

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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-1822
FOR
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA
(Ventura Water Reclamation Facility)**

**Order No. 00-143
NPDES No. CA0053651**

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted monthly, by the first day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Technical Support Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program for November 2000, is due by January 1, 2001. The monthly reports shall include all laboratory analyses.
- B. Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semi-annual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August unless otherwise designated.
- C. Laboratory analyses - all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.

The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used as stipulated in 40 CFR 136, the Method Detection Limit (MDL) and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical effluent limitations, receiving water limitations, and ambient concentrations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

- 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML;
or,

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

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

The ML employed for an effluent analysis shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory quality assurance/quality control procedures.

- D. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) items must be run on the same dates the samples are actually analyzed. The City shall submit the QA/QC documentation to the Regional Board with each monthly report.
- E. For parameters where both monthly average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedures shall apply:
 1. Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.
 2. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limit, the sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory results) to a minimum of once per week at equal intervals until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the monthly average limit has again been demonstrated, and the Discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the monthly average limit.
- F. The Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the

previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The Regional Board may request electronic submittal of data at any time. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. The annual report is due by April 1 of each year following the calendar year of data collection.

- G. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

II. REGIONAL MONITORING PROGRAM

- A. Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR §122.41(j) and §122.48(b)], the monitoring program for a discharger receiving an NPDES permit must determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions, and demonstrate that State water quality standards are met.
- B. Since compliance monitoring focuses on the effects of point source discharge, it is not designed to assess impacts from other sources of pollution (e.g., non-point source run-off, aerial fallout) nor to evaluate the current status of important ecological resources on a regional basis.

The Regional Board is planning to develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring program for each Watershed in the Region. The goal is to establish a regional program to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources and habitats, assess regional impacts from all contaminant sources, and assure protection of beneficial uses.

- C. Substantial changes to the compliance monitoring program will be required to fulfill the goals of regional monitoring, while retaining the compliance monitoring component required to evaluate the potential impacts from the NPDES discharge. Revisions to the City's program will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board as necessary to accomplish this goal, and may include a reduction or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, the number or size of samples collected.
- D. Until such time when a regional monitoring program is developed, the City shall implement the following monitoring program.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes in relation to monitoring requirements are located on pages T-7, T-8, and T-9)

Influent monitoring is required to:

- A. Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards;
- B. Assess treatment plant performance; and,
- C. Assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.

Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any inplant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical results.

Samples for influent BOD₅20°C and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that effluent BOD₅20°C and suspended solids samples are obtained in order to demonstrate percent removal. Percent removal shall be reported for each sampling event. Similarly, sampling for other constituents shall also be coordinated with effluent monitoring.

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	mgd	recorder/totalizer	continuous ^{1/}
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
Chromium VI ^{2/}	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Pesticides ^{3/}	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
USEPA priority ^{4/} pollutants (Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes in relation to monitoring requirements are located on pages T-7, T-8, and T-9)

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- A. Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions;
- B. Identify operational problems and improve plant performance; and,

- C. Provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous ^{1/}
Turbidity ^{5/}	NTU	recorder	continuous ^{1/}
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous ^{1/}
Total and fecal coliform ^{5/}	MPN/100 ml	grab	daily
Settleable solids	ml/L	grab	daily
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	daily
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	daily
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	daily
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	weekly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Phosphate as P	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Phosphorous	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chronic toxicity ^{6/}	TU _c	24-hour composite	monthly
Chlorophyll a ^{13/}	mg/L	grab	monthly
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Antimony	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Beryllium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Chromium VI ^{2/}	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Cobalt	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Lead	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Molybdenum	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Thallium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Vanadium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Benzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Dichloromethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Phenols:			
chlorinated	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
non-chlorinated	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	grab	quarterly
PCBs ^{7/}	ng/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Aldrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Chlordane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Heptachlor	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endosulfan	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Acetone	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Total xylene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
		Type of	Minimum Frequency

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>of Analysis</u>
Pesticides ^{3/}	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Remaining USEPA ^{4/} priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
HCH ^{5/}	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Radioactivity ^{9/}	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Dioxin congeners	pg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually ^{10/}
Acute toxicity ^{11/}	TU _a	24-hour composite	annually ^{12/}

Footnotes to Effluent and Influent Monitoring Programs

- 1/ Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:
- Total waste flow - Total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis). For the influent, if a continuous flowmeter is not used, and an estimate is submitted, the method of calculation shall also be reported.
- Total residual chlorine - Maximum daily value (24-hour basis);
- Turbidity - Maximum daily value. If turbidity exceeds 5 turbidity units, the Discharger shall report: (a) the total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded the permit limit, and (2) the flow-proportioned average daily value.
- 2/ For Chromium VI analysis, the appropriate sampling and analytical method must be used.
- 3/ Pesticides are, for purposes of this Order, those six constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 125.58 (m) (demeton, guthion, malathion, mirex, methoxychlor, and parathion).
- 4/ For volatile organic compounds, cyanide, phenols (nonchlorinated), and phthalates, grab samples shall be collected instead of 24-hour composites.
- 5/ Total coliform, fecal coliform, and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.
- 6/ Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish (the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*), an invertebrate (the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and an aquatic plant (*Selenastrum capricornutum*).

