California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM No. 4420
for
EDOCO
(Carson Facility)
(CA0002941)

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this order. Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the dates in the following schedule:

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

The first monitoring report under this program (from October - December 2001) is due by January 15, 2002.

B. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

C. The Discharger shall submit an annual summary report (for both dry and wet weather discharges), containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on a 3½ inch computer diskette. Submitted data must be IBM compatible, preferably using EXCEL software. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This annual report is to be received by the Regional by March 1 of each year following the calendar year of data collection.

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

II. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. A sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained. In the event that waste streams from sources are combined for treatment or discharge, representative sampling stations shall be so located to ensure that the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property attributable to each waste source regulated by effluent limitations can be determined.

B. This Regional Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 14, 1999); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Board or State Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent and receiving water samples must be certified by the California Department of Health Services and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their report.

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

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

2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML. 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 (+ or – a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory; or,

3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Current MLs (Attachment T-1) are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000*.

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

The Regional Board, in consultation with the State Board's Quality Assurance Program, shall establish an ML that is not contained in Attachment T-1 in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment T-1;

2. When the Discharger and the Regional Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136 (revised May 14, 1999);

3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than those listed in Attachment T-1;

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to established the ML in Attachment T-1 and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,

5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Board, and the State Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

E. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Board format and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

F. Quarterly effluent analyses shall be performed during the months of February, May, August and November. Semiannual effluent analyses shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual effluent analyses shall be performed during the month of February. Results of quarterly, semiannual and annual analyses shall be reported in the appropriate monthly monitoring report.

G. For parameters where both monthly average and daily maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply: If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limit, the sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory results) to a minimum of once weekly at equal intervals until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated again, and the Discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the monthly average limit.

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING PROGRAM

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

1. Discharge Serial Nos. 001and 002:

CTR No.	Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency [1,2/]
	Total flow	gal/day	----	once per discharge event
	Temperature	^{o}F or ^{o}C	grab	once per discharge event
	pH	pH units	grab	once per discharge event
	Conductivity	µmho/cm	grab	once per discharge event
	Settleable solids [3/]	ml/L	grab	once per discharge event
	Suspended solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event
	Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event
	Total organic carbon	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event
	Residual chlorine [3/]	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event
1.	Antimony	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
2.	Arsenic	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
4.	Cadmium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
5b.	Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
6.	Copper	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
7.	Lead	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
9.	Nickel	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
10.	Selenium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
11.	Silver	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
12.	Thallium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
13.	Zinc	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
14.	Cyanide	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
19.	Benzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
33.	Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
39.	Toluene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
54.	Phenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
117.	Heptachlor [4/]	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event
	Remaining Priority Pollutants (see list in Section V)	µg/L	grab	annually (1st discharge of the wet season)
	Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually (1st discharge of the wet season)

1/ During periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per week needs to be taken. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

2/ During periods of dry weather, minimum monitoring frequency shall convert to quarterly.

3/ Not applicable for discharges of sole storm water.

4/ Not applicable for discharges of sole single pass non-contact cooling water.

2. Discharge Serial No. 003:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency [1/]
Total flow	gal/day	----	once per discharge event
pH	pH units	grab	once per discharge event
Conductivity	µmho/cm	grab	once per discharge event
Suspended solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event
Total organic carbon	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event

1/ During periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per week needs to be taken. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

IV. TOXICITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

a. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on 100 % effluent grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, August 1993, (EPA/600/4-90/027F) or a more recent edition.

b. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish discharges. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/4R-95/136).

2. Quality Assurance

a. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc.)

b. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and EPA/600/4-95/136), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.

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

3. Accelerated Monitoring

a. If toxicity exceeds the limitations (as defined in Section I.B.2.a. of this Order), then the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation of the TRE Workplan. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of receipt of the results.

b. If implementation of the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan indicates the source of toxicity, then the Discharger may discontinue the TIE.

4. Steps in Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)

a. Following a TRE trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with the facility's initial investigation TRE workplan. At a minimum, the Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. The Discharger will expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 15 days of the trigger that will include, but not be limited to:

i. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
ii. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity;
iii. Standards the Discharger will apply to consider the TRE complete and to return to normal sampling frequency; and
iv. A schedule for these actions.

b. The following is a stepwise approach in conducting the TRE:

i. Step 1 includes basic data collection. Data collected as part of the accelerated monitoring requirement may be used to conduct the TRE;
ii. Step 2 evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;
iii. If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements the Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) employing all reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE is to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;
iv. Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;
v. Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options; and
v. Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of implementation of these control measures may be sufficient to comply with the TRE

requirements. By requiring that the first steps of a TRE be accelerated testing and review of the facility's TRE workplan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

c. The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute and chronic manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance.

d. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule, then the accelerated testing may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

e. Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance if appropriate.

f. The Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Board will be based in part on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

5. Reporting

a. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month. Test results shall be reported in Toxicity Units (% survival for acute toxicity) with the discharge monitoring reports (DMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.

