

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

**BOARD ORDER NO. R6V-2006-0036
WDID NO. 6B140009003**

**REVISED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR**

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION;
SOUTHERN ZONES DUST CONTROL PROJECT,
OWENS LAKE DUST MITIGATION PROGRAM**

_____ Inyo County _____

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board) finds:

1. Discharger

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD)¹. The RWD serves as an application for amendment of the original RWD for the LADWP Southern Zones Dust Control Project (Project) of the Owens Lake Dust Mitigation Program submitted on October 15, 2001. For the purpose of this Board Order (Order), LADWP and the California State Lands Commission are referred to as the "Discharger."

2. Facility

The Discharger implements dust control measures (DCMs) on Owens Dry Lake. The goal of the Project is to reduce air particulate emissions to comply with federal and state requirements. The Project consists of a water delivery and recycling system that supplies irrigation water to the lakebed. The irrigated areas are managed to create areas of wet playa surface and areas of various types of vegetation. The Facility consists of the irrigated areas and the irrigation water collection and storage ponds. The Facility is divided into components referred to as "Shallow Flooding", "Habitat Shallow Flooding", "Managed Vegetation", "Operation Ponds", and the "Settling Basin".

3. Facility Location

The Facility covers an area of 22.31 square miles and is located on Owens Dry Lake in the central portion of the western edge of Inyo County, California. The Facility is in the Lower Owens Hydrologic Area of the Owens Lake Hydrologic Unit within parts of or all of the following: Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T17S, R38E; Sections 25, 35, and 36, T17S, R37E; Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18, T18S, R38E; Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26,

¹ Sampling and Analysis Plan, Revision 1, August 2005; RWD, September 15, 2005; RWD Addendum, December 5, 2005; CH2MHill e-mail, August 22, 2006

27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T18S, R37E; and Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18, T18S, R38E, MDB&M as shown on Attachment A.

4. Land Ownership

The Facility is located on land owned by the California State Lands Commission and land owned by the LADWP.

5. Order History

On February 14, 2002, the Lahontan Water Board adopted Board Order No. R6V-2002-0011 establishing Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge.

6. Reason for Action

The Water Board is revising Waste Discharge Requirements because the Discharger has submitted an application proposing to expand the shallow flood footprint and create a settling basin, which would accommodate both concentrate return flow from a reverse osmosis water treatment facility and vehicle wash water discharge. The intent of this Order is to ensure that added and/or naturally occurring constituents within the facilities do not create a threat to wildlife or water quality.

7. Description of Facility Discharge

The waste discharge consists of impounded water to which certain chemicals are added to prevent algae growth, scale formation and clogging irrigation pipelines, stormwater drainage, and reverse osmosis water treatment brine, as described further below. The unlined storage ponds (referred to as operation ponds) receive water from the City of Los Angeles aqueduct and recycled return water from irrigation areas.

The Facility consists of operation ponds, a recycling water network, underground piping conveyance systems and pumps to irrigate or apply water to areas designated as: Shallow Flooding; Habitat Shallow Flooding; Managed Vegetation; and Settling Basin, described further below.

Shallow Flooding and Habitat Shallow Flooding:

The Shallow Flooding and Habitat Shallow Flooding DCMs consist of a network of main line, submain, lateral, and riser pipes that provide water to the Shallow Flooding and Habitat Shallow Flooding areas in a distributed and controlled manner. Main line pipes convey freshwater from the aqueduct to the storage ponds, where it is mixed with more saline water that has been recycled back into the system. Submain pipes convey the water from the storage ponds to Shallow Flooding and Habitat Shallow Flooding areas. The maximum depth of water in Shallow Flooding or Habitat Shallow Flooding areas will be approximately four inches.

The quality of water used for the Shallow Flooding and Habitat Shallow Flooding areas will be between approximately 5,000 to 450,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) total dissolved solids (TDS). Most of the time the salinity level will be maintained at the upper portion of the range.

Offsite discharges include the controlled release of stormwater and accumulated salty water from the Shallow Flooding area, and the Operations Facility.

Managed Vegetation:

The primary management objective of Managed Vegetation area is to control dust through maintenance of vegetative cover on the lakebed. Saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) has been planted and will continue to be managed for dust control. Drip irrigation will provide water and fertilizer to the Managed Vegetation area. The depth of water in the Managed Vegetation area will be just enough for vegetative cover growth needs.

The quality of water used for the Managed Vegetation area will vary between 5,000 to 120,000 mg/L TDS. The water used for managed irrigation is pumped from storage ponds and mixed with aqueduct freshwater on an as needed basis.

Operation Ponds:

The primary objective of the Operation Ponds is to manage dust control water for Facility operation the control of dust through surface impoundment of fresh water from the Los Angeles aqueduct and more saline water recycled back into the ponds. The average depth of water in the operation ponds will be approximately three feet. The quality of water used in the operation ponds will vary between 120,000 to 450,000 mg/L TDS (see Table 6).

Potable Water Treatment Plant:

Following construction of the Operations Facility a new water treatment plant will be built on the Operations Facility site to serve the Operations Facility. The water treatment plant will treat water sourced from the Los Angeles (LA) Aqueduct through the Zonal Main Line or from groundwater underlying the Operations Facility for use as potable water and nonpotable water. Approximately 4,000 gallons per day of either LA Aqueduct water through the Zonal Main Line or groundwater would be delivered to the Operations Facility site. The wastewater flow from the treatment process is approximately 5 gpm and is disposed in a settling basin where it evaporates.