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species using approved test protocols, to ensure that the most sensitive species is used for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TU_c. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = 100/NOEC$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Board, or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

- 7/ 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.
- 8/ HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
- 9/ Radioactivity determinations of gross and net beta activity, in picocuries per liter, shall be made within 48 hours following preparation of composite samples. The overall efficiency of the counting system, size of sample, and counting time shall be such that radioactivity can be determined to a sensitivity of ten picocuries per liter with a 95% confidence limit not to exceed 50 picocuries per liter.
- 10/ In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger must test for 17 Dioxin Congeners twice each year; once during wet weather, and once during dry weather, for three years. The purpose of the monitoring is to assess the presence and amounts of the congeners being discharged to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries for the development of a strategy to control these chemicals in a future multi-media approach. The following Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) shall be used by the Discharger to determine Toxic Equivalence (TEQ). The 17 congeners are listed below:

<u>Congener</u>	<u>Toxicity Equivalence Factor</u>
2,3,7,8-TetraCDD	1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1

<u>Congener</u>	<u>Toxicity Equivalence Factor</u>
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDD	0.01
OctaCDD	0.0001
2,3,7,8-TetraCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	0.01
OctaCDF	0.0001

The Discharger must report (1) the measured or estimated congener concentration, (2) the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and (3) the lowest quantifiable limit (*agreed upon by the Discharger, Regional Board, and State Board*). The Discharger must also express the results in 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents (TEQs) by multiplying the congener concentration by its respective TEF.

- 11/ By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (September 1991, EPA/600/4-90/027). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 70 through 73 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, and the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, shall be used as the test species.

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Board, or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

- 12/ In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minnow and the water flea, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity test results.

- 13/ The sampling point for chlorophyll *a* in the effluent shall be at the outfall metering structure, after the Wildlife Pond System and at the point the discharge enters the Santa Clara River Estuary.

V. SOLIDS HANDLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The monthly monitoring reports shall include the moisture content, weight, and volume of screenings, sludges, grit, and other solids removed from the wastewater, the location(s) from which these wastes were obtained and the disposal sites to which the waste solids were transported.

A representative sample of the sludge shall be analyzed for priority pollutants and pesticides at least semiannually (in February and in August). Samples shall typify the character of the sludge that is ready for ultimate disposal at a sanitary landfill. The sludge sample shall be a composite of a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period.

VI. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations: (Figure 4 shows the locations of the receiving water sample stations)

<u>Station No.</u>	<u>Location</u>
L-5	Santa Clara River - at the Harbor Boulevard Bridge crossing.
R-1	Santa Clara River - upstream from Santa the Clara River Estuary.
R-2	Estuary - at south shoreline.
R-3	Estuary - at west shoreline, at or near point of surface discharge, or tidal inflow/outflow at shoreline.
R-4	Estuary - at northwest shoreline.

B. The following shall constitute the receiving water monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Station No.</u>	<u>Type Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total and fecal coliform	MPN/100ml	R-1 through R-4, and L-5	grab	weekly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	R-1 through R-4	grab	weekly
Hardness	mg/L	R-1 through R-4, and L-5	grab	weekly
Salinity ^{2l}	ppt	R-1 through R-4	field	weekly
Temperature ^{2l}	°F	R-1 through R-4	field	weekly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Station No.</u>	<u>Type Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Dissolved oxygen ^{2/}	mg/L	R-1 through R-4	field	weekly
Total Phosphorous as P	mg/L	R-1 through R-4 and L-5	grab	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	R-1 through R-4 and L-5	grab	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	R-1 through R-4 and L-5	grab	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	R-1 through R-4 and L-5	grab	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	R-1 through R-4 and L-5	grab	monthly
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	mg/L	R-1 through R-4 and L-5	grab	monthly
Chlorophyll a	mg/L	R-1 through R-4 And L-5	grab	monthly
Priority pollutants	µg/L	R-1 and R-3, and L-5	grab	quarterly
Chronic toxicity ^{1/}	TU _c	R-1 and R-3, and L-5	grab	semiannually

1/ Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. The species should include the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, and the alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum*

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species for each station. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a

minimum of three test species listed above using approved test protocols, to ensure that of the most sensitive species is used for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TU_c. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = 100/NOEC$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

If either toxicity limitation is violated consecutively three or more times, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) study. The TRE study shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources of toxicity are identified, the Discharger shall evaluate the effect of toxicity control options and the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

Samples from the receiving water shall be collected at mid-depth.