If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the DMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

b. The full report shall be submitted by the end of the month the DMR is submitted.

c. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection, initiation, and completion of each toxicity test; and (3) the acute toxicity limit.

d. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the DMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

i. sample date(s);
ii. test initial date;
iii. test species;
iv. end point values for each dilution (e.g. number of young, growth rate, percent survival);

v. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
vi. IC_{15}, IC_{25}, IC_{40}, and IC_{50} values in percent effluent;
vii. TU_c values $\left(TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$;
viii. Mean percent mortality (±standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
ix. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
x. IC_{25} value for reference toxicant test(s);
xi. Any applicable control charts; and,
xii. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g. pH, DO, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

e. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary that includes a summary table of toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples.

f. The Discharger shall notify, by telephone or electronically, this Regional Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger will pursue. The written report shall describe actions the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

V. INTERIM MONITORING

Pursuant to the California Water Code, Section 13267, the Discharger is required to submit data sufficient for determination of priority pollutants that require water quality-based effluent limitations. Once during the wet weather season (November 1 through April 30) and once during the dry weather season (May 1 through October 31), the Discharger shall conduct the following interim monitoring program for all CTR pollutants for three years (one year for Dioxins), or until ordered otherwise by the Regional Board.

A. Effluent: Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002.

B. Receiving Water: Sampling station shall be in the Dominguez Channel, 50 feet upstream from the confluence with the storm drain where the waste is discharged.

Grab samples of the effluents and receiving water shall be collected and analyzed for all pollutants listed below:

CTR No.	Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency[5/]
1.	Antimony	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season
2.	Arsenic	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season
3.	Beryllium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season

CTR No.	Constituent		Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency[5/]
4.	Cadmium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
5a.	Chromium (III)	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
5b.	Chromium (VI)	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
6.	Copper	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
7.	Lead	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
8.	Mercury	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
9.	Nickel	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
10.	Selenium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
11.	Silver	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
12.	Thallium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
13.	Zinc	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
14.	Cyanide	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
15.	Asbestos	fibers/L	grab	once per discharge season	
16.	TCDD equivalents (Dioxins)[6/]	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
17.	Acrolein	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
18.	Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
19.	Benzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
20.	Bromoform	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
21.	Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
22.	Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
23.	Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
24.	Chrloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
25.	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
26.	Chloroform	µg/l	grab	once per discharge season	
27.	Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
28.	1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
29.	1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
30.	1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
31.	1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
32.	1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
33.	Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
34.	Methyl bromide	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
35.	Methyl chloride	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
36.	Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
37.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
38.	Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
39.	Toluene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
40.	1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
41.	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
42.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
43.	Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
44.	Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
45.	2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
46.	2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	

CTR No.	Constituent		Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency[5/]
47.	2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
48.	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
49.	2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
50.	2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
51.	4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
52.	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
53.	Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
54.	Phenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
55.	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
56.	Acenaphthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
57.	Acenaphthylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
58.	Anthracene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
59.	Benzidine	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
60.	Benzo (a) Anthracene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
61.	Benzo (a) Pyrene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
62.	Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
63.	Benzo (ghi) Perylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
64.	Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
65.	Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
66.	Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
67.	Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
68.	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
69.	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
70.	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
71.	2-Chloronapthalene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
72.	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
73.	Chrysene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
74.	Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
75.	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
76.	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
77.	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
78.	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
79.	Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
80.	Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
81.	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
82.	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
83.	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
84.	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
85.	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
86.	Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
87.	Fluorene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
88.	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
89.	Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
90.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	

CTR No.	Constituent		Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency[5/]
91.	Hexachloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
92.	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
93.	Isophorone	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
94.	Napthalene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
95.	Nitrobenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
96.	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
97.	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
98.	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
99.	Phenanthrene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
100.	Pyrene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
101.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
102.	Aldrin	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
103.	alpha-BHC	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
104.	beta-BHC	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
105.	gamma-BHC	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
106.	delta-BHC	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
107.	Chlordane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
108.	4,4'-DDT	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
109.	4,4'-DDE	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
110.	4,4'-DDD	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
111.	Dieldrin	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
112.	alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
113.	beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
114.	Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
115.	Endrin	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
116.	Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
117.	Heptachlor	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
118.	Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
119.	Aroclor 1016	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
120.	Aroclor 1221	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
121.	Aroclor 1232	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
122.	Aroclor 1242	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
123.	Aroclor 1248	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
124.	Aroclor 1254	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
125.	Aroclor 1260	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	
126.	Toxaphene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge season	

5/ During wet seasons, sampling shall be during the first hour of the first discharge of the season. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

6/ The Discharger shall calculate Toxic Equivalence (TEQ) for each congener by multiplying its analytical concentration by the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) listed below:

Congeners	TEF

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

Ordered by: _____ Date: October 25, 2001

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer