California Regional Water Quality Control Board
North Coast Region

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R1-2005-0009

FOR

MENDOCINO COUNTY WATER WORKS DISTRICT NO. 2
ANCHOR BAY WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL FACILITY

Mendocino County

FLOW MONITORING

Composite samples may be taken by a proportional sampling device approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to time. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed one hour.

INFLUENT MONITORING

Flow shall be measured continuously, and recorded daily. The average daily flow shall be determined for each day and reported in the quarterly monitoring report. When discharging to the ocean outfall (Discharger Serial No. 002), representative samples from the influent shall be collected and analyzed as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency
BOD_5 (20°C, 5 day)[1]	mg/l	Grab	Weekly
Suspended Solids[1]	mg/l	Grab	Weekly

EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR DISCHARGES TO THE FOREST IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Flow shall be measured continuously, and recorded daily. The average daily flow shall be determined for each day and reported in the quarterly monitoring report. When reclaimed water is being used for forest irrigation, representative samples of effluent being discharged through Discharge Serial No. 001 shall be collected from the end of the chlorine contact chamber and analyzed as follows:

[1] When discharging to the ocean, weekly influent samples for BOD and suspended solids shall be collected concurrently with effluent sampling for BOD and suspended solids

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency
Average Daily Flow	mgd	Meter or calculation	Daily
BOD (20°C, 5 day)[2]	mg/l	24-hour composite	Monthly
Suspended Solids[2]	mg/l	24-hour composite	Monthly
Total Coliform Bacteria[3]	MPN/ 100 ml	Grab	Monthly

Operating records for the forest irrigation system shall be maintained by the Permittee and shall include analytical results, specified above; records of operational problems with the irrigation system; plant and equipment breakdowns; and all corrective or preventative actions taken relative to the irrigation system. Following the months that the forest irrigation system has been used, a summary of these operating records shall be submitted with the Quarterly Monitoring Report.

EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR DISCHARGES TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

Flow shall be measured continuously, and recorded daily. For effluent flows, the peak daily flow and the average daily flow shall be reported. Unless otherwise specified, effluent samples shall be taken weekly at some point prior to discharge to the ocean outfall line (Discharge Serial No. 002). Where composite samples are specified, samples may be taken by a time-proportional sampling device approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to time. The sampling interval shall not exceed one hour. Where grab samples are specified, the result of grab samples shall be compared to all applicable effluent limitations for that pollutant for the purpose of determining compliance with this Permit and Ocean Plan Water Quality Objectives.

Samples shall be analyzed as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency
Grease and Oil	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
BOD (20°C, 5 day)	mg/l	24-hour composite	Weekly
Suspended Solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	Weekly
Total Coliform Bacteria[4]	MPN/ 100 ml	Grab	Weekly
Settleable Solids	ml/l	Grab	Weekly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Weekly
pH	pH Units	Grab	Weekly

[2] For discharges of treated wastewater from the settling/storage to the forest irrigation system, effluent samples shall be collected from the effluent wet well prior to discharge.

[3] For the purpose of determining compliance with effluent limitations for total coliform bacteria, effluent grab samples shall be collected from the end of the chlorine contact chamber when discharging directly to the forest irrigation system

[4] For the purpose of determining compliance with effluent limitations for total coliform bacteria, effluent grab samples shall be collected from the end of the chlorine contact chamber when discharging directly to the ocean outfall.

EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR TOXIC POLLUTANTS

1. Representative samples of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for the following constituents:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency
Total Chlorine Residual[5]	mg/l	Grab	Weekly
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	Grab	Weekly
Zinc	µg/l	24-hour composite	Every other month

2. Representative samples of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for the following constituents at least annually:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type
antimony	µg/l	24-hour composite
arsenic	µg/l	24-hour composite
beryllium	µg/l	24-hour composite
cadmium	µg/l	24-hour composite
chromium (hexavalent)[6]	µg/l	24-hour composite
chromium III	µg/l	24-hour composite
cyanide	µg/l	24-hour composite
lead	µg/l	24-hour composite
nickel	µg/l	24-hour composite
selenium	µg/l	24-hour composite
silver	µg/l	24-hour composite
thallium	µg/l	24-hour composite

3. The following constituents shall be analyzed at least once every five years. The results of the analysis shall be submitted as part of the permit renewal application to be submitted by August 26, 2009.