Settling Basin:

The primary objective of the Settling Basin is to accommodate wastewaters from the reverse osmosis brine discharge (treatment process) and from vehicle washing.

The two potential raw water sources to supply the Project are the Zonal Main Line and groundwater. Data were available for both sources and reverse osmosis

concentrate chemistry was estimated. A 70 percent recovery rate $\{100 * (\text{feed rate} - \text{brine rate}) / \text{feed rate}\}$ was used in all cases.

The settling basin will be created by excavating the native soils from the existing grade of 3,620 feet to a bottom elevation of 3,617. This elevation would allow for 1 foot of water depth and 1 foot of freeboard from the discharge pipe. The length and width of the basin will be 40 feet by 40 feet and would be no more than 3 feet below existing grade. The basin is unlined.

The quality of water in the settling basin from the treatment process is based on projected influent to the reverse osmosis process and projected characteristics of that process based on experience with similar systems.

The model focused on major inorganic constituents, with minor constituents assumed to be conserved in the concentrate. The concentration factor (3.33) that results from a 70 percent recovery rate was applied to heavy metals. Regulated organic contaminants were not detected in raw water samples. Results from the model and other estimates are shown in Table 1. All constituents in the projected RO concentrate will meet maximum concentration limits specified in the existing WDR for surface water impoundments on Owens Lake and for percolation to shallow groundwater (see Table 1). Vehicle wash water is generated when mud and salts are washed off vehicles using water from the Zonal Main Line and groundwater. No detergents or other additives are added to the water used for washing. Vehicle wash water will be directed through a precast concrete vault to allow the soils to settle before the water is routed through an oil/water separator. From there, vehicle wash water is discharged to the settling basin. Effluent will be primarily loaded with lakebed constituents (sediment and salt), and hydrocarbon loads are expected to be very low.

Added Chemicals:

Fertilizers, herbicides and chlorine are added to Facility water. A surface and groundwater monitoring program is in place to provide early detection of chemicals used as necessary to protect water quality.

Fertilizers will include/contain nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur, gypsum and magnesium sulfate. They will be added as needed to stimulate plant growth and soil conditioning.

TABLE 1
Estimates of RO Concentrate Chemistry for Surface Water¹ and Groundwater²

Constituent	Surface Water ³		Mill Site Groundwater	
	Raw	Concentrate	Raw	Concentrate
	Model Output			
Ca, mg/L	23	75	1.0	3.3
Mg, mg/L	6	19	1.0	3.3
Na, mg/L	38	111	982	3,099
K, mg/L	4	12	43	132
NH ₄ , mg/L	ND	-- ⁴	ND	--
Ba, mg/L	0.014	0.044	0.1	0.2
Sr, mg/L	0.1	0.32	0.1	0.3
CO ₃ , mg/L	12	2	164	36
HCO ₃ , mg/L	127	407	1,570	5,196
SO ₄ , mg/L	20	103	240	1,324
Cl, mg/L	21	67	289	925
F, mg/L	1	2	ND	--
NO ₃ , mg/L	0.102	0.3	ND	--
SiO ₂ , mg/L	27	79	22	71
TDS, mg/L	279	879	3,312	10,791
pH	8	8	9.0	8.2
Constituent	Estimates Not from Model (Assumes Concentrate 3.33X Raw)			
TOC, mg/L	2	6	2.6	8.7
As, ug/L	9	29	590	1,965
Ag, ug/L	ND	--	ND	--
B, mg/L	0.6	2.1	26.3	87.6
Br, ug/L	33	109	No data	--
Cd, ug/L	ND	--	ND	--
Cu, ug/L	3	11	ND	--
Cr, ug/L	ND	--	25	83
Fe, ug/L	171	568	ND	--
Hg, ug/L	ND	--	ND	--
Mn, ug/L	11	38	17	57
Pb, ug/L	ND	--	ND	--
Ni, ug/L	1.9	6.2	ND	--
Se, ug/L	ND	--	No data	--
Th, ug/L	ND	--	ND	--
U, PCI/L	4	14	16	53
V, ug/L	4	14	9	29
Zn, ug/L	ND	--	ND	--
Organics (pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, etc.) ⁴	ND	--	No data	--

¹ Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Water Quality Report for Contract 9955, December 10, 2004

² Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Final Report, Mill Site, Owens Lake, November 2002

³ Surface water data assume an average of data from three sources - Los Angeles Aqueduct, Zonal Main Line at Dirty Socks with ferric chloride addition at Cottonwood Treatment Plant, and Zonal Main Line at Dirty Socks with ferric chloride plus polymer addition at Cottonwood Treatment Plant.

⁴ All are nondetect. If any were present, concentrate would generally be ~330% of feedwater concentrations.

Note: The flows and recoveries assumed in the model for all water sources were 50 gpm potable water (permeate), and 21 gpm concentrate (reject), or 70 percent recovery. The model indicated that an average of 11 mg/L H₂SO₄ would be required for surface water, and 165 mg/L of H₂SO₄ would be required for groundwater for proper operation of the RO system. Resulting pH, alkalinity, and sulfate values in the concentrate assume these levels of acid injection.

ND - not detected NA - not applicable

Water treatment chemicals will include liquid chlorine solution, sodium hydroxide, citric acid, sodium bromide, scale inhibitor (DS-75, Vitec 2000, Citec 3000), herbicides (Treflan, or trifluralin – amine-based compounds) and Cutrine (a copper-based algicide). They are added as needed to prevent microbial growth and root growth from plugging drip emitters in the irrigation system.

