

ATTACHMENT E - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1.1. Wastewater Monitoring Provision.

- 1.1.1. Composite samples may be taken by a proportional sampling device or by grab samples composited in proportion to flow. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed 1 hour.

1.2. Supplemental Monitoring Provision.

- 1.2.1. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, using test procedures approved by 40 C.F.R. part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the quarterly and annual discharge monitoring reports.

1.3. Laboratory Certification.

- 1.3.1. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 1176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- 1.3.2. The Permittee may analyze pollutants with short hold times (e.g., pH, chlorine residual, etc.) with field equipment or its on-site laboratory provided that the Permittee has standard operating procedures (SOPs) that identify quality assurance/quality control procedures to be followed to ensure accurate results. The Permittee must demonstrate sufficient capability to adequately perform these field tests (e.g., qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments). The program shall conform to U.S. EPA guidelines or other approved procedures.

1.4. Instrumentation and Calibration Provision.

- 1.4.1. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Permittee to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated no less than the manufacturer's recommended intervals or

one-year intervals, (whichever comes first) to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. The Permittee shall calibrate continuous analyzers (e.g., chlorine residual, bisulfite residual) against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate and reliable operation.

1.5. Minimum Levels (ML) and Reporting Levels (RL).

- 1.5.1. U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using U.S. EPA approved methods. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R., part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- 1.5.2. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
- 1.5.3. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- 1.5.4. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxics listed by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (2005) (SIP). However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in SIP Appendix 4, but it is published with an ML of 0.5 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with an ML of 5 ng/L.

1.6. Discharge Monitoring Report Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study.

1.6.1. The Permittee shall participate in the DMR-QA program and ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from each laboratory providing testing services for the permit are submitted annually to the State Water Board at qualityassurance@waterboards.ca.gov. For more information on the DMR-QA Program, contact the State DMR-QA Coordinator at the aforementioned email address.

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Permittee 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

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	INF-001	Influent at the headworks of the wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) prior to treatment.
---	INT-001	Internal monitoring location for purposes of monitoring chlorine residual in chlorine treated wastewater within the contact chamber prior to dechlorination.
001	EFF-001	Treated effluent from the WWTF downstream of dechlorination, but prior to discharge to Lower Eel River.
002 (Historic)	EFF-002 (Historic)	Treated effluent from the WWTF downstream of disinfection processes before discharge to the percolation ponds. Discharges at Discharge Point 002 are not authorized by this Order and are shown here for information purposes only.
003	EFF-003	Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water downstream of the disinfection facilities and before effluent discharges to the irrigation site.
---	RSW-001	Lower Eel River surface water upstream and beyond the influence of the discharge.
---	RSW-002	Lower Eel River surface water that is at the point of discharge of Discharge Point 001.
---	MW-001 thru MW-004	Existing groundwater monitoring wells, located on the irrigation parcel.

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	BIO-001	A representative sample of the sludge or biosolids generated when removed for disposal.

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Monitoring Location INF-001

3.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor influent to the facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring – Monitoring Location INF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Influent Flow ²	mgd	Meter	Continuous	---
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly	Standard Methods

Table Notes

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. The Permittee shall report the maximum daily, average daily, and average monthly flows

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-001

4.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor secondary treated effluent prior to contact with the receiving water at Monitoring Location EFF-001 during periods of discharge to Lower Eel River as follows.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Location EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method₁
Effluent Flow ³	mgd	Meter	Continuous	--
Dilution Rate	% of stream flow	Calculation	Daily	--
Chlorine, Total Residual ⁴	mg/L	Grab/Meter	Continuous	Standard Methods ²
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ⁵)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly ⁵	Standard Methods ²
BOD ₅	% Removal	Calculate	Monthly	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly ⁵	Standard Methods ²
TSS	% Removal	Calculate	Monthly	--
pH	s.u.	Grab	Weekly ^{5,6}	Standard Methods ²
Temperature	°C	Grab	Weekly ⁶	Standard Methods ²
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Weekly ⁵	Standard Methods ²
Bromoform ¹⁸	µg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁷	Standard Methods ²
Chloroform ¹⁸	µg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁷	Standard Methods ²
Total Trihalomethanes ⁸	µg/L	Calculate	Monthly ⁷	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ¹⁸	U.S. EPA Method 552
Dichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ¹⁸	U.S. EPA Method 552

