ²
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
N-Nitrosodinetriylariine N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	μg/L μg/L	Grab	Semiannually

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Phenanthrene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Pyrene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Aldrin	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Alpha-BHC	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Beta-BHC	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Gamma-BHC	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Delta-BHC	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Chlordane	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
4,4'-DDT	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
4,4'-DDE	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
4,4'-DDD	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Dieldrin	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Alpha-Endosulfan	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Beta-Endosulfan	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Endosulfan Sulfate	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Endrin	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Endrin Aldehyde	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Heptachlor	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Heptachlor Epoxide	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Polychlorinated Biphenyls ¹	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually
Toxaphene	μg/L	Grab	Semiannually

The sum of Aroclors 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016.

D. Monitoring for TCDD Equivalents –The Discharger shall conduct effluent/receiving water monitoring for the presence of the 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD or Dioxin) congeners. The monitoring shall be a grab sample with a minimum frequency of once during dry weather and once during wet weather for 1 year. The Discharger shall calculate Toxic Equivalence (TEQ) for each congener by multiplying its analytical concentration by the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factors (TEF). Compliance with the dioxin limitation shall be determined by the summation of the 17 individual TEQs.

Congeners	TEF
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDD	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.0001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDF	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-hepta CDF	0.01
Octa CDF	0.0001

Ordered by: _		Date:	January 30, 2003
•	Dennis A. Dickerson		•
	Executive Officer		