Constituent	Units	Sample Type
mercury	µg/l	24-hour composite
aldrin	µg/l	24-hour composite
endosulfan[7]	µg/l	24-hour composite
endrin	µg/l	24-hour composite
HCH[8]	µg/l	24-hour composite
chlordane[9]	µg/l	24-hour composite

[5] Total chlorine residual shall be monitoring daily at a point following dechlorination and prior to discharge to the Pacific Ocean (Discharge Serial No. 002).
[6] Permittee may report this constituent as total chromium.
[7] Endosulfan shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and –beta and endosulfan sulfate
[8] HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

Constituent	Units	Sample Type
DDT[10]	µg/l	24-hour composite
dieldrin	µg/l	24-hour composite
heptachlor[11]	µg/l	24-hour composite
heptachlor epoxide	µg/l	24-hour composite
PCBs[12]	µg/l	24-hour composite
toxaphene	µg/l	24-hour composite
fluoranthene	µg/l	Grab
PAHs[13]	µg/l	Grab
acrolein	µg/l	Grab
acrylonitrile	µg/l	Grab
benzene	µg/l	Grab
carbon tetrachloride	µg/l	Grab
chlorobenzene	µg/l	Grab
chlorodibromomethane	µg/l	Grab
chloroform	µg/l	Grab
dichlorobenzenes[14]	µg/l	Grab
ethylbenzene	µg/l	Grab
halomethanes[15]	µg/l	Grab
toluene	µg/l	Grab
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/l	Grab
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/l	Grab
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/l	Grab
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/l	Grab
dichlorobromomethane	µg/l	Grab
dichloromethane	µg/l	Grab
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/l	Grab
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/l	Grab
tetrachloroethylene	µg/l	Grab
trichloroethylene	µg/l	Grab
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/l	Grab
Vinyl chloride	µg/l	Grab

[9] Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

[10] DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.

[11] Heptachlor shall mean the sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

[12] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

[13] PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

[14] Dichlorobenzenes shall mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

[15] Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

Constituent	Units	Sample Type
bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/l	Grab
bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/l	Grab
di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/l	Grab
diethyl phthalate	µg/l	Grab
dimethyl phthalate	µg/l	Grab
4,6-dinitro-2-methyphenol	µg/l	Grab
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/l	Grab
hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/l	Grab
nitrobenzene	µg/l	Grab
tributyltin	µg/l	24-hour composite
benzidine	µg/l	Grab
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/l	Grab
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l	Grab
3,3-dichlorobenzadine	µg/l	Grab
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/l	Grab
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/l	Grab
hexachlorobenzene	µg/l	Grab
hexachlorobutadiene	µg/l	Grab
hexachloroethane	µg/l	Grab
isophorone	µg/l	Grab
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/l	Grab
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/l	Grab
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/l	Grab
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/l	Grab
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/l	Grab
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/l	Grab
TCDD equivalents[16]	pg/l	Grab
Radioactivity	PCi/l	24-hour composite

TOXICITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall monitor the treated effluent discharged to Discharge Serial No. 002 using critical life stage toxicity testing and the most sensitive test species identified by screening phase testing.

