

**Dilution Credit** is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

**Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)** is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

**Enclosed Bays** means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

**Estimated Chemical Concentration** is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

**Estuaries** means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

**Inland Surface Waters** are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

**Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation:** the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

**Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation:** the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

**Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)** means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

**Median** is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements ( $n$ ) is odd, then the median =  $X_{(n+1)/2}$ . If  $n$  is even, then the median =  $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$  (i.e., the midpoint between the  $n/2$  and  $n/2+1$ ).

**Method Detection Limit (MDL)** is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

**Minimum Level (ML)** is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

**Mixing Zone** is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

**Not Detected (ND)** are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

**Ocean Waters** are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

**Persistent** pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

**Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)** means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Lahontan Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

**Pollution Prevention** means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to

another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Lahontan Water Board.

**Reporting Level (RL)** is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Lahontan Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

**Satellite Collection System** is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

**Source of Drinking Water** is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in the Lahontan Water Board Basin Plan.

**Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )** is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = \left( \frac{\sum[(x - \mu)^2]}{(n - 1)} \right)^{0.5}$$

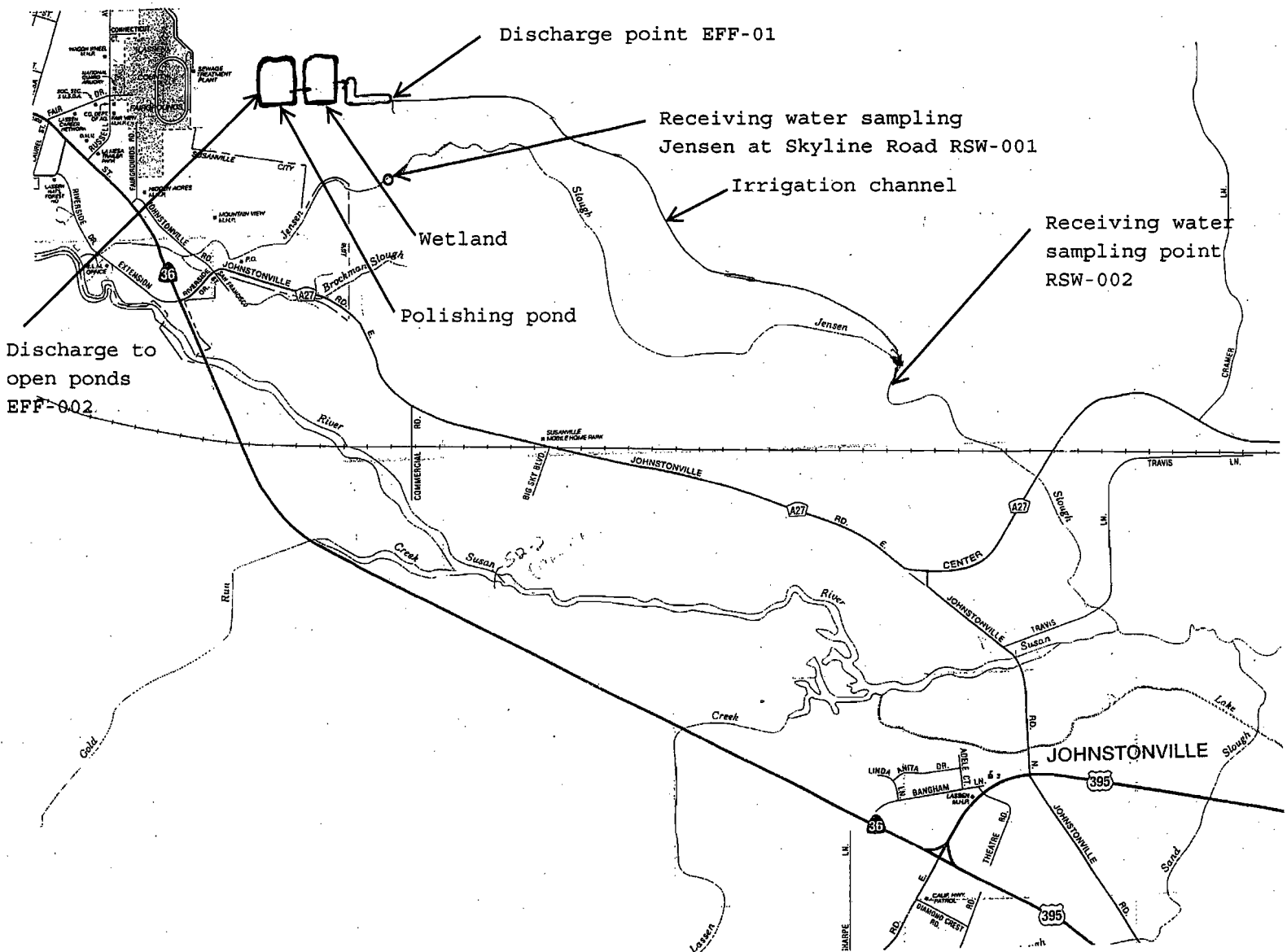
where:

x is the observed value;

$\mu$  is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

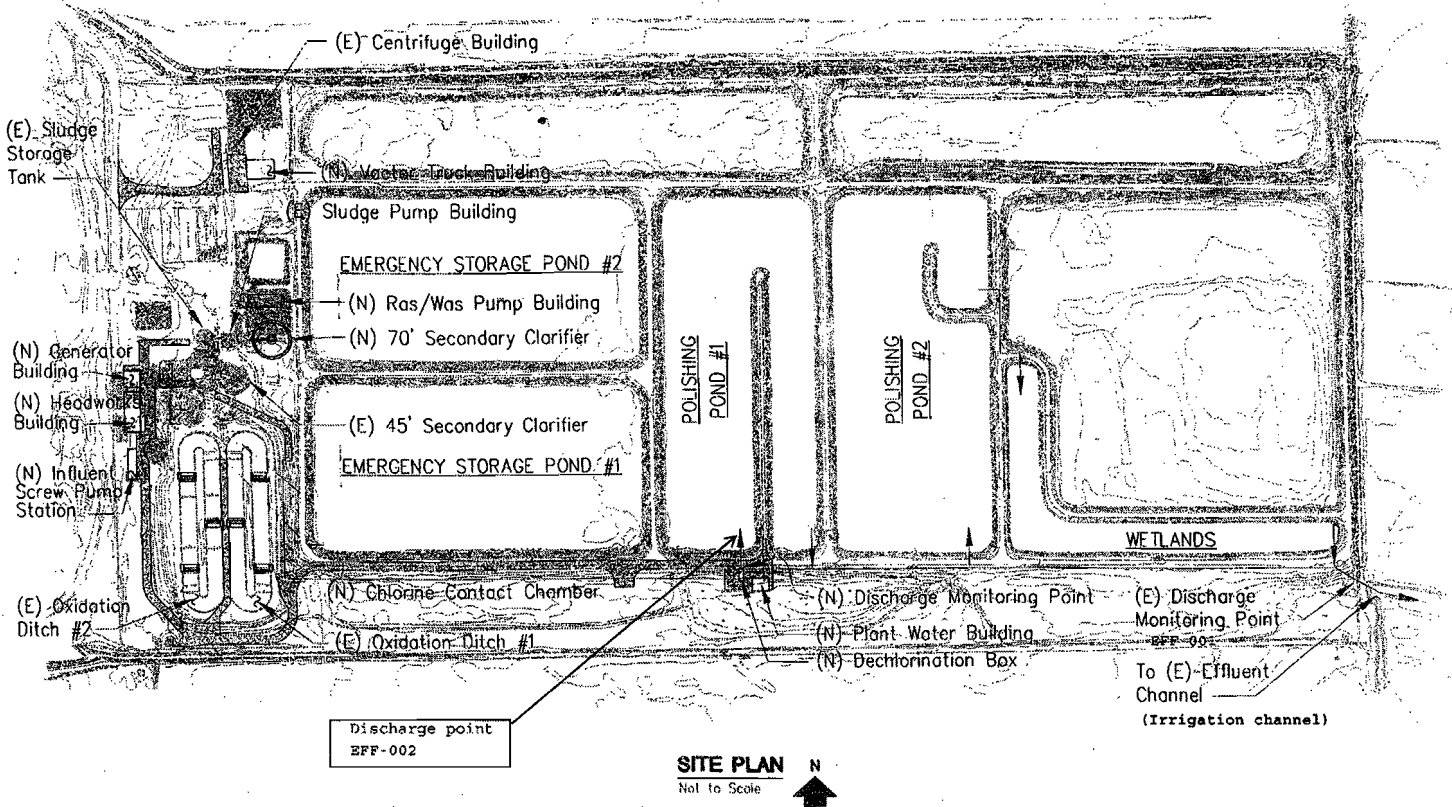
n is the number of samples.

**Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)** is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)





**ATTACHMENT C2 - SITE MAP**



(E) Existing  
(N) New after completion of 2002

## **ATTACHMENT D –STANDARD PROVISIONS**

### **I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE**

#### **A. Duty to Comply**

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a).)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

#### **B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

#### **C. Duty to Mitigate**

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

#### **D. 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) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

#### **E. Property Rights**

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

## **F. Inspection and Entry**

The Discharger shall allow the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Water. Code, § 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1));
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2));
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3)); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4).)

## **G. Bypass**

1. Definitions
  - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
  - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Lahontan Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
  - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));



- b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Lahontan Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Lahontan Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Lahontan Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
5. Notice
- a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

#### **H. Upset**

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):

- a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
  - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
  - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

## **II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION**

### **A. General**

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

### **B. Duty to Reapply**

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

### **C. Transfers**

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Lahontan Water Board. The Lahontan Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

## **III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING**

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)
- B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified

in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(4); § 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

#### **IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

**A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Lahontan Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

**B. Records of monitoring information shall include:**

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

**C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

#### **V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING**

**A. Duty to Provide Information**

The Discharger shall furnish to the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Lahontan Water

Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Water Code, § 13267.)

## **B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
  - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Lahontan Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Lahontan Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

### **C. Monitoring Reports**

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Lahontan Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Lahontan Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

### **D. Compliance Schedules**

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

### **E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
  - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
  - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Lahontan Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

#### **F. Planned Changes**

The Discharger shall give notice to the Lahontan Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

#### **G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Lahontan Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

#### **H. Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

**I. Other Information**

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

**VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT**

- A.** The Lahontan Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

**VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS**

**A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Lahontan Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

**ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

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## **ATTACHMENT E- MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)**

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Section 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Lahontan Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. Pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 and 13383, this MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

### **I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS**

#### **A. Sampling and Analysis**

1. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the current edition(s) of the following documents:
  - a. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
  - b. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA
2. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California Department of Public Health or a laboratory approved by the Lahontan Water Board's Executive Officer. Specific methods of analysis must be identified on each laboratory report.
3. 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 Lahontan Water Board's Executive Officer prior to use.
4. 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.
5. 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 a permanent log book.
6. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes.
7. 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.

8. The Discharger must provide information on how the flow measurement is obtained at each location where flow monitoring is required. The information must include the instrument used, last calibration date and results and, for field measurements, the name of the person who conducted the measurement.

## **B. Operational Requirements**

1. 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 Lahontan Water Board.

2. 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.

### **C. Reporting**

1. 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.
2. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results shall be made available to the Lahontan Water 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 Lahontan Water Board.
3. The Discharger shall provide a brief summary of any operational problems and maintenance activities to the Lahontan Water 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.
4. Monitoring reports shall be signed by:
  - a. In the case of a corporation, by a principle 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.
  - b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
  - c. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or
  - d. In the case of a municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principle executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
5. Monitoring reports are to include the following:
  - a. Name and telephone number of individual who can answer questions about the report.
  - b. The Monitoring and Reporting Program Number.
  - c. WDID Number 6A181554001.
  - d. All monitoring reports submitted to the Lahontan Water Board shall be transmitted using the cover letter form in Attachment I or a cover letter containing the same information and certification as in Attachment I.

**D. Noncompliance**

Under section 13268 of the Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports required pursuant to Water Code section 13267, 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.