The major chemical addition required as part of the treatment process is sulfuric acid, which is used to lower the pH and prevent precipitation. The main impact of this addition on concentrate chemistry is an increased sulfate level. This effect of sulfuric acid addition appears in the estimated concentrate quality shown in Table 1. Depending on the final design of the treatment system, small amounts of ferric chloride and sodium hypochlorite (approximately 5 to 10 parts per million (ppm) of ferric chloride and 1 ppm sodium hypochlorite) could also be used as part of a microfiltration/ultrafiltration (MF/UF) system for enhanced removal of arsenic (As), as described in the section below.

If surface water (aqueduct or Zonal Main Line) is the water source, an MF/UF pretreatment step ahead of the reverse osmosis system would be incorporated to prevent fouling of the reverse osmosis membranes. The residual sludge will be stored in a holding tank and removed periodically for proper disposal. Sludge from the MF/UF filtration process will have slightly higher concentrations of all constituents than the source water.

Use of chemicals for mosquito abatement is not part of the Project and is not covered under this permit.

Flow Rates:

Table 2 lists the amounts and rates of flow to the Project areas.

TABLE 2
Amounts and Rates of Flow of Project Components

Item	Units	Amount
<i>Operation Ponds</i>		
Area	acres	598
Max Daily Applied Water	gal/acre-day	145,368
Max Spillway Flow	cfs	60
<i>Shallow Flooding & Habitat Shallow Flooding</i>		
Area	acres	2,221
Max Daily Applied Water	gal/acre-day	145,368
Average Surface Return Flow	cfs	3.57
<i>Managed Vegetation</i>		
Area	acres	8,876
Max Daily Applied Water	gal/acre-day	89,242
Max Subsurface Drain Flow	cfs	41.2

TABLE 2
Amounts and Rates of Flow of Project Components

Item	Units	Amount
<i>Settling Basin</i>		
Area	acres	0.04
Max Daily Applied Water	gal/acre-day	211,000
Max Spillway Flow	cfs	8

8. Site Hydrology

Owens Lake is the natural hydrologic terminus for Owens Valley, and is dominated by high alkalinity and high concentrations of naturally occurring salts along with abundant soluble solid salt deposits in the soil and sediments. The Project area consists of a wet and dry playa surface. The topography is relatively flat over the Project area and stormwater sheet-type flow occurs during stormwater runoff events. No perennial surface waters exist in the DCM areas.

Groundwater occurs in two aquifers beneath the surface. The upper aquifer, located above the upper aquitard, occurs generally close to the surface. Depth to groundwater in the upper aquifer generally ranges from about 2 to 15 feet below ground surface. Depths to groundwater are generally greater in the center of the Project area, becoming gradually shallower to the northeast and southwest ends.

9. Owens Lake Water Quality

Salt concentrations in Owens Lake shallow groundwater average about four times the levels found in seawater. Groundwater sampling data for the Project area range from 1.3 to 2.5 times average ocean water salinity. Concentrations in the brine pool are about 10 times the concentration of seawater.

A broad range of salinity concentrations may be observed in surface waters and ground waters where lakebed salts are diluted by mixing with freshwater inflow (from the Delta, springs along the historic shoreline, or rain-fed storm flows across the lakebed).

Data from May-June 2001 water sampling by the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District (GBUAPCD) provide constituent concentrations observed in groundwater at Owens Lake and are considered representative of background water quality. These data are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Background Concentrations for Owens Lake Groundwater Quality¹

Constituent	Units	Concentration Range
Arsenic	µg/L	11,325 -164,331
Boron	µg/L	189-2,230
Cadmium	µg/L	3-47
Chromium	µg/L	382-1,600
Copper	µg/L	14-150
Lead	µg/L	3-57
Nitrate	mg/L as N	21-73
Magnesium	mg/L	76-140
Potassium	mg/L	631-7,640
Selenium	µg/L	93-1,000
Sulfate	mg/L	2,630-54,300
Vanadium	µg/L	126-733
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	dS/m	63-178
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ²	mg/L	40,192-113,920
Total Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO ₃	16,393-64,590

10. Wildlife

Surface waters in certain areas that contain less saline water support algae, brineflies, and utilization by nesting and migratory shorebirds and waterfowl. Wildlife utilization of the lakebed occurs in wet areas such as the Delta, seeps, wetlands, hot springs, surface flowpaths across the lakebed, and the fresher margins of the brine pool. The nesting and migratory shorebirds and waterfowl that can be found include: American Avocets, Black-necked Stilts, Western and Least Sandpiper, Killdeer and Snowy Plover. According to the California Department of Fish and Game [6/14/01 corresp.], Owens Lake is identified in the U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan as one of the most important breeding areas in California for Snowy Plover.

11. Stormwater Flows and Flood Events

Stormwater inputs to the Shallow Flooding/Habitat Shallow Flooding areas and Operation Ponds will occur as: 1) rainfall directly onto the Shallow Flooding/Habitat Shallow Flooding areas; 2) rainfall directly onto the Operation Ponds; and 3) stormwater flow onto Shallow Flooding/Habitat Shallow Flooding areas from upgradient locations.

¹ The Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, May-June 2001 Water Sampling.

² Calculated from EC: TDS (mg/L) ≈ EC (dS/m) x 640.

Storm flows will be accommodated through maintenance of a flood reserve in the Shallow Flooding/Habitat Shallow Flooding areas and Operation Ponds, as follows:

Shallow Flooding and Habitat Shallow Flooding:

There will be two feet of freeboard on Facility perimeter berms, providing flood storage. A rolling slope in the downgradient berm will act as a broad spillway to accommodate potential storm flow from these areas.

