

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CI NO. 6610  
for**

**California Department of Water Resources  
(William E. Warne Power Plant)  
(CA0059188)**

**I. Reporting Requirements**

- A. California Department of Water Resources, William E. Warne Power Plant (hereinafter Warne or Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted quarterly and must be received by the Regional Board by the dates in the following schedule. All monitoring reports should be addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by August 1, 2004

<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>Report Due</b>
January – March	May 1
April – June	August 1
July-September	November 1
October-December	February 1
Annual Summary Report	March 1

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

- B. 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 3 1/2" computer diskette. Submitted data must be IBM compatible, preferably using EXCEL software. This annual report is to be received by the Regional Board by March 1 of each year following the calendar year of data collection.
- C. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
- D. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any proposed

construction activity 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. Samples shall be collected for the discharges through two separate outfalls, NPDES Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002 (Latitude 34°42'10" and Longitude 118°48'00") prior to discharge into the power plant tailrace to Pyramid Lake.
- 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 sections 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 the State Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

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; 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 A) 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*.

- D. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the

permit limitations established for a given parameter. 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 Quality Assurance Program, shall establish an ML that is not contained in Attachment A to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment A;
  2. When the Discharger and Regional Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);
  3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment A;
  4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment A, 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 U.S. EPA-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 section 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, when it becomes available, 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. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of

laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

- G. Quarterly effluent analyses shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Annual effluent analyses shall be performed during the month of February.
- H. For parameters for which both monthly average and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following 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 test 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. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limit.

### III. Effluent Monitoring Program

- A. This Order requires that sampling for effluent monitoring for Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002 shall be conducted at each separate point of discharge to Pyramid Lake (Latitude 34° 42'10" North and Longitude 118° 48'00" West):

Pollutant	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	----	Monthly
Temperature	° F	Grab	Monthly
pH	standard units	Grab	Quarterly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Quarterly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Grab	Quarterly
Polychlorinated biphenyls	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Acute Toxicity	% survival	Grab	Annually
Remaining Priority Pollutants <sup>1,2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> All metals shall be reported as total recoverable.

<sup>2</sup> The Discharger must monitor the effluent for the presence of the 17 congeners of 2,3,7,8-TCDD listed in Attachment A, twice per year during the first year of the permit term. You must report for each congener the analytical results of the effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit and the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the measured or estimated concentration. The Discharger must multiply each measured or estimated congener concentration by its respective Toxicity Equivalent Factors (TEFs) and report the sum of these values.

<sup>3</sup> Priority pollutants shall be monitored quarterly for the first 3 years of the permit term.

#### **IV. Acute Toxicity Monitoring**

##### **A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program**

The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites U.S. EPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October, 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure there is no toxicity in 100 % effluent, for discharges from Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002.

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 effluent. The method for topsmelt is found in U.S. EPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002 (821-R-02-014).

In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test.

Effluent samples from Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002 shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

##### **B. Quality Assurance**

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).

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/821-R-02-013 and EPA/600/R-95/136), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.

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

### C. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results. Test results shall be reported as % survival with the discharge monitoring reports (DMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.
2. 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.
  - a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the DMR is submitted.
  - b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results for each sample collected and (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test.
3. 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:
  - a. Sample date(s);
  - b. Test initiation date;
  - c. Test species;
  - d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
  - e. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
  - f. IC<sub>15</sub>, IC<sub>25</sub>, IC<sub>40</sub> and IC<sub>50</sub> values in percent effluent;
  - g. TU<sub>c</sub> values  $\left( TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$  ;
  - h. Mean percent mortality ( $\pm$ standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
  - i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
  - j. C<sub>25</sub> value for reference toxicant test(s);
  - k. Any applicable charts; and
  - l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

### V. Receiving Water Monitoring

Warne will be required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the quarterly monitoring report. The

receiving water monitoring program shall consist of periodic surveys of receiving water and shall include studies of those physical-chemical characteristics of the receiving water that may be impacted by the discharge.

Receiving Water Observations. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at each discharge point on a monthly basis and shall be reported in the quarterly monitoring report. If no discharge occurred during the observation period, this shall be reported.

Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:

- Time, and date of monitoring
- Weather conditions
- Color of water
- Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
- Extent of visible turbidity or color patches
- Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
- Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

Further, quarterly monitoring for pH, dissolved oxygen, dissolved sulfide, and ammonia is required to determine compliance with receiving water limitations established in Section I.C.4 of Order No. R4-2004-0172.