**II. MONITORING LOCATIONS**

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

**Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations**

<b>Discharge Point Name</b>	<b>Monitoring Location Name</b>	<b>Monitoring Location Description</b>
--	<b>INF-001</b>	Wastewater influent collected prior to the fine screen in the headworks of the facility
<b>001</b>	<b>EFF-001</b>	Effluent wastewater from the treatment facility; at final discharge from the wetlands to the irrigation channel that is tributary to Jensen Slough (formerly Monitoring Location 03).
--	<b>EFF-002</b>	Wastewater from within the treatment facility, at the point of release from the dechlorination facility (formerly Monitoring Location 03A).
--	<b>RSW-001</b>	Receiving water (Jensen Slough) monitoring location just upstream from where the Jensen Slough crosses Skyline Drive
--	<b>RSW-002</b>	Receiving water monitoring location approximately 50 feet downstream from the confluence of the irrigation channel and the Jensen Slough

**III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Location INF-001**

1. Inflow to the treatment works shall be measured at INF-001. The total volume, daily flow and average monthly flow (as MGD) shall be computed, as well as the volumes of daily and monthly diversions to and from the emergency storage ponds, and the amount of wastewater in emergency storage ponds.
2. The influent shall be sampled on the same days that the effluent is sampled during the months of January, April, July, and October (at least four (4) samples per year unless otherwise noted below).
3. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the facility at INF-001 as follows:

**Table E-2. Influent Monitoring INF-001**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Continuous	Continuous	Not Applicable
BOD 5-day 20°C	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24 hr Composite	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Copper	mg/L	8-hour Composite	1x/Year	Per Standard Methods
Zinc	mg/L	8-hour Composite	1x/Year	Per Standard Methods

**IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Location EFF-001**

1. The Discharger shall monitor the wastewater effluent at EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.
2. To the maximum extent practical, effluent samples shall be collected during times when wastewater treatment facilities are under maximum stress due to high flow, high organic loading conditions, etc.
3. Effluent samples for BOD and Total Suspended Solids must be collected after an appropriate residence time from the influent sampling so as to facilitate proper determination of plant removal efficiencies.

**Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring EFF-001**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Continuous	Continuous	Not applicable
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Grab	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
BOD 5-day 20°C	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Settleable Solids	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	Grab	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL or MFC/100mL	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Temperature	°C	Grab	1x/Month	Not applicable
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Boron	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Sodium	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Calcium	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Magesium	mg/l	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Un-ionized Ammonia	mg/L	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	24-hr composite	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Chronic Toxicity	TU <sub>c</sub>	24-hr Composite	2x/Year	Per Standard Methods
Organophosphates, Carbamates, and other Pesticide/Herbicide Groups (EPA 608, 614, and 632)	mg/L	24-hour composite	1x/Year	Per Standard Methods
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	24-hour composite	4x/Year	Per Standard Methods
Priority Pollutants (see attachment G)	µg/L	24-hour composite	1x/Year	Per Standard Methods

**B. Monitoring Location EFF-002**

1. The Discharger shall monitor wastewater effluent at EFF-002 as follows:

**Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring EFF-002**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL or MFC/100mL	Grab	1x/Week	Per Standard Methods
Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	Grab	1X/Week	Per Standard Methods
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	Per Standard Methods
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods

**V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Requirements**

1. The Discharger must conduct chronic and acute toxicity testing on the final effluent discharged at monitoring point EFF-001.

Test	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Chronic Toxicity	TU <sub>c</sub> <sup>1</sup>	24-hr Composite	Semi-Annual
Acute Toxicity	TU <sub>a</sub> <sup>2,3,4</sup>	24 hr composite	Semi-Annual

<sup>1</sup> Chronic toxicity units

<sup>2</sup> Acute toxicity units

<sup>3</sup> Acute Bioassay results can be calculated from chronic bioassay test for *Pimephales promelas*

<sup>4</sup> Discharger can provide Pass/Fail when using a t-test

2. Toxicity Test References for Conducting Toxicity Tests
  - a. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002 or subsequent editions.
  - c. Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water for Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October 2002 or subsequent editions.
3. Test species given below shall be used to measure chronic toxicity and if in the case of *Pimephales promelas* the acute toxicity will be calculated:

Species	Effect	Test Duration (days)	Reference
Fathead Minnow ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> )	Larval Survival and Growth	7	EPA/821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA/821-R-02-012 <sup>1</sup> (Acute)
Water Flea ( <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> )	Survival and Reproduction	6-8	EPA/821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA/821-R-02-012 (Acute)
Alga ( <i>Selenastrum Capricornutum</i> )	Growth rate	4	EPA/821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA/821-R-02-012 (Acute)

<sup>1</sup> Acute bioassay results can be calculated from chronic bioassay test for *Pimephales promelas*

**B. Acute WET Testing – Monitoring Location EFF-001**

1. The discharger shall conduct acute WET tests on grab samples of undiluted effluent and an appropriate control water, as specified in the test method, a minimum of twice per calendar year.
2. Acute WET results shall be reported in percent survival.
5. Concurrent testing with reference toxicants shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity test (i.e., same test duration, etc.).
6. If either the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receiving the results of the failed test.
7. The Discharger shall submit with the monthly report in which WET test results are due, a full report of acute WET testing that includes: (1) the toxicity test results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; and (3) the flow rate at the time of sample collection.
8. If survival is less than 90 percent in two consecutive semi-annual WET samples, the discharger shall increase the frequency of acute WET testing to one time per month. When three consecutive monthly tests demonstrate a survival rate of greater than 90 percent of the test organisms, the Discharger may resume acute WET testing at a frequency of twice per calendar year.
9. If any of the accelerated (monthly) tests demonstrate a survival rate of less than 70 percent, the Discharger shall initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation in accordance with the requirements of Section VI.C.2 of the Order

**C. Chronic WET Testing – Monitoring Location EFF-001**

1. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be determined as specified in USEPA's short-term chronic toxicity test methods in 40 CFR Part 136 for the test listed above Ceriodaphnia dubia survival and reproduction, Pimephales promelas larval survival and growth and Alga Selenastrum capricornutum for growth rate.
2. The discharger shall conduct chronic WET tests on undiluted (100% effluent) grab samples a minimum of twice per calendar year and shall use an appropriate control water, as specified in the test method.
3. Where possible, the Discharger shall perform both chronic WET testing and chemical-specific testing for parameters limited by this Order for which a grab sample is required using a split sample.



4. For routine testing, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with  $\alpha = 0.05$  shall be used to determine whether differences between control and effluent data are significant.
5. If a chronic toxicity test indicates a statistically significant difference between a sample of 100% effluent and a control, the discharger shall initiate accelerated chronic WET testing at a frequency of one time per month.
6. Accelerated chronic WET results shall be reported in TUC where:

$$TUC = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

NOEC = No Observed Effect Concentration: the highest concentration of effluent to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effect on the test organisms (e.g., the highest concentration of effluent to which the values for the observed response show no statistically significant difference from a control).

Accelerated chronic WET testing shall use a series of five dilutions and a control. The dilutions shall be 12.5, 25, 50, 75, and 100 percent effluent, along with the control (0 percent effluent). Concurrent testing with reference toxicants shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity test (i.e., same test duration, etc.).

7. When three consecutive accelerated monthly tests demonstrate no chronic toxicity, which is defined as WET test results not exceeding 1.0 TUC, the Discharger may resume routine chronic WET testing at a frequency of twice per calendar year.
8. If either the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receiving the results of the failed test.
9. The Discharger must submit with the monthly report in which WET test results are due, a full report of chronic WET testing that includes: (1) the toxicity test results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; and (3) the flow rate at the time of sample collection.
10. If any of the accelerated (monthly) tests demonstrate chronic toxicity ( $TUC > 1.0$ ), the Discharger shall initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation in accordance with the requirements of Section VI.C.2 of the Order.

#### **D. Definition of Toxicity**

1. Chronic toxicity measures sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or ambient waters compared to that of the control organisms.

2. Chronic toxicity shall be measured in  $TU_c$ , where  $TU_c = 100/NOEC$ . The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effect on the test organisms (e.g., the highest concentration of toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
3. Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a ninety-six (96) hour period. Acute toxicity for *Pimephales promelas* can be calculated from the results of the chronic toxicity test for *Pimephales promelas* and reported along with the results of each chronic test. Acute toxicity for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* cannot be calculated from the results of the chronic toxicity test for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* because the test design is not amenable to calculation of a lethal concentration (LC50) value as needed for the acute requirement.
4. Acute toxicity shall be measured in  $Tu_a$ , where  $Tu_a = 100/LC50$  or as pass/fail using a t-test. LC50 is the toxicant concentration that would cause death in 50 percent of the test organisms.

