



North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

Effective February 1, 2024

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
North Coast Region
Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program
Order No. R1-2023-0039**

for the

**City of Crescent City
Wastewater Treatment Facility**

**NPDES No. CA0022756
WDID No. 1A84006ODN
Del Norte County**

This Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) rescinds and replaces the MRP included within Order No. R1-2023-0039 (Order) adopted by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) on December 12, 2023. This revised MRP is necessary to correct the monitoring frequency assigned to Endrin at Monitoring Location EFF-001 from Monthly to Quarterly. This Revised MRP becomes effective February 1, 2024.

HECTOR BEDOLLA, CHAIR | VALERIE QUINTO, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ATTACHMENT E - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	General Monitoring Provisions	E-3
2.	Monitoring Locations	E-5
3.	Influent Monitoring Requirements	E-6
3.1.	Monitoring Location INF-001	E-6
4.	Effluent Monitoring Requirements	E-7
4.1.	Monitoring Location EFF-001	E-7
5.	Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.....	E-10
5.1.	Chronic Toxicity Testing	E-10
5.2.	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process	E-15
6.	Land Discharge Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable	E-17
7.	Recycling Monitoring Requirements.....	E-17
7.1.	Monitoring Location REC-001.....	E-17
8.	Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements.....	E-18
8.1.	Monitoring Location RSW-001.....	E-18
8.2.	Groundwater Monitoring – Not Required	E-19
9.	Other Monitoring Requirements	E-20
9.1.	Outfall Inspection.....	E-20
9.2.	Biological Survey.....	E-20
9.3.	Filtration Process Monitoring (Monitoring Locations INT-001A and INT-001B).....	E-20
9.4.	Chlorine Disinfection Process Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-002A)	E-21
9.5.	Ultraviolet Light Disinfection Process Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-002B).....	E-22
9.6.	Sludge Monitoring (Monitoring Location BIO-001).....	E-23
9.7.	Septage Station Monitoring (Monitoring Location SEP-001)	E-23
10.	Reporting Requirements	E-24
10.1.	Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements	E-24
10.2.	General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.....	E-25
10.3.	Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)	E-25
10.4.	Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	E-29
10.5.	Other Reports	E-29
10.6.	Spill Notification	E-35

TABLE OF TABLES

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations.....E-5
Table E-2. Influent Monitoring E-6
Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring..... E-7
Table E-4. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements.....E-17
Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location
 RSW-001 E-18
Table E-6. Internal Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Location INT-002A.....E-21
Table E-7. Septage Monitoring – Monitoring Location SEP-001E-23
Table E-8. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule.....E-26
Table E-9. Reporting Requirements for Special Provisions Reports.....E-29

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. **Wastewater Monitoring Provision.** Composite samples may be taken by a proportional sampling device approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to flow. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed 1 hour.
- 1.2. **Supplemental Monitoring Provision.** If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, using test procedures approved by 40 C.F.R. part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the monthly and annual discharge monitoring reports.
- 1.3. **Laboratory Certification.** Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in accordance with the provisions of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their analytical reports.

The Permittee may analyze pollutants with short hold times (e.g., pH, chlorine residual, etc.) with field equipment or its on-site laboratory provided that the Permittee has written standard operating procedures (SOPs) that identify quality assurance/quality control procedures to be followed to ensure accurate results. The Permittee must demonstrate sufficient capability to adequately perform these field tests (e.g., qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments). The program shall conform to U.S. EPA guidelines or other approved procedures.

- 1.4. **Instrumentation and Calibration Provision.** All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Permittee to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated no less than the manufacturer's recommended intervals or one year intervals, (whichever comes first) to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
- 1.5. **Minimum Levels (ML) and Reporting Levels (RL).** U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using U.S. EPA approved methods. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R., part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- 1.5.1. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
- 1.5.2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- 1.5.3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxics listed in Table 3 of the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (2019)* (Ocean Plan) shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the Ocean Plan. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Ocean Plan. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II, but it is published with an ML of 0.5 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with an ML of 5 ng/L.

- 1.6. **Discharge Monitoring Report Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study.** The Permittee shall participate in the DMR-QA program and ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from each laboratory providing testing services for the permit are submitted annually to the State Water Board at qualityassurance@waterboards.ca.gov. For more information on the DMR-QA Program, contact the State DMR-QA Coordinator at the aforementioned email address.

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Permittee shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	Influent wastewater prior to treatment and following all significant input of waste to the treatment system and consisting of wastewater from both the collection system and any future septage receiving station.
--	INT-001A	Internal monitoring location for monitoring the surface loading rate through the membrane bioreactor (MBR) system.
--	INT-001B	Internal monitoring location for monitoring the turbidity of treated effluent immediately following the MBR system.
--	INT-002A	Internal Monitoring location for purpose of demonstrating the presence of a chlorine residual at the end of the chlorine contact tank.
--	INT-002B	Internal monitoring location for monitoring ultraviolet light (UV) radiation dose and UV transmittance of the UV disinfection system.
001	EFF-001	A location where representative samples of the treated wastewater to be discharged to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point 001 can be collected at a point after treatment, including chlorination/dechlorination, and before contact with the receiving water. Latitude: 41° 44' 38" Longitude: -124° 12' 10"

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
002	REC-001	Location where the flow rate of recycled water can be monitored and representative samples of treated wastewater to be distributed to the recycled water system can be collected.
--	RSW-001	Location in the receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall, within the waste field where initial dilution is completed.
--	SEP-001	Septage receiving station after complete mixing of septage wastes and prior to the headworks. This station may be established upon receipt and Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval of a Septage Management Plan.
--	BIO-001	A representative sample of the sludge or biosolids generated when removed for disposal.

The North latitude and West longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes. Monitoring Locations INT-001A, INT-001B, and REC-001 are applicable if the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water.

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Monitoring Location INF-001

3.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor influent to the facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
Influent Flow ²	mgd	Meter	Continuous	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅) ³	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Weekly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Ocean Plan Table 3 ⁴	µg/L	Grab/Composite ⁵	Once per permit term ⁶	Standard Methods

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Each month, the Permittee shall report the average daily and average monthly flows.
3. For purposes of determining percent removal of BOD₅, the Permittee may sum the BOD₅ mass computed from samples collected at INF-001 and the BOD₅ mass removed by the Rumiano Cheese Company pretreatment process during the same interval. The Permittee must provide and certify pretreatment data considered in percent removal determinations.
4. Excluding acute and chronic toxicity and total chlorine residual.
5. Grab samples shall be used for volatile chemicals listed in Table II-1 of the Ocean Plan (2012). 24-hour composite samples shall be used for all other Ocean Plan Table 1 parameters.
6. Within the first year of the permit term.

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-001

- 4.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor treated effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 during periods of discharge to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point 001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Permittee must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Effluent Flow ²	mgd	Meter	Continuous	--

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Daily ⁴	Standard Methods
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁵	Standard Methods
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
pH	s.u.	Grab	Daily ⁴	Standard Methods
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Enterococcus Bacteria	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Twice Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Total Residual Chlorine ⁶	mg/L	Meter	Continuous	Standard Methods
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24-hour composite	Monthly ⁵	Standard Methods
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Endosulfans ⁷	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
DDT ⁸	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants ⁹	µg/L	Grab/Composite ¹⁰	Annually ⁵	Standard Methods
Chronic Toxicity ¹¹	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Grab	Annually	See Section 5 below

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Each month, the Permittee shall report the daily average and monthly average flows.
3. Accelerated Monitoring (weekly monitoring frequency). If two consecutive weekly test results exceed an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall take two samples each of the two weeks following receipt of the second sample result. During the intervening period, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps to return to compliance.
4. Accelerated Monitoring (daily monitoring frequency). If a test result exceeds an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall increase the monitoring frequency to a minimum of twice a day for a week to evaluate whether the exceedance is persisting. If two or more samples in a week exceed an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps needed to return to compliance.
5. Accelerated Monitoring (monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring frequency). If a test result exceeds an effluent limitation the Permittee shall take two more samples, one within 7 days and one within 14 days following receipt of the initial sample result. During the intervening period, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps needed to return to compliance.
6. The Permittee shall report from discrete readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour and report the average of the hourly readings on a daily basis in accordance with Compliance Determination section 7.12 of this Order. The Permittee shall calibrate chlorine residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate and reliable operations.
7. Endosulfans shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
8.				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.
9.				Excluding acute toxicity.
10.				Grab samples shall be used for volatile chemicals listed in Table II-1 of the Ocean Plan (2019). 24-hour composite samples shall be used for all other Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters.
11.				Whole effluent chronic toxicity shall be monitored in accordance with the requirements of section 5 of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Chronic Toxicity Testing

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing in accordance with the following chronic toxicity testing requirements:

- 5.1.1. **Test Frequency.** The Permittee shall conduct chronic WET testing in accordance with the schedule established in this MRP, while discharging at Discharge Point 001, as summarized in Table E-3, above.
- 5.1.2. **Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 3.45¹ percent effluent.
- 5.1.3. **Sample Volume and Holding Time.** The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection.

For toxicity tests requiring renewals (*Atherinops affinis*), a minimum of three samples shall be collected. The lapsed time (holding time) from sample collection to first use of each sample must not exceed 36 hours.

- 5.1.4. **Chronic Marine Test Species and Test Methods.** If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity >1 ppt, the Permittee shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the IWC for the discharge in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving*

¹ The IWC is calculated using the approved dilution ratio of 29 to 1 (seawater to wastewater) as follows: $(1 \div 29) \times 100$.

Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). Artificial sea salts or hypersaline brine prepared from natural seawater shall be used to increase sample salinity. In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- 5.1.4.1. A static renewal toxicity test with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0).
- 5.1.4.2. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, and the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Fertilization Test Method 1008.0), or a static non-renewal toxicity test with the mussel, *Mytilus sp.* (Embryo-Larval Shell Development Test Method).
- 5.1.4.3. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Growth Test Method 1009.0).
- 5.1.5. **Species Sensitivity Screening.** Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Permittee shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three chronic toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species identified in section 5.1.4, above. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit term².
- 5.1.6. **Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements.** Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
 - 5.1.6.1. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent (%) Effect" for chronic toxicity tests using the TST approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-

² If the percent effect is less than or equal to zero percent effect for each species, or all percent effect are the same value, in the species sensitivity screening test, the Permittee shall either use the species that was most sensitive during the previous permit term for routine monitoring or repeat the species sensitivity screening for all species to confirm the results of the first screening before selecting the most sensitive species to use for routine monitoring. If two consecutive species sensitivity screening tests demonstrate that the percent effect for all species exhibit less than or equal to zero percent, the Permittee may select the species to be used for routine monitoring during the permit term.

1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

- 5.1.6.2. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet the minimum effluent or reference toxicant test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Permittee shall re-sample and re-test within 14 days.
- 5.1.6.3. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- 5.1.6.4. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported.
- 5.1.6.5. The Permittee shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples collected at Monitoring Location EFF-001 (after chlorination and dechlorination). Ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the MRP and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). If any chlorine is detected in the sample upon arrival at the analytical laboratory, the effluent sample may be further dechlorinated with anhydrous sodium thiosulfate to non-toxic levels in accordance with section 8.8.7 of the test method identified in section 5.1.4, above. The removal of chlorine by the analytical laboratory shall be clearly documented in the chronic toxicity report submitted to the Regional Water Board.
- 5.1.6.6. **Ammonia Removal.** Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Permittee must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and not other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
 - 5.1.6.6.1. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
 - 5.1.6.6.2. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.

- 5.1.6.6.3. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
- 5.1.6.6.4. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent.

- 5.1.7. **Notification.** The Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board verbally **within 72 hours** and in writing **within 14 days** after the receipt of a result of "Fail" during routine or accelerated monitoring.
- 5.1.8. **Accelerated Monitoring Requirements.** The trigger for accelerated monitoring for chronic toxicity is exceeded when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥ 0.50 . Within 24 hours of the time the Permittee becomes aware of a result of "Fail", the Permittee shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule consisting of four toxicity tests—consisting of 5-effluent concentrations (including the discharge IWC) and a control—conducted at approximately 2-week intervals, over an 8-week period. If each of the accelerated toxicity tests results is "Pass," the Permittee shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests results is "Fail", the Permittee shall immediately implement the TRE Process conditions set forth in section 5.2, below.
- 5.1.9. **Reporting**
 - 5.1.9.1. **Routine Reporting.** Chronic toxicity monitoring results for effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 shall be submitted with the monthly self-monitoring report (SMR) for the month in which chronic toxicity monitoring was performed. Routine reporting shall include the following in order to demonstrate compliance with permit requirements:
 - 5.1.9.1.1. WET reports shall include the contracting laboratory's complete report provided to the Permittee and shall be consistent with the appropriate "Report Preparation and Test Review" sections of the methods manual and this MRP. The WET test reports shall contain a narrative report that includes details about WET test procedures and results, including the following:
 - 5.1.9.1.1.1. Receipt and handling of the effluent sample that includes a tabular summary of initial water quality characteristics (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia);

- 5.1.9.1.1.2. The source and make-up of the lab control/diluent water used for the test;
- 5.1.9.1.1.3. Any manipulations done to lab control/diluent and effluent such as filtration, nutrient addition, etc.;
- 5.1.9.1.1.4. Identification of any reference toxicant testing performed;
- 5.1.9.1.1.5. Tabular summary of test results for control water and each effluent dilution and statistics summary to include calculation of the NOEC, TUc, and IC25;
- 5.1.9.1.1.6. The toxicity test results for the TST approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent (%) Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge;
- 5.1.9.1.1.7. Identification of any anomalies or nuances in the test procedures or results;
- 5.1.9.1.1.8. Summary and conclusions section.
- 5.1.9.1.1.9. WET test results shall include, at a minimum, for each test:
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.1. Sample date(s);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.2. Test initiation date;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.3. Test species;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.4. Determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” following the Test of Significant Toxicity hypothesis testing approach in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). The “Percent Effect” shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{“Percent Effect” (or Effect, in \%)} = ((\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}) \times 100$$
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.5. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.6. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.7. IC15, IC25, IC40, and IC50 values (or EC15, EC25...etc.) in percent effluent;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.8. TUc values (100/NOEC);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.9. Mean percent mortality (\pm s.d.) after 96 hours in 100 percent effluent (if applicable);

- 5.1.9.1.1.9.10. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.11. IC50 or EC50 value(s) for reference toxicant test(s);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.12. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, DO, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.13. Statistical methods used to calculate endpoints;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.14. The statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, which includes the calculation of percent minimum significant difference (PMSD); and
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.15. Results of applicable reference toxicant data with the statistical output page identifying the species, NOEC, LOEC, type of toxicant, dilution water used, concentrations used, PMSD and dates tested; the reference toxicant control charts for each endpoint, to include summaries of reference toxicant tests performed by the contracting laboratory; and any information on deviations from standard test procedures or problems encountered in completing the test and how the problems were resolved.
- 5.1.9.2. **TRE/TIE Results.** The Executive Officer shall be notified **no later than 30 days** from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses. TRE/TIE results shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board **within 60 days** of completion.

5.2. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

- 5.2.1. **TRE Work Plan.** The Permittee submitted a revised TRE Work Plan to the Regional Water Board on October 1, 2014. The Permittee's TRE Work Plan shall be reviewed by **February 1, 2025** for consistency with permit requirements and the Permittee's procedures updated as necessary in order to remain current and applicable to the discharge and requirements of this Order.

The Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of this review and submit any revisions of the TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the notification, to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The TRE Work Plan shall describe the steps the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include at least the following items:

- 5.2.1.1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- 5.2.1.2. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of this Facility.

- 5.2.1.3. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).
- 5.2.2. **Preparation and Implementation of a Detailed TRE Work Plan.** If one of the accelerated toxicity tests described in section V.A.8, above, results in "Fail", the Permittee shall immediately initiate a TRE using, according to type of treatment facility, EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989) and **within 30 days** of receipt of the accelerated monitoring result submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for the toxicity event described in section 5.1.8 of this MRP. The Detailed TRE Work Plan shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer:
- 5.2.2.1. Further actions by the Permittee to investigate, identify, and correct causes of toxicity.
- 5.2.2.2. Actions the Permittee will take to mitigate effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
- 5.2.2.3. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
- 5.2.3. **TIE Implementation.** The Permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test methods and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
- 5.2.4. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Permittee shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

- 5.2.5. The Permittee shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TRE process. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.
- 5.2.6. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of the causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Order does not authorize discharges to land.

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply after the Permittee implements a recycled water system.

7.1. Monitoring Location REC-001

- 7.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor effluent to the recycled water system at Monitoring Location REC-001 as follows:

Table E-4. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Effluent Flow ²	mgd	Meter	Continuous	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly	Standard Methods
pH	s.u.	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Daily	Standard Methods
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N) ³	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods
Nitrite Nitrogen (as N) ³	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N) ³	mg/L	24-hour composite	Monthly	Standard Methods
Organic Nitrogen (as N) ³	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁴	Standard Methods

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Each month, the Permittee shall report the daily average and monthly average flows.
3. Monitoring for nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, and organic nitrogen is for the purpose of determining total nitrogen concentration for agronomic rate calculations.
4. The monitoring frequency for TDS may be reduced to annually if the first 12 months of monitoring data collected after the effective date of this Order demonstrate that concentrations of TDS are consistently lower than water quality objectives for protection of groundwater.

7.1.2. The Permittee shall comply with Water Recycling Specifications and Requirements contained in section 4.3 of this Order:

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Monitoring Location RSW-001

8.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor the Pacific Ocean at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ²	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Coliform Bacteria ²	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Enterococcus Bacteria ³	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Test methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR Part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR Part 136.
3. Test methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in EPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure, or any improved method determined by the Regional Water Board to be appropriate. The Regional Water Board finds that the methods presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. Part 136 are appropriate methods to use for the analysis of enterococcus bacteria.

- 8.1.2. The geometric mean for fecal coliform density shall be calculated using the five most recent sample results for comparison with the 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitation in section 5.1.1.1.1 of this Order. The 6-week rolling geometric mean for enterococci shall be calculated weekly for comparison with the 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitation in section 5.1.1.1.2 of this Order.
- 8.1.3. If a single sample exceeds any of the single sample maximum receiving water limitations in sections 5.1.1.1.1 and 5.1.1.1.2 of this Order, the Permittee shall conduct repeat sampling at that location to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued every 24 hours until the sample result is less than the single sample maximum receiving water limitation or until a sanitary survey is conducted to determine the source of the high bacterial densities.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.

8.2. Groundwater Monitoring – Not Required

This Order does not require groundwater monitoring at this time.

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Outfall Inspection

The Permittee shall conduct a comprehensive evaluation/inspection of the outfall once during the term of the permit to verify the operational status and integrity of the outfall. By **June 1, 2024**, the Permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval, an Outfall Inspection/Evaluation Work Plan identifying the evaluation and inspection plan, methodology, and timeline for conducting the outfall inspection. A report documenting the results of the outfall inspection and evaluation shall be submitted no later than **April 1, 2026**. The report shall include a description of the outfall condition, including any observed cracks, breaks, leaks, or other malfunctions, and identify any needed maintenance and repairs.

9.2. Biological Survey

The Permittee shall conduct a comparative evaluation of indigenous biota in the vicinity of the outfall and a reference station outside the influence of the discharge using a qualified aquatic biologist at least once every 5 years. The biologist shall prepare a report that includes a photographic survey of the intertidal flora and fauna and observations of 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 3 substances. The Permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval a Biological Survey Work Plan no later than **December 1, 2024**, in order to complete the survey and prepare a final report by the due date for receipt of an application for permit renewal. The final report shall be submitted no later than **June 1, 2027**.

9.3. Filtration Process Monitoring (Monitoring Locations INT-001A and INT-001B)

If the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water, filtration process monitoring shall demonstrate compliance with section 4.3.3 (Filtration Process Requirements) of the Order and applies to discharges to the recycled water system. The Permittee is required to implement the following filtration process monitoring:

9.3.1. Effluent Filter Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-001A)

- 9.3.1.1. **Monitoring.** The Permittee shall calculate on a daily basis the surface loading rate in gallons per minute per square meter and report the maximum surface loading rate and any exceedances of the surface loading rate limitations specified in section 4.3.3.1 of the Order. The rate of flow through the tertiary filters shall be measured at Monitoring Location INT-001A.

9.3.1.2. **Compliance.** Compliance with the maximum daily filter surface loading rate, as specified in section 60301.320 of the CCR Water Recycling Criteria (title 22), shall be calculated based on the flow rate through each filter unit.