In addition, in accordance with the SIP, the Discharger shall monitor the receiving water for pH, salinity, hardness, and the CTR priority pollutants to provide data to complete the RPA. Accordingly, the Regional Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct receiving water monitoring of the priority pollutants listed in Section VI of this Monitoring and Reporting Program. The results of monitoring for reasonable potential determination shall be submitted in accordance with Section I.A of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

## **VI. Intake Water Monitoring**

The Discharger is required to monitor the intake water prior to entry into the power plant to provide data to characterize the influent. Effluent monitoring data submitted by the Discharger revealed elevated turbidity and BOD concentrations. Further, to assess the viability of obtaining intake water credit for WQBELs, the proposed Order requires the Discharger to monitor the intake water quarterly for BOD, TSS, oil and grease, pH, settleable solids, total dissolved solids, and turbidity. Further, the proposed Order requires the Discharger to monitor the CTR priority pollutants in the intake water quarterly for the first three (3) years of the permit term, as described in Section VI of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

**VII. Monitoring for Reasonable Potential Determination**

- A. The *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (March 2, 2000) requires that the Regional Boards require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. Accordingly, the Regional Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct intake water, effluent, and receiving water monitoring of the priority pollutants quarterly for the first three (3) years of the permit term, to be conducted concurrently. Further, the Discharger must analyze pH, salinity, and hardness of the receiving water concurrent with the analysis for the priority pollutants.
- B. Sampling shall occur at the following locations:
- Intake water location: At a point in the upstream water body (Tehachapi Afterbay) prior to entry into the facility.
  - Effluent discharge point: For discharges of non-contact cooling water through Discharge Serial No. 001, prior to entry into the tailrace.
  - Effluent discharge point: For discharges of sump water through Discharge Serial No. 002, prior to entry into the tailrace.
  - Receiving water: The monitoring location shall be outside the influence of the discharge; where possible, at least 50 feet from the discharge location into the receiving water.

As required in Section II.B of Order No. R4-2004-0172, a description of each location shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for review and approval prior to the first sampling event.

The required monitoring frequency and type of sample for pH, salinity, hardness, and toxic pollutants are listed below.

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Type of Sample</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>
pH	standard units	Grab	Quarterly <sup>1</sup>
Salinity	g/L	Grab	Quarterly <sup>1</sup>
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly <sup>1</sup>
Antimony	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Arsenic <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Beryllium	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Cadmium <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chromium (III) <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chromium (VI) <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Copper <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Lead <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Nickel <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Selenium	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly

Pollutant	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency
Silver <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Thallium	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Zinc <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Asbestos	Fibers/L	Grab	Quarterly
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Methyl bromide	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Methyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Methylene chloride	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly

Pollutant	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Benzo (g,h,i)Perylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly

Pollutant	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
PCBs – sum <sup>3</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Perchlorate	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
1,4-dioxane	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
MTBE	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
TBA	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
TPH (full range)	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly

Note: Monitoring shall be conducted quarterly for the first 3 years of the permit term.

<sup>1</sup> Sampling for pH, salinity, and hardness of the receiving water shall be concurrent with sampling for CTR priority pollutants in the receiving water.

<sup>2</sup> Measured as total recoverable.

<sup>3</sup> PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260.

C. In accordance with section 3 of the SIP, the Discharger is also required to conduct effluent/receiving water monitoring for the presence of the 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD or Dioxin) congeners. The monitoring shall be a grab sample twice during during the first year of the permit term. The SIP requires monitoring for 2,3,7,8-TCDD and the 16 congeners listed in the table below. The Discharger is required to calculate Toxic Equivalence (TEQ) for each congener by multiplying its analytical concentration by the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factors (TEF) provided 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

- D. The reports for this required monitoring must be submitted separately from the self-monitoring reports, but in accordance with the quarterly reporting schedule provided in Section I.A. The reports shall reference “Monitoring Results for CTR Priority Pollutants Reasonable Potential Determination, NPDES Permit No. CA0059188, CI-6610”.
- E. SWRCB-approved laboratory methods and the corresponding MLs for the examination of each priority pollutant are listed in Attachment B. Reporting requirements for the data to be submitted are listed in Attachment C. The Regional Board recommends that an analytical method be selected from Attachment A which is capable of achieving the lowest ML for each pollutant as listed on Attachment B. ML is necessary for determining compliance for a priority pollutant when an effluent limit is below the MDL.
- F. The laboratory analytical data shall include applicable MLs, MDL, quality assurance/quality control data, and shall comply with the reporting requirements contained in the Attachments B & C.
- G. Forward all interim monitoring data/reports to The Regional Board, Attn: Industrial Permitting Unit, and please include a reference to “Compliance File No. CI-6610, NPDES No. CA0059188.”

Ordered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jonathan S. Bishop  
Executive Officer

Date: December 13, 2004