

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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 8102
for
LOS ANGELES TURF CLUB
(SANTA ANITA PARK)
(CA0064203)**

I. Reporting Requirements

- A. Los Angeles Turf Club, Santa Anita Park (hereinafter LATC, Santa Anita 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 May 1, 2007.

Reporting Period	Report Due
January – March	May 1
April – June	August 1
July – September	November 1
October – December	February 1
Annual 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 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 ½" 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. The Regional Board and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) are developing a database compliance monitoring management system that may require the Discharger to submit the monitoring and annual summary reports electronically when it becomes fully operational.
- C. Per the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations found at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.42(e)(4), the facility must submit an annual report to include:
1. The number of horses, whether in open confinement or housed under roof;

2. Estimated amount of total manure, litter and process wastewater generated by the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons);
3. Estimated amount of total manure, litter and process wastewater transferred to other person by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons);
4. Total number of acres for land application covered by the Nutrient Management Plan (NMP), if applicable;
5. Total number of acres under control of the CAFO that were used for land application of manure, litter and process wastewater in the previous 12 months;
6. Summary of all manure, litter and process wastewater discharges from the production area that have occurred in the previous 12 months, including date, time, and approximate volume; and
7. A statement indicating whether the current version of the CAFO's NMP was developed or approved by a certified nutrient management planner.

Certain requirements (4, 5, 7) might not be applicable if the facility does not land apply. If the facility does not land apply, the Discharger shall include a certification stating that manure has not been land applied on the facility.

- D. 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 (if any) with waste discharge requirements, as well as any excursions of effluent limitations.
- E. 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. Effluent monitoring shall take place at the effluent (storm water) discharges. In addition, for process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process wastewater plus the runoff from a 25-year return, 24-hour duration rainfall event, the Discharger must collect effluent samples from production areas prior to the effluent entering the storm drain.

Outfall numbers have been changed to be consistent with other NPDES permits issued in the Los Angeles Region. The new outfall names will be used herein. The following Table is a list of the outfalls.

Discharge Point		Latitude	Longitude	Area Type ¹
Existing	Proposed			
N-10	001	34°08'30"	118°02'55"	NPA
N-11	002	34°08'24"	118°02'54"	NPA
N-12	003	34°08'24"	118°02'54"	NPA
N-15	004	34°08'21"	118°02'51"	NPA
N-22	005	34°08'19"	118°02'47"	NPA
N-23	006	34°08'19"	118°02'47"	NPA
N-27	007	34°08'17"	118°02'46"	NPA
N-28	008	34°08'17"	118°02'46"	NPA
N-32	09	34°08'13"	118°02'40"	NPA
N-33	010	34°08'13"	118°02'40"	NPA
N-34	011	34°08'12"	118°02'38"	NPA
N-35	012	34°08'12"	118°02'38"	NPA
N-36	013	34°08'10"	118°02'37"	NPA
N-OF	014	34°08'22"	118°02'51"	PA
S-OF	015	34°08'21"	118°02'51"	PA

¹ PA = drains production area; NPA = does not drain any production area.

- 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 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 Order 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 Order 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 Order 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 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 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. Sampling shall be performed within the reporting periods described in Section I.A of this MRP. Annual effluent analyses shall be performed during the first discharge during the wet season (October – May). Results of all analyses shall be reported in the appropriate quarterly monitoring report.
- G. 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.
- H. All effluent monitoring samples shall be collected during daylight hours only and only when sampling locations may be safely accessed.

III. Effluent Monitoring Program

- A. Discharges of process wastewater from production CAFO areas are authorized only in instances where a rainfall event causes an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process wastewater plus the runoff from a 25-year return, 24-hour duration rainfall event. If a discharge of process wastewater from the production area should occur, the effluent monitoring program described below shall be followed. Further, the effluent monitoring program for storm water discharges from CAFO production areas and from non-production areas through Discharge Outfalls 001 to 016 is described below.
- B. The Discharger must monitor the effluent for priority pollutants to determine reasonable potential. Pursuant to the California Water Code, section 13267, the Discharger is required to submit data sufficient for: (1) determining if water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are required, and (2) calculate effluent limitations, if required. The Discharger shall monitor effluent water for all California Toxics Rule priority pollutants once a year for discharges from CAFO production and from non-production areas. The results of monitoring for reasonable potential determination shall be submitted in accordance with Section I.A of this Monitoring and Reporting Program. The priority pollutants are listed in Section VI of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling frequency
Flow	gal/day	--	Once per discharge ¹
Temperature	Degrees, Fahrenheit	Grab	Once per discharge ¹
pH	Standard units	Grab	Once per discharge ¹