9.3.1.3. **Reporting.** The maximum daily filter surface loading rate shall be reported on the monthly SMR.

9.3.2. Effluent Filter Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-001B)

9.3.2.1. **Monitoring.** The turbidity of the filtered effluent shall be continuously measured and recorded at Monitoring Location INT-001B. Should the turbidity meter and recorder fail, grab sampling at a minimum frequency of 1.2 hours may be substituted for a period of up to 24 hours. The recorded data shall be maintained by the Permittee for at least 3 years. The daily maximum and 95th percentile turbidity results shall be reported on the monthly SMRs.

9.3.2.2. **Compliance.** Compliance with the effluent turbidity limitation specified in title 22, as referenced in section 4.3.3.2 of the Order, shall be determined using the levels of recorded turbidity taken at intervals of no more than 1.2 hours over a 24-hour period.

9.3.2.3. **Reporting.** If the filtered effluent turbidity exceeds 0.2 NTU for more than 5 percent of the time in a 24-hour period or 0.5 NTU at any time, the incident shall be reported in the monthly SMR and to the Regional Water Board and DDW by telephone within 24 hours in accordance with Provision 4.3.3.3 of the Order, only if the effluent was sent to the recycled water system. A written report describing the incident and the actions undertaken in response shall be included in the monthly SMR. Mitigation of the event shall consist of diverting all inadequately treated wastewater to temporary storage or an upstream process or automatically activated chemical addition to comply with title 22 requirements (sections 60304 and 60307).

9.4. Chlorine Disinfection Process Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-002A)

9.4.1. The Permittee shall monitor the discharge from the chlorine contact chamber prior to dechlorinating at Monitoring Location INT-001A as follows:

Table E-6. Internal Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Location INT-002A

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Chlorine, Total Residual ²	mg/L	Meter	Continuous	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
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Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. The Permittee shall monitor continuously to demonstrate that the appropriate chlorine residual concentration is maintained in the effluent at INT-002A at all times. At a minimum, the Permittee shall record readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour and report the maximum recorded daily chlorine residual. The Permittee shall calibrate chlorine residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate and reliable operation.

9.5. Ultraviolet Light Disinfection Process Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-002B)

If the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water, disinfection process monitoring shall demonstrate compliance with section 4.3.4 (Disinfection Process Requirements) of the Order and applies to discharges to the recycled water system. The Permittee is required to implement the following disinfection process monitoring:

9.5.1. Monitoring Location INT-002B

- 9.5.1.1. **Monitoring.** The UV transmittance of the effluent from the UV disinfection system shall be monitored continuously and recorded at Monitoring Location INT-002B. The operational UV dose shall be calculated from UV transmittance and flow.
- 9.5.1.2. **Compliance.** The UV transmittance shall not fall below 65 percent of maximum at any time, unless otherwise approved by DDW. The operational UV dose shall not fall below 80 millijoules per square centimeter (mJ/cm²) at any time, unless otherwise approved by DDW. Flow through the UV disinfection system shall not exceed 0.6 mgd, unless otherwise approved by DDW.
- 9.5.1.3. **Reporting.** The Permittee shall report daily average and lowest daily transmittance and operational UV dose on its monthly SMRs. The Permittee shall report daily average and maximum flow through the UV disinfection system. If the UV transmittance falls below 65 percent or UV dose falls below 80 mJ/cm², the event shall be reported to the Regional Water Board by telephone within 24 hours. Any inadequately treated and disinfected wastewater shall be diverted to a storage basin or an upstream process for adequate treatment.

9.6. Sludge Monitoring (Monitoring Location BIO-001)

- 9.6.1. Sludge sampling shall be conducted according to the requirements specified by the location and type of disposal activities undertaken.
- 9.6.2. Sampling records shall be retained for a minimum of 5 years. A log shall be maintained for sludge quantities generated and for handling and disposal activities. The frequency of entries is discretionary; however, the log must be complete enough to serve as a basis for developing the Sludge Handling and Disposal report that is required as part of the Annual Report.

9.7. Septage Station Monitoring (Monitoring Location SEP-001)

Upon Regional Water Board approval of a septage management program, the following requirements apply when the Facility is receiving septage.

9.7.1. Monitoring Location SEP-001

- 9.7.1.1. For each septage load delivered to the Facility, the Permittee shall require the hauler to collect and report a pH value representative of the load.
- 9.7.1.2. The Permittee shall estimate, prior to the beginning of a quarterly and semiannual monitoring period, the number of anticipated septage deliveries for the given monitoring frequency, and generate a random load number from this total. When the delivery corresponding to the pre-chosen random number is received, the Permittee will collect a representative septage sample and have the samples analyzed in accordance with Table E-7 and with standard sample collection and handling procedures. Each sample shall be analyzed in accordance with the following table:

Table E-7. Septage Monitoring – Monitoring Location SEP-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
pH	s.u.	Meter	Continuous	Standard Methods
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Metals and Trace Elements	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods
Purgeable Organic Compounds ²	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Standard Methods
Semivolatile Organic Compounds ³	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Standard Methods