The Project will include controlled releases of stormwater inflow and accumulated salts that interfere with Project operations area will be facilitated by periodic operational discharges. Discharge water would be equal or lesser in volume than stormwater inflow. As part of the RWD, the Discharger is proposing these maintenance activities. The maintenance activities are expected to generate periodic discharges that will be managed similar to storm event monitoring and will be controlled through the use of stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Operation Ponds:

The normal maximum water level leaves three feet of freeboard to the crest of the berms. At this depth, a manual valve outlet can be operated to reduce pond volume. At a six-inch additional depth, the crest of a spillway is topped. Both the manual valve outlet and spillway would discharge onto the lakebed, downgradient of the Facility.

Settling Basin:

The unlined settling basin will accommodate wastewaters from the treatment process. The excavated basin will allow for 1 foot of water depth and 1 foot of freeboard from the discharge pipe. Periodically, as operations dictate, settled salts and sediment that accumulate in the settling basin will be excavated and removed. Excavated materials will be tested and disposed of at a properly permitted facility in accordance with federal and state law. Solids in the settling basin will be tested periodically for the monitoring parameters and materials will not be allowed to concentrate to create hazardous levels.

Managed Vegetation:

Under storm conditions, the Managed Vegetation area will absorb some of the rainfall and surface flow that it receives. The remainder of the rainfall surface flow will flow across the area. Vegetation will slow the rate of surface flow, and protect the land surface from erosion. Most of the irrigation and drainage systems are buried, and will not be particularly vulnerable to surface flows.

The area will be monitored regularly for irrigation and drainage system functionality and for vegetative cover. Should storm flow expose bare soils or compromise the dust control function of the facilities, appropriate maintenance activities, including system repair or spot replanting, will be effected.

12. Authorized Disposal Sites

The Shallow Flooding area, Habitat Shallow Flooding area, Managed Vegetation area, Operation Ponds, and the Settling Basin are the authorized disposal sites for the Facility. During storm water conditions overflows to adjacent lake areas are permitted.

13. Site Geology

The bed of Owens Lake can be divided into two main geologic environments: (a) the playa, and (b) the brine pool springs, and the Owens River delta occurs on and at the edges of the playa. The Owens Lake playa includes the lake playa within the historic shoreline at an elevation of approximately 3,600 feet above mean sea level (msl). The playa is typically dry except during flooding events. The Owens Lake brine pool is an area of highly saline surface water occurring typically below elevation 3,554 feet above msl. The brine pool area is typically inundated during most of the year depending on precipitation and seasonal runoff from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Two main fault zones are present on the bed of Owens Lake. The Owens Valley Fault zone is present along the western side of the lakebed extending from north of Bartlett Point southeasterly toward the Dirty Socks area. A second major fault zone is present in the central portion of the lakebed. This fault zone follows the southeast-northwest trend of the Owens River north of the lake and extends onto the lakebed along the eastern side of the brine pool.

The Project area on the lakebed is primarily composed of evaporate alluvial soils with a variety of textures. The area has a generally gently sloping (relatively flat) topography.

14. Receiving Water

The receiving waters are the ground and surface waters of the Lower Owens Hydrologic Area of the Owens Hydrologic Unit as set forth and defined in the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the South Lahontan Basin. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) designation for the Lower Owens Hydrologic Area is 603.30.

15. Lahontan Basin Plan

The Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan), which became effective on March 31, 1995, and this Order implements the Basin Plan as amended.

16. Beneficial Uses – Surface Water and Groundwater

a. Surface Water Beneficial Uses

The beneficial uses for the surface waters of Owens Lake, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan, are:

- i. Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
- ii. Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
- iii. Commercial and Sportfishing (COMM)
- iv. Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM)
- v. Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD)
- vi. Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL)
- vii. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

b. Groundwater Beneficial Uses

The beneficial uses of the groundwaters of the Owens Valley groundwater basin (DWR No. 6-12) as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan are:

- i. Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
- ii. Agricultural Supply (AGR)
- iii. Industrial Service Supply (IND)
- iv. Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)
- v. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

In many areas of the lake, naturally occurring ground and surface water quality does not meet conditions to support the full range of beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Site-specific studies may be conducted to investigate the potential for modification of these objectives down gradient of the Facility, (e.g., in the brine pool and shallow groundwater).

17. Owens Lake-Designation as a Water of the U.S.

The Discharger has submitted a Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to Section 13260 of the California Water Code. The Water Board must act on the application within 120 days of receipt or the Discharger may legally initiate the Discharge. While the Water Board believes that Owens Lake is a water of the United States, the Discharger has not filed a Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to Section 13376 to request an NPDES Permit. Therefore, the Water Board will regulate this discharge under Waste Discharge Requirements.

18. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

This Order applies to operation flows within, and discharges from facilities associated with the Project. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the following environmental evaluations were completed: Mitigated Negative Declaration, 2001 (State Clearinghouse No. 2001051064);

Environmental Impact Report and Addendum 1 – Owens Valley PM10 Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan, 2002 (State Clearinghouse No. 2002111020); and, Mitigated Negative Declaration Owens Valley Dust Mitigation Program – Phase V Project, 2005 (State Clearinghouse No. 2005061068). Impacts and mitigation measures are listed in Table 4. The Water Board has reviewed these documents and finds them adequate.