[16] TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD plus 2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs plus 2,3,7,8-tetra CDF plus 2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD plus 2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDD plus octa CDF	0.001

1. Effluent Toxicity Control Provision

a. Test Species, Testing Frequency and Methods

i. The Permittee shall conduct short-term tests with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (growth and survival test). the red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens* (larval development test), and the giant kelp, *Macrocyctis pyrifera* (germination and germ-tube length test) for the first two suites of tests to determine the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing. After this screening period, effluent chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species. The Permittee shall re-screen once with the three species listed above at least once every five years. To determine compliance with the effluent limitation for acute toxicity, the Permittee may use the survival endpoint result from the chronic test for *A. affinis*.

ii. Routine monitoring shall consist of samples of treated effluent collected annually and analyzed for whole effluent toxicity. Testing during the screening periods shall consist of a minimum of two effluent samples collected within the 12 months after adoption of this Permit. One effluent sample shall be collected when discharging to the ocean and when the influent is unaffected by storm-related inflow into the WWTF. Additional samples may be collected from the effluent discharge anytime from December to April.

iii. The presence of whole effluent toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA-600/R-95/136, or subsequent editions). Results shall be based on representative samples of the treated effluent meeting test acceptability criteria. A concurrent reference toxicant test shall be performed for each test.

b. Toxicity Monitoring Trigger

i. Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or ambient waters compared to that of the control organisms. For the purposes of this Permit, the presence of chronic toxicity is indicated by a toxicity test result greater than or equal to 36 TUc. The presence of acute toxicity is indicated by an exceedance of the effluent limitation of 1.35 TUa.

ii. Results shall be reported in TUc, where TUc = 100/NOEC or 100/ICp or ECp (in percent effluent) and TUa = $100/LC_{50}$. The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effect on the test organisms (e.g., the highest concentration of toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls). The inhibition concentration, IC, is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (the EPA Interpolation Method). The effective concentration (EC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction (p) in quantal

biological measurement (e.g., larval development, survival) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Probit). The lethal concentration (LC_{50}) is the toxicant or effluent concentration that would cause death in 50 percent of the test organisms.

c. Quality Assurance

i. A series of at least five dilutions and a control will be tested. For chronic toxicity tests, the dilution series shall include consist of the following dilution series: 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, and 6 percent effluent.

ii. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests also shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).

iii. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the manual, then the Permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days or as soon as possible.

iv. The reference toxicant and effluent tests must meet the upper and lower bounds on test sensitivity as determined by calculating the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) for each test result. The test sensitivity bound is specified for each test method (see Table 3-6 in *Understanding and Accounting for Method Variability in Whole Effluent Toxicity Applications under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program*, EPA/833-R-00-003). There are five possible outcomes based on the PMSD result:

1) **Unqualified Pass** – The test's PMSD is within bounds and there is no significant difference between the means for the control and the in-stream waste concentration (2 percent). The Regional Water Board would conclude that *there is no toxicity at the in-stream waste concentration*.

2) **Unqualified Fail** – The test's PMSD is larger than the lower bound (but not greater than the upper bound in Table 3-6 and there is a significant difference between the means for the control and the in-stream waste concentration. The Regional Water Board would conclude that *there is toxicity at the in-stream waste concentration*.

3) **Lacks Test Sensitivity** –The test's PMSD exceeds the upper bound in Table 3-6 and there is no significant difference between the means for the control and the in-stream waste concentration. The test is considered invalid. An effluent sample must be collected and another toxicity test must be conducted. The Permittee must re-sample and retest within 14 days or as soon as possible.

4) **Very Small but Significant Difference** – The relative difference between the means for the control and the in-stream waste concentration is smaller than the lower bound in Table 3-6 and this difference is statistically significant. The test is acceptable.

v. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

d. Accelerated Monitoring

i. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity (for instance, a temporary plant upset), then only one additional test is necessary. If the result of the additional test exceeds a trigger in b(i), then this Section shall apply.

ii. If the result of a routine toxicity test exceeds a trigger in b(i), then the Permittee shall conduct three more tests with the species whose test result exceeded the trigger, one test conducted approximately every two weeks, over a six-week period. Testing shall commence within two weeks of receipt of the sample results of the exceedance of the trigger.