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

2. Purgeable organic compounds shall include the parameters listed in U.S. EPA Method 624.

3. Semivolatile organic compounds shall include the parameters listed in U.S. EPA Method 625.

9.7.2. Septage Hauler Tracking

9.7.2.1. For any month when septage waste is received by the Facility, the source(s) of the waste shall be documented. A summary table of all septage discharged to the Facility shall be submitted with each quarterly SMR and shall include:

9.7.2.1.1. Date and time of discharge;

9.7.2.1.2. Name, County identification number, and City identification number of the hauler;

9.7.2.1.3. Volume discharged;

9.7.2.1.4. Source(s) of the waste; and

9.7.2.1.5. pH of septage load.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

10.1.1. **Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey (SSES).** The Permittee shall conduct a SSES to evaluate the condition of its collection system and determine where and what rehabilitation and replacement efforts need to be completed to reduce inflow and infiltration (I/I) and flood risk. As part of the survey, the Permittee shall characterize the existing collection system using available closed circuit

television (CCTV) data and employing a system for ranking the condition of pipelines that meets the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASCO) or other industry-accepted standards, identify and prioritize collection system deficiencies, provide a schedule of needed long-term and short-term repairs to address system deficiencies and reduce exfiltration, I/I, include a hydraulic analysis of the collection system under estimated dry weather and peak wet weather flow conditions, present findings of the hydraulic analysis on a GIS system map or other database, and identify areas where increases in pipeline size, I&I reduction programs, increases and redundancy in pumping capacity are needed to eliminate any identified hydraulic capacity deficiencies. The Permittee shall submit a work plan for conducting the survey by **April 1, 2025**. The survey shall be initiated within 3 years of the permit effective date and a final report summarizing the results of the study shall be submitted by the Regional Water Board in conjunction with the Report of Waste Discharge by **January 31, 2028**.

10.2. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

10.2.1. The Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

10.3. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

10.3.1. The Permittee shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's [California Integrated Water Quality System \(CIWQS\) Program website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/) (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal. The Permittee shall maintain sufficient staffing and resources to ensure it submits eSMRs that are complete and timely. This includes provisions of training and supervision of individuals (e.g., Permittee personnel or consultant) on how to prepare and submit eSMRs.

10.3.2. The Permittee shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 through 9. The Permittee shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

10.3.3. All monitoring results reported shall be supported by the inclusion of the complete analytical report from the laboratory that conducted the analyses.

10.3.4. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-8. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	September 1, each year March 1, each year

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	March 1, each year (with annual report)
Once per permit term	Permit effective date	All	March 1, 2027

10.3.5. **Reporting Protocols.** The Permittee shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (reported ML, also known as the Reporting Level, or RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

The Permittee shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

10.3.5.1. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

10.3.5.2. Sample results less than the reported ML, 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 as well as the words “Estimated Concentration” (may be shortened to “Est. Conc.”). 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.

10.3.5.3. Sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “Not Detected,” or ND.

10.3.5.4. Permittees 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 Permittee to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

10.3.6. The Permittee shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

- 10.3.6.1. The Permittee 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 Permittee 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 Permittee shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
- 10.3.6.2. The Permittee shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify:
 - 10.3.6.2.1. Facility name and address;
 - 10.3.6.2.2. WDID number;
 - 10.3.6.2.3. Applicable period of monitoring and reporting;
 - 10.3.6.2.4. Violations of the waste discharge requirements (identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation);
 - 10.3.6.2.5. Corrective actions taken or planned; and
 - 10.3.6.2.6. The proposed time schedule for corrective actions.
- 10.3.6.3. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the CIWQS Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>).

In the event that that an alternate method for submittal of SMRs is required, the Permittee shall submit the SMR electronically via e-mail to NorthCoast@waterboards.ca.gov or on disk (CD or DVD) in Portable Document Format (PDF) file in lieu of paper-sourced documents. The guidelines for electronic submittal of documents can be found on the Regional Water Board website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast>.

- 10.3.6.4. At any time during the term of this permit, the Regional Water Board may notify the Permittee to electronically submit both technical and Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) to the State Water Board's GeoTracker database in searchable Portable Document Format (pdf). In addition, analytical data will be required to be uploaded to the GeoTracker database under a site-specific global identification number that will be assigned to the Permittee. Information on the GeoTracker database is provided on the State Water Board website at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/data_databases/groundwater.shtm

10.4. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

10.4.1. DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Permittee shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the [DMR website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring):
(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring).

10.5. Other Reports

10.5.1. **Special Study Reports and Progress Reports.** As specified in the Special Provisions contained in section 6 of the Order and in the MRP, special study and progress reports shall be submitted in accordance with the following reporting requirements.