TABLE 4
Environmental Impact Report

<u>Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure</u>
<p>a. Potential to impact native wildlife communities that may potentially result from bioaccumulation of toxic substances.</p>	<p>The Discharger shall implement a toxicity monitoring program to investigate the potential of bioaccumulation of heavy metals and other potential toxins in wildlife from the dust control areas throughout the Owens Lake dry lake bed.</p> <p>The monitoring plan shall include adaptive management procedures and mitigation procedures to follow in the instance that signs of toxicity do develop in native wildlife populations that are attributable to the Dust Control Mitigation Program. Management procedures would be implemented depending on the type and extent of impact that was observed and could potentially, but not necessarily, include covering of dust control areas to prevent wildlife utilization, hazing of wildlife to prevent utilization of dust control areas, or any other appropriate measures.</p>
<p>b. Potential to impact lakebed hydrology through grading activities.</p>	<p>The Discharger, prior to issuing any Notices to Proceed for construction of work in the areas specified in the 1998 SIP and Revised 2003 SIP, shall implement a Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting Program.</p> <p>The Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting Program shall monitor operational water volumes and flows, and analyze the quality of project surface waters and groundwater. The monitoring program shall ensure that the project is operating within the quality limitations specified by the waste discharge requirements.</p> <p>Where determined to be directly or indirectly</p>

TABLE 4
Environmental Impact Report

<u>Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure</u>
	<p>related to the operation and maintenance of work specified in the 1998 SIP and Revised 2003 SIP, the Discharger shall apply stormwater BMPs, such as those described in the <i>California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook</i>.</p> <p>If conditions of pollution are observed during construction, activities shall cease until the problems have been corrected. The Basin Plan prohibits the discharge of waste (including waste earthen materials), which causes violation of any numeric or narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin plan. Increases in turbidity shall not exceed natural levels by more than ten (10%) percent.</p>
19. <u>Notification of Interested Parties</u>	
	<p>The Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested parties of its intent to adopt WDRs for this discharge.</p>
20. <u>Consideration of Public Comments</u>	
	<p>The Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.</p>

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Facility Water Quality Limitations

The quality of ponded water in the areas of Shallow Flooding, Habitat Shallow Flooding, Managed Vegetation, Operation Ponds, and the Settling Basin shall not be in excess of the limitations listed in Table 5.

TABLE 5
Concentration Limits for the Areas of Shallow Flooding, Habitat Shallow Flooding, Managed Vegetation, Operation Ponds, and the Settling Basin

Constituent	Units	Maximum Concentration Limit
Ammonia	mg/L as N	28
Arsenic	µg/L	165,000
Cadmium	µg/L	60
Chlorine	mg/L	none
Chromium	µg/L	2,000
Copper	µg/L	600
Nitrate	mg/L as N	320
Selenium	µg/L	1,000
Sulfate	mg/L	65,000
Vanadium	µg/L	880
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ¹	mg/L	510

B. Salinity Limitations

The salinity of ponded or stored water in the Project areas shall not be in excess of the limitations listed in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Salinity

Project Area	Maximum Concentration Limit (mg/L TDS)
Habitat Shallow Flooding	120,000
Shallow Flooding	450,000
Operation Ponds	450,000
Managed Vegetation	120,000
Settling Basin	450,000

¹ The TOC limits apply to groundwater only.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. Surface and Ground Waters

Discharges from the Facility, or as a result of Facility operation, shall not cause the presence of the following substances or conditions in ground or surface waters of the Lower Owens Hydrologic Unit.

Surface Waters

- a. Biostimulatory Substances – Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
- b. Chemical Constituents – Waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
- c. Floating Materials – Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
- d. Oils and Grease – Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
- e. Nondegradation of Aquatic Communities and Populations – All wetlands shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater or other discharges that produce adverse physiological responses in humans, animals, or plants; or which lead to the presence of undesirable or nuisance aquatic life. All wetlands shall be free from activities that would substantially impair the biological community as it naturally occurs due to physical, chemical, and hydrologic processes.
- f. Pesticides and Herbicides – Pesticide (as defined in the Basin Plan) concentrations individually or collectively shall not exceed the lowest detectable levels, using the most recent detection limits available. There shall not be an increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments. There shall be no detectable increase in bioaccumulation of pesticides in aquatic life.

- g. Radioactivity – Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; nor which result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
- h. Sediment – The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect water for beneficial uses.
- i. Settleable Materials – Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or that adversely affects the water for beneficial uses.
- j. Suspended Materials – Waters shall not contain suspended materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
- k. Toxicity – All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances, as a result of the discharge, in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. The survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to the waste discharge shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge, or when necessary, for other control water that is consistent with the requirements for “experimental water” as described in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition.

Groundwaters

- l. pH – The pH of the receiving groundwater shall not be depressed below 7.0 or raised above 10.0.
- m. Chemical Constituents – Waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

D. General Requirements and Prohibitions

1. Discharges to areas other than the authorized disposal areas are prohibited, except during storm events and maintenance events.
2. Appropriate Best Management Practices shall be followed to ensure that erosion of soil to surface water does not occur.
3. The Discharger shall maintain signs informing the public of the nature of the Project and that the water in the Project area is non-potable and may not be suitable for human contact.
4. The discharge shall not cause pollution or threatened pollution as defined in Water Code, Section 13050.
5. The discharge shall not cause a nuisance, as defined in Water Code, Section 13050.
6. If wildlife impacts are detected under the *Wildlife Monitoring Program*, as contained in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program the Discharger shall:
 - a. Implement the mitigation measures contained in the certified Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project or take other measures of equal effectiveness in providing protection to wildlife.
 - b. If mitigation measures are not effective in providing protection to wildlife, the Discharger will modify the system to reduce and/or eliminate the use of operation ponds.