iii. If none of the three additional tests indicates toxicity as specified in Section b(i), then the Permittee may return to routine toxicity monitoring.

e. Reporting

i. The Permittee shall report test results for chronic tests, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month, in TUs with the discharge monitoring report for the month in which the test is conducted. If the initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, pursuant to Section 5, then those results shall be submitted with the monthly monitoring report for the month in which the results of the investigation became known.

ii. Test results shall be reported according to the chronic manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall include, at a minimum, 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} , LC_{50} values (or EC_{15}, EC_{25}…etc.) in percent effluent
g) TUc values (100/NOEC, 100/IC_{25}, 100/ EC_{25}) and TUa value (100/LC_{50})
h) Mean percent mortality (± s.d.) after 96 hours in 100 percent effluent (if applicable)

i) NOEC and LOEC[17] values for reference toxicant test(s)
j) IC_{50} ,EC_{50}, or LC_{50} value(s) for reference toxicant test(s)
k) Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, DO, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia)

PRIORITY POLLUTANT ANALYTICAL AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Unless otherwise described in this Monitoring and Reporting Program, suitable analytical methods are those specified at 40 CFR 136 and in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (latest available edition). All analytical data must be reported uncensored with the method detection limits and either the practical quantitation levels (PQLs) or the limits of quantitation (LOQs) identified. Only data from a laboratory certified by the State of California, Department of Health Services will be accepted.

2. Priority Pollutant Analysis

   Pollutants with effluent limitations presented in Table B of the Order shall be analyzed by one of the analytical methods found in Appendix II of the 2001 Ocean Plan. The Permittee shall use the Minimum Level, corresponding to the method used for analysis, for reporting and compliance determination.

   Minimum Levels represent the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of method specific analytical procedures and the absence of matrix interferences. Minimum Levels also represent the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve for a specific analytical technique after the application of appropriate method specific factors. The Permittee shall instruct its laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Level (or its equivalent, if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. The Permittee shall not use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve. The Permittee's laboratory may employ a calibration standard lower than the Minimum Level appearing herein only in accordance with the discussion above.

3. Priority Pollutant Reporting Protocols (for pollutants with effluent limitations presented in Table B of the Order, unless stated otherwise in the Order or this Monitoring and Reporting Program).

   a. The Permittee must report with each sample result the Minimum Level, which corresponds to the analytical method employed, and the laboratory's current MDL.

   b. The Permittee must also report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following protocols:

[17] Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) is the lowest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a test, which causes statistically significant adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., where the values for the observed endpoints are statistically significant different from the control).

i. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level must be reported "as measured" by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

ii. Sample results less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, must be reported as "detected, but not quantified" or DNQ. The laboratory must write the estimated chemical concentration of the sample next to DNQ, as well as the words "estimated concentration," which may be shortened to "est. conc."

iii. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL must be reported as "not detected" or ND.

4. Priority Pollutant Compliance Determination

Sufficient sampling and analysis shall be conducted to determine compliance with effluent limitations in Section C of this Order.

a. Compliance with Single-Constituent Effluent Limitations.

The discharge is out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML). The ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes and processing steps have been followed. A table of MLs is included as an appendix to this Order.

b. Compliance with Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

The discharge is out of compliance with an effluent limitation that applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCBs) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as non-detect (ND) or Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ).

c. Multiple Sample Data Reduction.

The concentration of the pollutant in the effluent may be estimated from the result of a single sample analysis or by a measure of the central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses when all sample results are quantifiable (i.e., greater than or equal to the reported ML). When one or more sample results are reported as ND or DNQ, the central tendency concentration of the pollutant shall be the median value of the multiple samples. If, in an even number of samples, one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median will be the lower of the two middle values.

d. Aquatic life water quality objectives for cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc are based on acid-soluble fractions. Compliance with effluent limitations and water quality objectives for these constituents shall be determined using the total recoverable method or a method approved by the State Water Board's Executive Director and U.S. EPA.

RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

The Permittee shall submit a receiving water monitoring plan by January 1, 2006. The Executive officer may revise this Monitoring and Reporting Program after receipt of the plan to require monitoring for compliance with the 2001 Ocean Plan receiving water objectives and, if appropriate, to reduce monitoring for any constituents where data indicates no reasonable potential to exceed effluent or receiving water limitations.

OUTFALL INSPECTION

1. Outfall Inspection: The Permittee shall visually inspect the effluent discharge structure annually to verify its operational status of the outfall. A report documenting effluent discharge structure condition and maintenance, including any observed cracks, breaks, malfunctions, and appropriate repairs, shall be submitted within 90 days of completing the inspection.

2. Within 16 months of Permit issuance and at least once every other year thereafter, the Permittee shall conduct a comparative evaluation of indigenous biota in the vicinity of the outfall using a qualified aquatic biologist. The biologist shall prepare a report of observations, including objectionable aquatic growths, floating particulates or grease and oil, aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface, color of fish or shellfish, and any evidence of degradation of indigenous biota attributable to the rate of deposition of inert solids, settleable material, nutrient materials, increased concentrations of organic materials, or increased concentrations of Ocean Plan Table B substances.

QUARTERLY REPORT

The purpose of the report is to document treatment performance, effluent quality and compliance with waste discharge requirements prescribed by Order No. R1-2005-0009. For each calendar quarter, a self-monitoring report shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the following:

1. The report shall be submitted so that it is received by the Regional Water Board by the first day of the second month following the end of the quarter, as follows:

Table 4 Monitoring Report Due Dates

Reporting Period	Monitoring Period	Report Due Date
1st Quarter	January 1 – March 31	May 1st
2nd Quarter	April 1 – June 30	August 1st
3rd Quarter	July 1 – September 30	November 1st
4th Quarter	October 1 – December 31	February 1st

2. *Letter of Transmittal*: Each report shall be submitted with a letter of transmittal. This letter shall include the following:

   a. Identification of facility: Name, address, Order number, and WDID number;
   b. Date of report and monitoring period;
   c. Identification of all violations of effluent limitations or other discharge requirements found during the monitoring period;
   d. Details of the violations: parameters, magnitude, test results, frequency, and dates;
   e. The cause of the violation;
   f. Discussion of corrective actions taken or planned to resolve violations and prevent recurrence, and dates or time schedule of action implementation;
   g. Other relevant information including, but limited to, incidents of wastewater treatment and collection system equipment failure, results of visual observations of the irrigation field, and reports of sanitary sewer overflows;
   h. Authorized signature and certification statement.

3. *Compliance Evaluation Summary*: Each report shall include a compliance evaluation summary. The summary shall illustrate clearly the facility's compliance with all waste discharge requirements, as required. During periods of no discharge, the reports shall certify no discharge.

4. *Results of Analyses and Observations.* Each report shall include the following:

   a. Tabulations of all required analyses, including parameter, sample date and time, sample station, and test result;
   b. Written summary of results of all visual monitoring conducted during the monitoring period that indicate non-compliance with provisions of waste discharge requirements;
   c. If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the point of compliance or conducted visual inspection more frequently than required by this Permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and report of the data submitted in the discharger monitoring report

5. *Report Submittal*: Copies of each monitoring report shall be mailed to:

   North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
   5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A
   Santa Rosa, CA 95403

ANNUAL REPORT

The Permittee shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board for each calendar year. The report shall be submitted so that it is received by the Regional Water Board by March 1st of the following year. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Both tabular and, where appropriate, graphical summaries of the monitoring data and disposal and reclamation records from the previous year; and

2. A comprehensive discussion of the facility's compliance with all effluent limitations and other waste discharge requirements, and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the Permit.

Ordered by: _____
for Catherine E. Kuhlman
Executive Officer

April 20, 2005

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