Table E-9. Reporting Requirements for Special Provisions Reports

Order Section	Special Provision Requirement	Reporting Requirements
Special Provision 6.3.2.1	Pollutant Minimization Program	If required by the Executive Officer
Special Provision 6.3.2.2.5	Pollutant Minimization Program, Annual Facility Report	March 1 , annually, following development of Pollutant Minimization Program
Special Provision 6.3.3.4.1	Septage Management Plan	Prior to accepting septage
Special Provision 6.3.4.5	Adequate Capacity, Technical Report	Within 120 days of notification that the Facility will reach capacity within 4 years
MRP, section 1.6	DMR-QA Study	Annually , per State Water Board instructions
MRP section 5.2.1	TRE Work Plan Review Notification	February 1, 2025
MRP section 5.2.1	TRE Work Plan Revisions	Within 90 days of review notification is revisions are necessary
MRP section 5.5.2	Detailed TRE Work Plan	Within 30 days of an accelerated monitoring test that results in "Fail"
MRP section 9.1	Outfall Evaluation/Inspection Work Plan	June 1, 2024

Order Section	Special Provision Requirement	Reporting Requirements
MRP section 9.1	Outfall Evaluation/Inspection Report	April 1, 2026
MRP section 9.2	Biological Survey Work Plan	December 1, 2024
MRP section 9.2	Biological Survey Final Report	June 1, 2027
MRP section 10.1.1	Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey Work Plan	April 1, 2025
MRP section 10.1.1	Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey Final Report	November 30, 2027
MRP section 10.5.2	Annual Report	March 1 , each year
MRP section 10.5.3	Annual Pretreatment Report	March 1 , each year
MRP section 10.6	Spills and Unauthorized Discharge Reporting	Within 24 hours , verbal notification Within 5 days , written report

10.5.2. **Annual Report.** The Permittee shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board for each calendar year through the CIWQS Program Web site. In the event that a paper copy of the annual report is required, the Permittee shall submit the report to the email address in section 10.3.7.3., above. The report shall be submitted by **March 1** of the following year. The report shall, at a minimum, include the following:

10.5.2.1. Where appropriate, tabular and/or graphical summaries of the monitoring data and disposal records from the previous year. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and report of the data submitted SMR.

10.5.2.2. A comprehensive discussion of the Facility’s compliance (or lack thereof) with all effluent limitations and other WDRs, and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the Order.

10.5.2.3. The names and general responsibilities of all persons employed at the Facility;

10.5.2.4. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the Facility for emergency and routine situations; and

- 10.5.2.5. A statement certifying when the flow meter(s) and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibration.
- 10.5.2.6. **Sludge Handling and Disposal Activity Reporting.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, a description of the Permittee's solids handling, disposal and reuse activities over the previous 12 months. At a minimum, the report shall contain:
- 10.5.2.6.1. Annual sludge production, in dry tons and percent solids;
 - 10.5.2.6.2. Sludge monitoring results;
 - 10.5.2.6.3. A schematic diagram showing sludge handling facilities (e.g., digesters, thickeners, drying beds, etc.), if any and a solids flow diagram;
 - 10.5.2.6.4. Methods of final disposal of sludge:
 - 10.5.2.6.4.1. For any portion of sludge discharged to a sanitary landfill, the Permittee shall provide the volume of sludge transported to the landfill, the names and locations of the facilities receiving sludge, the Regional Water Board's WDRs order number for the regulated landfill, and the landfill classification.
 - 10.5.2.6.4.2. For any portion of sludge discharged through land application, the Permittee shall provide the volume of biosolids applied, the date and locations where biosolids were applied, the Regional Water Board's WDRs order number for the regulated discharge, a demonstration that the discharge was conducted in compliance with applicable permits and regulations, and, if applicable, corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge into compliance with WDRs.
 - 10.5.2.6.4.3. For any portion of sludge further treated through composting, the Permittee shall provide a summary of the composting process, the volume of sludge composted, and a demonstration and signed certification statement that the composting process and final product met all requirements for Class A biosolids.
 - 10.5.2.6.5. Results of internal or external third-party audits of the Biosolids Management System, including reported program deficiencies and recommendations, required corrective actions, and a schedule to complete corrective actions.
- 10.5.2.7. **Storm Water Reporting.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Permittee's BMPs to control the run-on of storm water to the treatment facility site, as well as activities to maintain and upgrade these BMPs.

10.5.2.8. **Septage Monitoring and Reporting.** The results of septage monitoring shall be provided as follows:

10.5.2.8.1. A narrative description of all preparatory, monitoring, sampling, and analytical testing activities for the septage monitoring program. The narrative shall be sufficiently detailed to verify compliance with waste discharge requirements and this MRP.

10.5.2.8.2. A summary table of all discharges of septage to the Facility. At a minimum, the table shall include; the name, County identification number, and City identification number of each hauler discharging into the Facility over the past calendar year.

10.5.2.8.3. A summary table of analytical results for all samples of septage collected in compliance with waste discharge requirements and this MRP. When directed by the Regional Water Board, the Permittee shall also append analytical reports, chains of custody, and other documentation necessary to confirm the validity of the monitoring samples.

10.5.2.9. **DMR-QA Study Report.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, an electronic copy of the annual DMR-QA study report submitted to the State Water Board, Quality Assurance Program Officer pursuant to section 1.6 of this MRP.

10.5.3. **Annual Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.** The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the Regional Water Board, with copies to U.S. EPA Region 9 and the State Water Board, describing the Permittee's pretreatment activities over the previous calendar year. In the event that the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Order, including noncompliance with pretreatment audit/compliance inspection requirements, then the Permittee shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements.

An annual report shall be submitted by **March 1st** of the following year, and include at least the following items:

10.5.3.1. A summary of analytical results from all influent, effluent, and sludge sampling conducted during the reporting period, as specified in sections 3.1.1 (Table E-1), 4.1.1 (Table E-3), and 9.6.2 of the MRP. The Permittee shall also report results of any influent, effluent, or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which may be causing or contributing to interference, pass-through or adversely impacting sludge quality.