II. PROVISIONS

A. Rescission of Waste Discharge Requirements

Board Order No. R6V-2002-0011 is rescinded.

B. Standard Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the "Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated September 1, 1994 in Attachment "B," which is made part of this Order.

C. Monitoring and Reporting

1. Pursuant to California Water Code, Section 13267, the Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R6V-2006-0036 as specified by the Executive Officer.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting," dated September 1, 1994, which is attached to and made part of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

I, Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, on September 14, 2006.

"Original Signed By"

HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments: A. Location Map
 B. Standard Provisions for WDRs



Legend <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Turnout — Mainline / Utility Corridor / Access Road — Access Roads / Utility Corridors — Access Roads / Power Corridors — LA Aqueduct — Historic Shoreline — Highways □ 19 Acre DCA Boundary □ Glazing Areas □ Brine Pool □ Towns 		Existing DCMs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▨ Habitat Shallow Flooding ▨ Shallow Flooding ▨ Pond ▨ Managed Vegetation 	
Phase IV Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▨ Phase IV Shallow Flooding Under Construction 		Proposed Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▨ Phase V Shallow Flooding 	

Southern Zones Dust Control Project
Owens Lake Dust Mitigation
Program Buildout
 Owens Lake Dust Mitigation Program
 Inyo County, California

Created: 08/04/2005

0 2,500 5,000 10,000 Feet **CH2MHILL**

(Mount Diablo Meridian)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS
FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall permit Regional Board staff:

- a. to enter upon premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;
- b. to copy any records relating to the discharge or relating to compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs);
- c. to inspect monitoring equipment or records; and
- d. to sample any discharge.

2. Reporting Requirements

- a. Pursuant to California Water Code 13267(b), the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurred as a result of this discharge; written confirmation shall follow within two weeks. An adverse condition includes, but is not limited to, spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or damage to control facilities that could affect compliance.
- b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (c), any proposed material change in the character of the waste, manner or method of treatment or disposal, increase of discharge, or location of discharge, shall be reported to the Regional Board at least 120 days in advance of implementation of any such proposal. This shall include, but not be limited to, all significant soil disturbances.
- c. The Owners/Discharger of property subject to WDRs shall be considered to have a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with applicable WDRs in the operations or use of the owned property. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260(c), any change in the ownership and/or operation of property subject to the WDRs shall be reported to the Regional Board. Notification of applicable WDRs shall be furnished in writing to the new owners and/or operators and a copy of such notification shall be sent to the Regional Board.
- d. If a Discharger becomes aware that any information submitted to the Regional Board is incorrect, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board, in writing, and correct that information.

- e. Reports required by the WDRs, and other information requested by the Regional Board, must be signed by a duly authorized representative of the Discharger. Under Section 13268 of the California Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of violation.
- f. If the Discharger becomes aware that their WDRs (or permit) are no longer needed (because the project will not be built or the discharge will cease) the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board in writing and request that their WDRs (or permit) be rescinded.

3. Right to Revise WDRs

The Regional Board reserves the privilege of changing all or any portion of the WDRs upon legal notice to and after opportunity to be heard is given to all concerned parties.

4. Duty to Comply

Failure to comply with the WDRs may constitute a violation of the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action or for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification.

5. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the WDRs which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

6. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the WDRs. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory control, where appropriate, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger, when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the WDRs.

7. Waste Discharge Requirement Actions

The WDRs may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for waste discharge requirement modification, revocation and re-issuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any of the WDRs conditions.

8. Property Rights

The WDRs do not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

9. Enforcement

The California Water Code provides for civil liability and criminal penalties for violations or threatened violations of the WDRs including imposition of civil liability or referral to the Attorney General.

10. Availability

A copy of the WDRs shall be kept and maintained by the Discharger and be available at all times to operating personnel.

11. Severability

Provisions of the WDRs are severable. If any provision of the requirements is found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected.

12. Public Access

General public access shall be effectively excluded from treatment and disposal facilities.

13. Transfers

Providing there is no material change in the operation of the facility, this Order may be transferred to a new owner or operation. The owner/operator must request the transfer in writing and receive written approval from the Regional Board's Executive Officer.

14. Definitions

a. "Surface waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, live streams, either perennial or ephemeral, which flow in natural or artificial water courses and natural lakes and artificial impoundments of waters. "Surface waters" does not include artificial water courses or impoundments used exclusively for wastewater disposal.

b. "Ground waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, all subsurface waters being above atmospheric pressure and the capillary fringe of these waters.

15. Storm Protection

All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste shall be adequately protected against overflow, washout, inundation, structural damage or a significant reduction in efficiency resulting from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
NO. R6V-2006-0036
WDID NO. 6B140009003**

FOR

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION;
SOUTHERN ZONES DUST CONTROL PROJECT,
OWENS LAKE DUST MITIGATION PROGRAM**

Inyo County _____

I. MONITORING

A. Flow Monitoring

The following data shall be recorded in a permanent logbook or database, and the information submitted according to the frequency listed:

1. The total volumes, in million gallons (MG), of flow to the Shallow Flooding, Habitat Shallow Flooding, Managed Vegetation, Operation Ponds, and the Settling Basin for each day and month.
2. The calculated average flow rates, in million gallons per day (MG/Day) of flow to the Shallow Flooding areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin calculated for each month.
3. The maximum instantaneous flow rate, in MG/Day, of flow to the Shallow Flooding areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin that occurs each day.
4. The average monthly volumes of irrigation water received by the Shallow Flooding areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin shall be calculated and reported annually.
5. The daily and monthly volumes, and calculated average flow rate, in MG/Day, of stormwater flowing from Shallow Flooding areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin onto the lakebed surface.