#### **E. Reporting**

1. The Discharger must submit with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the last test is conducted the analysis and results of the toxicity test, including any accelerated testing, in toxicity units .
2. If a TIE is conducted the Discharger shall submit the results of the TIE with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the final report is completed.
3. If the TRE Workplan has been initiated, the Discharger shall report on the progress of the actions being taken and include this information with each monthly monitoring report.

#### **VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE**

#### **VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE**

#### **VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER**

##### **A. Monitoring Location RSW-001**

The Discharger must monitor RSW-001 for the following constituents listed in Table E-5a: However, if there is no flow at this location, no samples are required provided the no flow condition is noted.

**Table E-5a. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements RSW-001**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Field Measurement	1x/Month	Not Applicable
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Temperature	°C	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Boron	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Calcium	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Un-ionized Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Organophosphates, Carbamates, and other Pesticide/Herbicide Groups (EPA 608, 614, and 632)	mg/L	Grab	1x/Year	Per Standard Methods
Priority Pollutants (see Attachment G)	µg/L	Grab	1x/Year	Per Standard Methods

**B. Monitoring Location RSW-002**

The Discharger shall monitor the receiving water approximately 50 feet downstream from the confluence of the irrigation channel and the Jensen Slough.

**Table E-5b. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements RSW-002**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Measurement	1/Month	Not Applicable
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Boron	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Calcium	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods
Un-ionized Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	Per Standard Methods

**C. Visual Monitoring at RSW-001 and RSW-002**

1. In conducting the receiving water sampling, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002. In the event that no water is present or is frozen, notes on receiving water conditions must be maintained in the log and transmitted in the monitoring reports provided to the Lahontan Water Board. Attention shall be given to observing and describing the presence or absence of:
  - a. Floating or suspended matter;
  - b. Discoloration;
  - c. Aquatic life (including plants, fish, shellfish, birds);
  - d. Visible film, sheen, or coating;
  - e. Fungi, slime, or objectionable growths; and
  - f. Potential nuisance conditions (unusual or objectionable conditions).

**IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Location SLD-001 Sludge Monitoring**

1. The Discharge must submit the total quantity of sludge generated and disposed of during the monitoring period.

2. Date and quantity of any sludge landfilled or moved offsite, recipient (including name and address), location of receiving area, and sludge disposal method (including crops grown, if applicable).
3. Cumulative total quantity of sludge stored onsite or the storage capacity in use to hold the sludge prior to disposal.

## **X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

### **B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)**

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Lahontan Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit SMRs monthly, quarterly, and annual including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

**Table E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	Within 15 days after the end of the month
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Within 15 days after the end of the month
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Within 15 days after the end of the month
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 <sup>st</sup> day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Within 15 days after the end of the month
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	- January 1 through March 31 - April 1 through June 30 - July 1 through September 30 - October 1 through December 31	Within 15 days after the end of the monitoring period.
Semi Annually	Closest of January 1 and July 1 following (or on) the permit effective date	- January 1 through June 30 - July 1 through December 31	Within 15 days after the end of the monitoring period.
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	Within 15 days from the end of the monitoring period.

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy ( $\pm$  a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

- d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from *extrapolation* beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
  - b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
  - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Lahontan Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region  
2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

### **C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Lahontan Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

Standard Mail	FedEx/UPS/ Other Private Carriers
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15 <sup>th</sup> Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

- All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.

**D. Other Reports**

- The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, compliance reports, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, and Pollution Prevention Plan required under the Special Provisions – VI.C of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date, or February 1 for annual reports, in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection X.B.6 above.
- Operations and Maintenance Report

The Discharger shall report the following:

Activity	Reporting Frequency
Results of routine inspections of each unit process.	1x/Month
Broken or malfunctioning equipment or unit processes. Associated repair or replacement activity.	1x/Month
Calibration of flow meters and mechanical equipment shall be performed in a timely manner and documented in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations.	1x/Year