

**State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 6108
for
EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC
(Carson Terminal)
(CA0000809)**

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this order. The first monitoring report under this program (from November – December 2000) is due by January 15, 2001.

Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the dates in the following schedule:

<u>Reporting Period</u>	<u>Report Due</u>
January - March	April 15
April - June	July 15
July - September	October 15
October - December	January 15
Annual Summary Report	March 1

Monitoring reports are to be addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit.

- B. If no discharge occurs during any monitoring period, the report shall so state.
- C. Laboratory analysis – all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.
- D. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody (including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, name of person who performed sampling), date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, quality assurance and quality Control (QA/QC) data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

- E. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the cause(s), and actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements at the earliest possible time, including a timetable for implementation of these actions.
- F. By March 1 of each, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year. 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.
- G. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA 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 with one of the following methods, as the case may be:
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.
- The MLs 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*.
- H. The detection limits employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher detection limit from the Executive Officer. At least once each year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods performed for each test and the associated QA/QC data and procedures.
- I. All water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All QA/QC items should be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed and documentation shall accompany the laboratory reports. Proper chain-of-custody procedures must be followed and verification shall be submitted with the report.

II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Sampling station(s) shall be established at the discharge point and shall be located where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained. Provisions shall be made to enable visual inspections before discharge. If oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors are present, the discharge shall not be commenced until compliance with the requirements has been demonstrated. Any visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.

B. Effluent Monitoring Program

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program for the final effluent:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	gal/day	---	daily per discharge event
BOD ₅ (20 °C)	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
COD	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
pH	unit	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Suspended solids (total)	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Temperature	°F	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Turbidity	NTU	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Phenolic compounds	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Benzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Toluene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Copper	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Lead	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Nickel	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Mercury	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Selenium	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Silver	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Zinc	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	µg/L	grab	annually ^(3,4)
Acenaphthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Anthracene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Chrysene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Fluorene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Pyrene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Acute toxicity ⁽²⁾	% survival	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Chronic toxicity ⁽⁵⁾	TU	grab	once per discharge event ⁽¹⁾
Remaining Priority Pollutants ⁽³⁾ (See attached list)		grab	annually ^(3,4)

Explanation:

gal = gallon
L = liter

mg = milligram
ml = milliliter

µg = microgram
TU = toxic unit

- (1) During periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per two weeks need be taken. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.
- (2) By the method specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" – September 1991 (EPA/600/4-90/027). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 70-73 of the "Methods". The fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) shall be used as the test species.

If the results of the toxicity test yields a survival of less than 90%, then the frequency of analysis shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained, and full compliance with the Effluent Limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analysis shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.
- (3) The report for January – March quarter shall include the results of the annual analyses. For the Environmental Protection Agency's priority pollutants (list attached), the Discharger shall obtain representative samples at each effluent sampling station for the first discharge of storm runoff after the effective date of this Order.
- (4) Annual samples shall be collected during the first hour of discharge from the first storm event of the wet season (October 1 – May 30).

- (5) Toxicity Test Reference: U.S. EPA. 1994. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to freshwater organisms. Third edition. U.S. EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio. EPA/600/4-91-002. The fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) shall be used as the test species. The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$\text{TUc} = 100/\text{NOEC}$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/receiving water that causes no observable effect on test organisms, as determined by the results of a critical life stage toxicity test. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds 1.0 TUc, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) study. The TRE study shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources of toxicity are identified, the Discharger shall evaluate the effect of toxicity control options and the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level. The Discharger shall resume toxicity testing at the interval required by the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

- (6) If a result exceeds the maximum discharge limits, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to once per discharge event within one week of knowledge of the test result. Testing shall continue until compliance with the maximum discharge limits is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated. In the event that compliance with the maximum discharge limit has not been demonstrated, the Executive Officer shall be consulted to determine the appropriate sampling frequency.

III. NOTIFICATION

- A. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
1. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 2. Frequency of use,
 3. Quantities to be used,
 4. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 5. EPA registration number, if applicable.

IV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the Discharger makes such request, and the request is supported by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.

Ordered by: _____
Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Date: November 9, 2000

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

ATTACHMENT T-1

Metals

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc

Miscellaneous

Cyanide
Asbestos (only if specifically required)

Pesticides & PCBs

Aldrin
Chlordane
Dieldrin
4,4' -DDT
4,4' -DDE
4,4' -DDD
Alpha-endosulfan
Beta-endosulfan
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
Toxaphene
PCB 1016
PCB 1221
PCB 1232
PCB 1242
PCB 1248
PCB 1254
PCB 1260

Base/Neutral Extractables

Acenaphthene
Benzidine
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachloroethane
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
2-chloronaphthalene
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3' -dichlorobenzidine
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine
Fluoranthene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Butyl benzyl phthalate
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
Benzo(a) anthracene
Benzo(a) pyrene
Benzo(b) fluoranthene
Benzo(k) fluoranthene
Chrysene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
1,12-benzoperylene
Fluorene
Phenanthrene
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
Pyrene
TCDD

Acid Extractables

2,4,6-trichlorophenol
P-chloro-m-cresol
2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4-dimethylphenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
2,4-dinitrophenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol

Volatile Organics

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane
1,2-dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene
Methylene chloride
Methyl chloride
Methyl bromide
Bromoform
Bromodichloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether
Xylenes

vbc 7/6/99