B. Water Quality Monitoring of Shallow Flooding Areas, Habitat Shallow Flooding Areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin

Grab samples shall be collected from designated locations from the Shallow Flooding areas, Habitat Shallow Flooding areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin. Monitoring protocols and locations shall be identified and described in the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) for the Facility.

1. Samples shall be collected and analyzed to determine the concentration of analytes and parameters, as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1
Analytical and Sampling Requirements for Shallow Flooding, Habitat Shallow Flooding, Operation Ponds, and Shallow Groundwater

Constituent	Recommended EPA Method ¹	Unit ²	Type of Sample	Frequency		
				Surface Water ³	Groundwater ⁴	Groundwater ⁵
Copper	6010	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly	Annual
Nitrate	300.0	mg/L as N	Grab	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	160.2	mg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	Annual
Chlorine		mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly	Annual
Dissolved Oxygen		mg/L	Field	Quarterly	Quarterly	Annual
Phosphate	365.2	Mg/L as P	Grab	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual
Acidity (pH)	305.1	units	Field	Quarterly	Quarterly	Annual
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	120.1	dS/m	Field	Quarterly	Quarterly	Annual
Aluminum	6010	µg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	Annual
Ammonia	350.2	mg/L as N	Grab	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual	Annual
Arsenic	6010	µg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	Annual
Boron		µg/L	Grab	Annual	Semi-Annual	Annual
Carbonate	310.1	mg/L as CO ₃ ²⁻	Grab	Annual	Annual	None
Lithium	6010	mg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	None
Magnesium	6010	mg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	Annual
Manganese	6010	µg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	None
Molybdenum	6010	µg/L	Grab	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual	Annual
Selenium	6010	µg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	Annual
Silver	6010	µg/L	Grab	Annual	Semi-Annual	Annual
Sodium	6010	mg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	None
Sulfate	300.0	mg/L	Grab	Annual	Annual	Annual
Total Alkalinity	310.1	mg/L as CaCO ₃	Grab	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual	Annual
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	415.1/9060	mg/L	Grab	N/A	N/A	Annual

¹ Other appropriate methods may also be used.

² µg/L = micrograms per liter; mg/L = milligrams per liter

³ Included surface water sample locations currently monitored and additional surface water sampling locations that would monitor new DCMs.

⁴ Well identification numbers: M0745, MW0748, MW0754, MW0760, and additional groundwater sampling locations that would monitor new DCMs.

⁵ Well identification numbers: MW0751, MW0757, MW0768, MW0769, MW0775.

N/A = not applicable

TABLE 2
Analytical and Sampling Requirements for Settling Basin

Constituent	Recommended EPA Method ¹	Unit ²	Type of Sample
Uranium ³	6010	mg/L	Grab
TPH ⁴	6010	mg/L	Grab

¹ Other appropriate methods may also be used.

² µg/L = micrograms per liter; mg/L = milligrams per liter

³ May be discontinued based on review of results following a four-year period.

⁴ May be discontinued if review of results indicate no constituents are detected following three (3) semi-annual sampling events.

2. Inflow rates, as well as freeboard (the vertical distance between the water surface and the lowest elevation of the pond berm or overflow structure) in Operation Ponds and the Settling Basin, and the water level in drainage sumps shall be recorded in a permanent logbook or database.

C. Water Quality Monitoring of Managed Vegetation

Water quality monitoring of Managed Vegetation shall be reviewed annually. Monitoring protocols and locations shall be identified and described in the SAP for the Facility.

1. Samples shall be collected and analyzed to determine the concentration and magnitude of analytes and parameters shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Analytical and Sampling Requirements for Managed Vegetation

Constituent	Recommended EPA Method ¹	Units ²	Type of Sample	Frequency
Acidity (pH)	305.1	units	Field	Annual
Copper	6010	µg/L	Grab	Annual
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	120.1	dS/m	Field	Annual
Magnesium	6010	mg/L	Grab	Annual
Nitrate	300.0	mg/L as N	Grab	Annual
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ³	415.1/9060	mg/L	Grab	Annual
Sodium	6010	mg/L	Grab	Annual
Sulfate	300.0	mg/L	Grab	Annual
Sulfur	300.0	mg/L	Grab	Annual
Total Alkalinity	310.1	mg/L as CaCO ₃	Grab	Annual
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	160.2	mg/L	Grab	Annual

¹ Other appropriate methods may also be used.

² µg/L = micrograms per liter; mg/L = milligrams per liter

³ To be measured on soils only.

D. Offsite Surface Water Monitoring

1. Storm Event Monitoring

During months where flooding, caused by storm events, or maintenance events result in a discharge of excess water from Shallow Flooding areas and Operation Ponds to the lakebed surface, a report containing the following information shall be submitted.

- a. The days of the month on which a flood-induced discharge occurred.
- b. The number of days in each month for which a flood-induced discharge occurred.
- c. The total daily flow quantity discharged to the lakebed surface in MG.
- d. Stormwater Best Management Practices utilized.

Grab samples of the resulting surface flow shall be collected and analyzed to determine the concentration of analytes and parameters listed in Table 1.

2. Brine Pool Monitoring

If stormwater or other flows reach the brine pool, grab samples of the brine pool at the point of stormwater discharge shall be collected and analyzed to determine the concentration and magnitude of analytes and parameters listed in Table 1.

3. Settling Basin Monitoring

During storm events that result in a discharge from the Settling Basin, grab samples at the point of stormwater discharge shall be collected and analyzed to determine the concentration and magnitude of analytes and parameters listed in Tables 1 and 2.