- 2/ The analysis for these three parameters shall be performed in the field. At each sampling station, if the water depth is greater than three feet, the parameter shall be measured at the top, middle, and bottom of the water column. If the water depth is less than three feet, the parameters shall be measured at the top and bottom depths only. Estimation of approximate depth should be reported with results.

Monitoring at various depths will provide salinity and temperature stratification information.

<u>Observation</u>	<u>Station No.</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency</u>
Sludge banks or deposits	R-1 through R-4	weekly
Oil, grease, or slicks	R-1 through R-4	weekly
Foam	R-1 through R-4	weekly
Solids of waste origin	R-1 through R-4	weekly

If direct surface discharge from the estuary to the Pacific Ocean occurs (the sand bar is breached), this shall be noted daily along with estimated daily flow rates.

C. BIOASSESSMENT

The Discharger shall develop under consultation with Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service an instream bioassessment monitoring program within six months of permit adoption and submit to the Executive Officer for approval. This program shall be

implemented within six months of approval by the Executive Officer. The results of this program shall be submitted in the annual report for the second permit year. The bioassessment program shall include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages at a minimum of two sites within the Santa Clara River Estuary. The physical characteristics of these sites must be comparable. All of the sites should be sampled semiannually; once during the spring, and once during the fall.

D. OPTIONAL SALINITY PROFILE

The Discharger shall develop and implement a special study to create a salinity profile of the estuary. The profile shall, at a minimum, include multiple sampling points representative of the entire estuary, as well as diurnal fluctuations. Data shall be collected for a minimum of two years to define the salinity profile of the area. If the Discharger pursues this optional study, the Discharger must submit a letter to the Regional Board within 6 months of permit adoption so stating.

VII. POLLUTANT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM

A. The Discharger shall continue to implement and improve its existing Pollutant Prevention Program. A Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) is required by the SIP (Section 2.4.5.1), when there is evidence that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the effluent limitation. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals:

1. The Discharger shall develop a Pollution Minimization Program within 3 months after a monthly monitoring report is submitted confirming one of the following: (1) exceedance of a limitation, and the sample is reported as DNQ, and the limitation is less than the reported ML; or (2) exceedance of a limitation, and the sample result is reported as ND, and the limitation is less than the MDL. If a history of noncompliance previously exists, the Discharger shall develop the PMP immediately.

The PMP shall include, but is not limited to: (1) an annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling; (2) quarterly monitoring for the priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system; (3) a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at, or below, the effluent limitation; (4) implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy.

2. The Discharger shall implement the PMP 30 days after approval of the PMP by the Executive Officer

The Discharger shall implement the PMP to reduce pollutant loadings to the treatment plant, and subsequently, to receiving waters.

3. Quarterly Monitoring shall be submitted 90 days after implementation of the PMP, and quarterly thereafter.

The Discharger shall conduct quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system.

4. The Discharger shall submit the annual status report to the Regional Board based on the PMP as approved by the Executive Officer. This report shall be submitted within 12 months after the implementation of the PMP, and annually thereafter. The report should include the following:

- a. All PMP monitoring results of the previous year;
- b. A list of potential sources of the priority pollutant(s);
- c. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and,
- d. A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

VIII. OPTIONAL METALS TRANSLATOR STUDY AND SCHEDULE

- A. In order to develop information that may be used to establish a water quality based effluent limits based on dissolved metals criteria, the Discharger may utilize monitoring data from stations nearest the Discharger's outfall and implement a sampling plan to collect data for development of dissolved to total metal translators for copper, nickel, lead and zinc. If the Discharger chooses to proceed with the study(ies), this work shall be performed in accordance with the following:

1. The Discharger shall submit a work plan, for the Executive Officer's approval, for the collection of data to be used in establishing dissolved to total metal translators for copper, nickel, lead and zinc. State Board published guidance in the SIP on the use of metal translators, derived from site specific receiving water data, to calculate total recoverable effluent limits from dissolved receiving water criteria. After Executive Officer approval, the Discharger shall implement the work plan. The study shall provide for the development of a translator and other metal site-specific information in accordance with USEPA guidelines and relevant portions of the Basin Plan, as amended.
2. The Discharger shall initiate the translator study, after receiving approval of the

Executive Officer, or within 60 days of submission of the plan.

- B. If the Discharger chooses to conduct one or more of the translator studies, the study(ies) shall be completed within 2 years from the adoption date of this Order. If site-specific translator data are not generated, the default CTR translators will be used to calculate total metals based effluent limits.

Ordered By:

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Date: December 18, 2000

/tp