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling frequency
BOD ₅ @ 20 °C ²	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Oil and grease	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Fecal coliform ⁴	(MPN per 100) mL)	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Enterococcus	(MPN per 100) mL)	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Total coliform	(MPN per 100) mL)	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Once per discharge ³
MBAS	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Priority Pollutants (as listed in Section VI of <i>MRP CI-8102</i>)	µg/L	Grab	Annually ⁵

1. During periods of storm water discharge, samples (from Outfalls 001 through 015) shall be collected during the first hour of the discharge. Each separate period of storm water shall be sampled.
2. 5-day biochemical oxygen demand at 20 °C.
3. During periods of storm water discharge, samples shall be collected during the first hour of the discharge. Each separate period of storm water shall be sampled, but no more than one sample per 2 weeks is required.
4. Bacterial/Microbial Source Tracking (DNA finger printing, antibiotic resistance analysis, cell wall analysis of fatty acid methyl ester etc.) will be used during the bacteria study period only (until December 31, 2007) to determine the specific source (livestock, wildlife etc.) of fecal contamination. The analysis is vital to design and implement effective Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or remove fecal contamination from the discharged storm water from LATC.
5. CTR priority pollutants: Monitoring is required once a year, during the first discharge event of the wet season. All samples shall be collected during the months October – May.

The following Table list the monitoring requirement of process wastewater discharges from production areas¹:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling frequency
Flow	gal/day	--	Once per discharge ²
Temperature	Degrees, Fahrenheit	Grab	Once per discharge ²
pH	Standard units	Grab	Once per discharge ²
BOD ₅ @ 20°C ³	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Fecal Coliform	(MPN per 100 mL)	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Enterococcus	(MPN per 100 mL)	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Total coliform	(MPN per 100 mL)	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Total suspended solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Settleable solids	ml/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge ²
MBAS	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Toxicity-acute	% survival	Grab	Annually

1. Discharges of process wastewater is allowed only in instances where a rainfall event causes an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process wastewater plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.
2. During periods of storm water discharge, samples shall be collected during the first hour of the discharge. Each separate period of storm water shall be sampled.
3. 5-day biochemical oxygen demand at 20 °C.

IV. Toxicity Monitoring Requirements

A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on 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*, Fifth Edition, October, 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100% effluent.
2. 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 USEPA's *Short-term Methods for Estimating the*

Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821/R-02-014).

3. 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.
4. Effluent samples shall be collected immediately prior to exiting the property.

B. Quality Assurance

1. 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).
2. 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/R-95/136), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.
3. 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.

E. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this Order. 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; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger.
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. IC₁₅, IC₂₅, IC₄₀, and IC₅₀ values in percent effluent;
- g. TU_c values ($TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$);
- 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. C₂₅ value for reference toxicant test(s);
- k. k. Any applicable charts; and
- l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

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

V. Receiving Water Monitoring Program

- A. Receiving Water Monitoring for Reasonable Potential Determination. Pursuant to the California Water Code, Section 13267, the Discharger is required to submit data sufficient for: (1) determining if water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are required, and (2) to calculate effluent limitations, if required. The Discharger shall monitor the receiving water for all California Toxics Rule priority pollutants once every 2 years. The results of monitoring for reasonable potential determination shall be submitted in accordance with Section I.A of this Monitoring and Reporting Program. Receiving water sampling shall be conducted at the same time as the effluent sampling, subject to safety and daylight conditions. The receiving water monitoring location (named RW-1) shall be within 50 feet upstream of the discharge point (storm drain) into the receiving water (Arcadia Wash).

The required monitoring frequency and type of sample for pH, hardness, salinity, and toxic pollutants are listed in Section VI of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Pollutant	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency
pH	Standard units	Grab	Once per 2 years
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	Once per 2 years
Salinity	g/L	Grab	Once per 2 years
Temperature	°F	Grab	Once per 2 years
Fecal Coliform	(MPN per 100 mL)	Grab	Once per 2 years
Enterococcus	(MPN per 100 mL)mg/L	Grab	Once per 2 years
Total coliform	(MPN per 100 mL)		Once per 2 years
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	Grab	Once per 2 years
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	Once per 2 years
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab	Once per 2 years
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per 2 years
Remaining Priority Pollutants(as listed in Section VI of <i>MRP</i> CI-8102)	µg/L	Grab	Once per 2 years

VI. Effluent for Reasonable Potential

- A. As described in Sections III.B and V of this Monitoring and Reporting Program, the Discharger is required to monitor both the effluent (storm water from non-CAFO and CAFO areas) at Outfalls 001 through 015 and receiving waters for priority pollutants listed in the Table below in order to determine reasonable potential.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling frequency ¹	
			PA ² , NPA ²	RW ²
pH	Std. units	Grab	-	Once per 2 years ³
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years ³
Salinity	g/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years ³
Antimony	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Arsenic ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Beryllium	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Cadmium ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chromium (III) ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chromium (VI) ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Copper ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Lead ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Nickel ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling frequency ¹	
			PA ² , NPA ²	RW ²
Selenium	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Silver ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Thallium	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Zinc ⁴	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Asbestos	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Methyl Bromide	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Methyl Chloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling frequency ¹	
			PA ² , NPA ²	RW ²
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Benzo (a) Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Benzo (a) Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling frequency ¹	
			PA ² , NPA ²	RW ²
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Polychlorinated Biphenyls ⁵	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Once per 2 years

¹ During periods of storm water discharge, samples shall be collected during the first hour of the discharge (safety and daylight conditions permitting).