E. Groundwater Monitoring

Downgradient shallow groundwater shall be collected and analyzed to determine the concentration and magnitude of analytes and parameters shown in Table 1.

F. Wildlife Monitoring

1. Snowy Plover and shorebird (avocet and killdeer) nests located in the vicinity of Shallow Flooding areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin shall be monitored for hatching success. Eggs that fail to hatch shall be salvaged for examination of embryos (if any) and analysis for constituents of potential concern, including selenium, arsenic, and boron. Nest sampling began during the 2002 nesting season (mid-March to mid-September) to monitor constituents of potential concern, including selenium, arsenic, and boron, to establish baseline conditions. Nest sampling shall be conducted annually during nesting season (mid-March to mid-September) until a review of results indicate that monitoring frequency can be reduced. The target sample size is 30 eggs per species, with up to 10 eggs being taken in any one area.
2. Bird mortality surveys shall be conducted weekly and recorded in a permanent log book or database and information provided quarterly. Should bird mortalities be found to exceed the preliminary threshold of three individuals per week which may be refined by agreement among California Department of Fish and Game, Regional Water Quality Control Board, California State Lands Commission, and the Discharger, monitoring in affected areas shall be increased to daily until the cause has been determined and a solution has been implemented. Monitoring results shall be reviewed quarterly and shall continue until the results indicate that the frequency of the monitoring and review can be reduced.
3. The Shallow Flooding areas, Operation Ponds, and Settling Basin shall be monitored for bird use and behavior (including flightless or moribund birds) throughout the year to determine the beneficial and/or detrimental effects of the Facility on habitat. Should dead birds be found, they shall be salvaged and necropsies shall be performed to determine the cause of death. Monitoring data shall be provided quarterly and shall continue until the results indicate that the frequency of the monitoring and review can be reduced. Based on the results of bird monitoring, the management of the Operation Ponds could be modified, if necessary to reduce detrimental effects.

G. System Evaluation of Biorisk and Adaptive Management

Biorisk associated with individual system components shall be evaluated and assessment of biorisk shall be reviewed during review of monitoring results. Upon review of monitoring results, modifications to the system through adaptive management may be implemented. The detailed procedures for System Evaluation of Biorisk and Adaptive Management shall be described in the SAP for the Facility.

II. REPORTING

A. General Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with the "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting," (GPMR) dated September 1, 1994 in Attachment "A" which is made a part of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
2. Pursuant to General Provision 1.d of the GPMR, the Discharger shall update the SAP as necessary and submit the SAP for review and acceptance.
3. If any water quality impacts are detected in monitoring wells or other adverse conditions observed, within 45 days of determining the adverse impacts the Discharger shall submit a report proposing corrective action, including but not limited to, altering pond-operating conditions to reduce constituent concentration.

B. Submittal Periods

1. Semi-annual monitoring reports, including the above described information, shall be submitted to the Regional Board by the **30th day of the month** following each reporting period (January 30 and July 30 of each year). The first semi-annual report shall be submitted by January 30, 2007, and will include the period of July 2006 to December 2006.
2. By **January 30**, of each year, an annual monitoring report containing summaries of all the above information, graphical and tabular data for the monitoring data obtained for the previous years, compliance status summarizing all corrective actions taken to achieve compliance with this Order, including compliance planning and actions; and, when applicable, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the corrective actions shall be submitted. The names of all contractors and operators shall be submitted along with the annual report.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

GENERAL PROVISIONS
FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

- a. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the current edition(s) of the following documents:
 - i. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
 - ii. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA
- b. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California State Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Specific methods of analysis must be identified on each laboratory report.
- c. Any modifications to the above methods to eliminate known interferences shall be reported with the sample results. The methods used shall also be reported. If methods other than EPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board prior to use.
- d. The Discharger shall establish chain-of-custody procedures to insure that specific individuals are responsible for sample integrity from commencement of sample collection through delivery to an approved laboratory. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The most recent version of the approved SAP shall be kept at the facility.
- e. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted. The calibration of any wastewater flow measuring device shall be recorded and maintained in the permanent log book described in 2.b, below.
- f. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes.
- g. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained over the specified sampling period at equal intervals. The volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall equal the discharge period, or 24 hours, whichever period is shorter.

2. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

a. Sample Results

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), the Discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results including: strip charts; date, exact place, and time of sampling; date analyses were performed; sample collector's name; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

b. Operational Log

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), an operation and maintenance log shall be maintained at the facility. All monitoring and reporting data shall be recorded in a permanent log book.

3. REPORTING

- a. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and shall submit a timetable for correction.
- b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results shall be made available to the Regional Board upon request. Results shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.
- c. The Discharger shall provide a brief summary of any operational problems and maintenance activities to the Board with each monitoring report. Any modifications or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, or any major problems occurring to the wastewater conveyance system, treatment facilities, or disposal facilities shall be included in this summary.
- d. Monitoring reports shall be signed by:
 - i. In the case of a corporation, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;
 - ii. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
 - iii. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or

- iv. In the case of a municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
- e. Monitoring reports are to include the following:
 - i. Name and telephone number of individual who can answer questions about the report.
 - ii. The Monitoring and Reporting Program Number.
 - iii. WDID Number.
- f. Modifications

This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified at the discretion of the Regional Board Executive Officer.

4. NONCOMPLIANCE

Under Section 13268 of the Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of violation under Section 13268 of the Water Code.

x:PROVISIONS WDRS

file: general pro mrp