10.5.3.2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass-Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant, which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the POTW or receipt of septage or other incompatible wastes. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred,

the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of, the industrial 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.

10.5.3.3. The cumulative number of industrial users that the Permittee has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.

10.5.3.4. An updated list of the Permittee's industrial users including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The list shall identify the industrial users subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable. The list shall indicate which categorical industries, or specific pollutants from each industry, are subject to local limitations that are more stringent than the federal categorical standards. The Permittee shall also list the noncategorical industrial users that are subject only to local discharge limitations. The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status through the year of record of each industrial user by employing the following descriptions:

10.5.3.4.1. complied with Baseline Monitoring Report requirements (where applicable);

10.5.3.4.2. consistently achieved compliance;

10.5.3.4.3. inconsistently achieved compliance;

10.5.3.4.4. significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(2)(vii);

10.5.3.4.5. complied with schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);

10.5.3.4.6. did not achieve compliance and not on a compliance schedule; and

10.5.3.4.7. compliance status unknown.

10.5.3.5. A summary of the inspection and sampling activities conducted by the Permittee during the past year to gather information and data regarding the industrial users. The summary shall include:

10.5.3.5.1. The names and addresses of the industrial users subjected to surveillance and an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both and the frequency of these activities at each user; and

- 10.5.3.5.2. The conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.
- 10.5.3.6. A summary of the compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include the names and addresses of the industrial users affected by the following actions:
 - 10.5.3.6.1. Warning letters or notices of violation regarding the industrial users' apparent noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the apparent violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.2. Administrative orders regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.3. Civil actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.4. Criminal actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.5. Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user identify the amount of the penalties.
 - 10.5.3.6.6. Restriction of flow to the POTW.
 - 10.5.3.6.7. Disconnection from discharge to the POTW.
- 10.5.3.7. A description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the information in the Permittee's approved Pretreatment Program including, but not limited to, changes concerning: the program's administrative structure, local industrial discharge limitations, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority or enforcement policy, funding mechanisms, resource requirements, or staffing levels.
- 10.5.3.8. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
- 10.5.3.9. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public

10.5.3.10. A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as Significant Industrial Users (SIUs); and

10.5.3.11. Duplicate signed copies of these Pretreatment Program reports shall be submitted to the North Coast Regional Water Board at NorthCoast@waterboards.ca.gov, U.S. EPA Region 9 at R9Pretreatment@epa.gov, and the State Water Board at the appropriate address below:

STANDARD MAIL	FEDEX/UPS/OTHER PRIVATE CARRIERS
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center Post Office Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

10.6. Spill Notification

10.6.1. **Spills and Unauthorized Discharges.** Information regarding all spills and unauthorized discharges (except SSOs and recycled water) that may endanger health or the environment shall be provided orally to the Regional Water Board³ **within 24** hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances and a written report shall also be provided **within five (5) days** of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, in accordance with Section 5.5 of Attachment D.

Information to be provided verbally to the Regional Water Board includes:

- 10.6.1.1. Name and contact information of caller;
- 10.6.1.2. Date, time, and location of spill occurrence;
- 10.6.1.3. Estimates of spill volume, rate of flow, and spill duration, if available and reasonably accurate;

³ The contact number of the Regional Water Board during normal business hours is (707) 576-2220. After normal business hours, spill reporting to the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (CalOES) will satisfy the 24-hour spill reporting requirement for the Regional Water Board. The contact number for spill reporting for the CalOES is (800) 852-7550.

- 10.6.1.4. Surface water bodies impacted, if any;
- 10.6.1.5. Cause of spill, if known at the time of the notification;
- 10.6.1.6. Cleanup actions taken or repairs made at the time of the notification; and
- 10.6.1.7. Responding agencies.
- 10.6.2. **Sanitary Sewer Overflows.** Notification and reporting of sanitary sewer overflows is conducted in accordance with the requirements of Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ (Statewide General WDRs for Sanitary Sewer Systems), which is not incorporated herein by reference, and any revisions thereto.
- 10.6.3. **Recycled Water Spills.** Notification and reporting of spills and unauthorized discharges of recycled water discharged in or on any waters of the state, as defined in Water Code section 13050, shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
 - 10.6.3.1. **Tertiary Recycled Water⁴**
 - 10.6.3.1.1. For unauthorized discharges of 50,000 gallons or more of tertiary recycled water, the Permittee shall immediately notify the Regional Water Board as soon as (a) the Permittee has knowledge of the discharge or probable discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures.
 - 10.6.3.1.2. For unauthorized discharges of more than 1,000 gallons, but less than 50,000 gallons of tertiary recycled water, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as possible, but no longer than 3 days after becoming aware of the discharge.

⁴ Tertiary Recycled Water means “disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water” as defined by DDW or wastewater receiving advanced treatment beyond disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water.

Certification

I, Valerie Quinto, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the forgoing is a full, true, and correct Revised copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region, on December 12, 2023 and Revised effective February 1, 2024.

Issued By: _____
Valerie Quinto
Executive Officer

23_0039_CrescentCity_MRP_Revised