² CTR priority pollutants: PA = CAFO production area. NPA = Non-production area. RW = receiving water monitoring location (RW-1). Monitoring is required during the first storm event of the wet season for storm water discharges from CAFO production areas and from non-production areas. Receiving water monitoring shall be conducted when it is safe. All samples shall be collected during the months October – May.

³ Sampling for pH, hardness, and salinity of receiving water shall be concurrent with sampling for priority pollutants in receiving water (once every 2 years).

4 Measured and reported as total recoverable.

5 Refers to the sum of PCB Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260.

- B. The report 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, for the appropriate monitoring period.
- C. Corresponding MLs and the State Board-approved laboratory methods for the examination of each priority pollutant are listed in Attachments A & B. Reporting requirements for the data to be submitted are listed in Attachment C. We recommend that you select the analytical method from Attachment B capable of achieving the lowest ML for each pollutant as listed on Attachment A. ML is necessary for determining compliance for a priority pollutant when an effluent limit is below the MDL.
- D. 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 A & C.
- E. Forward all interim monitoring data/reports to The Regional Board, Attn: Industrial Permitting Unit, and please include a reference to “Compliance File No. CI-8102 NPDES No. CA0064254”.

VII. Record-Keeping and Inspection Requirements

The existing MRP required LATC to conduct inspections of the outfalls and diversion systems, and to maintain a permanent log for these inspections and material removal practices. These requirements are carried over to the proposed Order. These requirements and additional requirements per the CAFO Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) and NPDES requirements are described below.

- A. A copy of the facility’s manure management plan must be maintained on-site and made available upon request.
- B. The Discharger is required to inspect all outfalls once per 2 weeks to determine if dry weather discharges are not occurring from the CAFO production areas.
- C. The Discharger is required to inspect all storm water diversion devices, runoff diversion structures, and devices channeling contaminated storm water weekly. Any deficiency shall be corrected as soon as possible.
- D. The Discharger shall inspect all manure, litter and process wastewater storage facilities weekly. If LATC constructs any open surface liquid impoundments are located on the facility, they must have a depth marker that clearly indicates the minimum capacity necessary to contain the runoff and direct precipitation of the 25-year return, 24-hour duration rainfall event.

- E. No less than twice during the dry season (May through September), the Discharger is required to observe and/or test for the presence of non-storm water discharges at all storm water discharge locations in the non-production areas. At a minimum, a visual inspection shall be conducted to determine the presence of stains, odors, debris, or other conditions that might indicate a discharge.
- F. The Discharger must conduct wet season (October through April) observations of all storm water locations in the non-production areas during the first hour of the first storm event of the wet season that produces significant storm water discharge (continuous discharge of storm water for one hour or more) (safety and daylight conditions permitting) to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, discolorations, turbidity, odor, etc.
- G. A permanent log shall be maintained for the inspections required in Sections A – F and for the waste bedding material hauled offsite.
- H. Report any event (i.e., overflows, spills, or leaks) during the year that could contribute to storm water runoff in the production areas and modify the sampling plan for the most probable constituents expected.
- I. The Discharger is required to measure and record the rainfall each day of the month.
- J. The Discharger must maintain on-site for a period of 5 years from the date they are created all records required by this Order to include:
 - 1. Records documenting all inspections;
 - 2. Weekly records of depth of manure and process wastewater as indicated by a depth marker, where appropriate;
 - 3. Rainfall records;
 - 4. Records documenting any actions taken to correct deficiencies found during inspections of the CAFO facility;
 - 5. Mortalities must be handled in such a way as to prevent the discharge of pollutants to surface water and records of mortalities management must be maintained;
 - 6. Records documenting the current design of any manure or litter storage structures, including volumes for solids accumulation, design treatment volume, total design volume, and approximate number of days of storage capacity;
 - 7. Records of the date, time and estimated volume of any overflow of process wastewater to surface waters; and

8. Records of the date, recipient name, and address, and approximate amount of manure litter, and process wastewater transferred to another person.

- K. Prior to transferring manure, litter, or process wastewater to other persons, the Discharger must provide the recipient with the most current nutrient analysis and this analysis must be in accordance with the local cooperative extension approved methods.

Ordered by:



Jonathan S. Bishop
Executive Officer

Date: November 9, 2006