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Trichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ¹⁸	U.S. EPA Method 552
Monobromoacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ¹⁸	U.S. EPA Method 552
Dibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ¹⁸	U.S. EPA Method 552
Haloacetic Acids ^{9,17}	µg/L	Calculate	Quarterly ^{7,18}	U.S. EPA Method 552
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Weekly ⁵	Standard Methods ²
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁷	Standard Methods ²
Ammonia Nitrogen, Unionized	mg/L	Calculation	Monthly	--
Ammonia Impact Ratio	Ratio	Calculation	Monthly	--
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Organic Nitrogen, Total	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Nitrogen, Total (as N) ¹⁰	mg/L	Calculation	Monthly ⁷	Standard Methods ²
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Aluminum	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods ²
CTR Priority Pollutants ¹¹	µg/L	24-hr Composite ¹²	Once per permit term ¹³	Standard Methods, ¹⁴
Chronic Toxicity ¹⁵	Pass or Fail, and % Effect	24-hr Composite	Annually ¹⁶	See Section 5 below
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria ¹⁹	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Weekly ²⁰	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
4,4-DDT	ug/L	Grab	Quarterly ^{7,21}	Standard Methods ²
Antimony, Total Recoverable	ug/L	Grab	Quarterly ^{7,21}	Standard Methods ²

Table Notes

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
2. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
3. The Permittee shall report the maximum daily, average daily, and average monthly flows.
4. The Permittee shall monitor continuously to demonstrate that the discharge has been adequately dechlorinated to achieve chlorine residual effluent limitations specified in section 4.1.1, Table 2, at all times. The Permittee shall report from discrete readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour and report the average of the hourly readings daily in accordance with Compliance Determination section 7.15 of this Order. The Permittee shall calibrate chlorine and bisulfite residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate and reliable operation.
5. Accelerated Monitoring (weekly monitoring frequency). If two consecutive weekly test results exceed an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall take two samples each of the two weeks following receipt of the second sample result. During the intervening period, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps to return to compliance.
6. pH and temperature monitoring must coincide with monthly monitoring for ammonia.
7. Accelerated Monitoring (monthly and quarterly monitoring frequencies). If a test result exceeds an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall take two more samples, one within 7 days and one within 14 days following receipt of the initial sample result. During the intervening period, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps needed to return to compliance.
8. The sum of the concentrations of bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform, and dichlorobromomethane.
9. The sum of the concentrations of Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid.

Table Notes

10. The sum of the concentrations of nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, total organic nitrogen and ammonia.
11. Those pollutants identified by the California Toxics Rule at 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The Permittee is not required to sample and analyze asbestos. Hardness shall be monitored concurrently with the priority pollutant sample.
12. CTR pollutant samples shall be collected using 24-hour composite sampling, except for pollutants that are volatile. Samples for volatile pollutants may be collected as grab samples.
13. CTR priority pollutant sampling shall be completed no later than **April 15, 2027** during a period of discharge to the Eel River. Effluent and receiving water monitoring shall occur concurrently.
14. Analytical methods must achieve the lowest minimum level (ML) specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP and, in accordance with section 2.4 of the SIP, the Permittee shall report the ML and MDL for each sample result.
15. Whole effluent chronic toxicity shall be monitored in accordance with the requirements of section 5 of this Monitoring and Reporting Program and shall be completed concurrently with the CTR priority pollutant monitoring.
16. Monitoring shall occur between January and April each year.
17. Based on the first full year of monitoring, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer may reduce the frequency of or eliminate monitoring for bromoform, chloroform, and Haloacetic Acids in the effluent if monitoring data demonstrates that the Permittee's discharge does not contain bromoform, chloroform or Haloacetic Acids at concentrations that pose reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives for bromoform, chloroform or Haloacetic Acids.
18. Quarterly monitoring applies to Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-003. Sampling should be coordinated to ensure that two samples are collected during discharge to surface waters and two samples are collected during discharge to the irrigation site.
19. The Permittee may use any *E. coli* method specified in 40 CFR 136 for compliance monitoring.
20. The Permittee shall complete weekly monitoring for a minimum of three distinct 6-week periods, each discharge season (between October 1 and May 14). Monitoring shall be concurrent with *E. coli* monitoring at monitoring location RSW-001 and RSW-002.
21. The monitoring frequency for 4,4-DDT and Antimony may be reduced to annually if the first 12 months of monitoring data collected after the effective date of this Order demonstrate that concentrations of 4,4-DDT and Antimony are consistently lower than water quality objectives for protection of surface water.

5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Chronic Toxicity Testing

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing in accordance with the *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (Toxicity Provisions), adopted on December 1, 2021. The following chronic toxicity testing requirements have been identified as applicable to this Order:

- 5.1.1. **Toxicity Testing Sample and Location.** The effluent sample shall be collected from Monitoring Location EFF-001. Dilution water and control water shall be prepared and used as specified by the test methods.
- 5.1.2. **In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.
- 5.1.3. **Toxicity Test Methods.** Chronic aquatic toxicity tests shall be conducted using one or more of the test species listed below and selected by the Regional Water Board in accordance with the Toxicity Provisions, and shall follow methods identified in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 136, or other U.S. EPA-approved methods, or included in the following U.S. EPA method manuals: Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-013).
 - 5.1.3.1. A 7-day static renewal toxicity test with a vertebrate, the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
 - 5.1.3.2. A static renewal toxicity test with an invertebrate, the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0).
 - 5.1.3.3. A 96-hour static non-renewal toxicity test with a plant, the green algae, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

Test results shall be analyzed using the TST as described below. To the extent that U.S. EPA-approved methods require that observations be made of organisms' response in multiple concentrations of effluent or receiving water, the instream waste concentration (IWC) shall be included as one of the selected concentrations, and the TST shall be conducted using the IWC and control as described in Section 5.1.4. below.

- 5.1.4. **Test of Significant Toxicity.** Aquatic toxicity test data shall be analyzed using the test of significant toxicity (TST) as described in Steps 1 through 7, within section IV.B.1.c of the Toxicity Provisions (Steps). For any chronic aquatic toxicity test method with both lethal and sub-lethal endpoints, the sub-lethal endpoint data shall be in these Steps. For any chronic aquatic toxicity test

method with more than one sub-lethal endpoint, the data for each sub-lethal endpoint shall be independently analyzed using these Steps. The TST is applicable for a data analysis of an IWC compared to a control. For assessing whether ambient water meets the water quality objectives, the undiluted ambient water shall be used as the IWC for purposes of the data analysis as described in the Toxicity Provisions.

- 5.1.5. **Percent Effect.** The percent effect at the IWC shall be calculated for each endpoint in an aquatic toxicity test, using untransformed data and the following equation:

$$\text{Percent Effect at the IWC} = \frac{\text{Mean Control Response} - \text{Mean IWC Response}}{\text{Mean Control Response}} \cdot 100$$

- 5.1.6. **Species Sensitivity Screening.** Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted within 18 months of the Order's adoption. The Permittee shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three chronic toxicity tests using the fish, the invertebrate, and the algae species identified in section 5.1.3, above. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge at EFF-001. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit term.

Species sensitivity screening conducted prior to an Order's adoption may be considered by the Regional Water Board if that species sensitivity screening data was generated within the last 10 years, remains representative of the Permittee's discharge, and fulfills the species sensitivity screening requirement. The Regional Water Board has determined that species sensitivity screening conducted between February 13 and 17, 2017 remains representative of the Permittee's effluent and the species used for chronic toxicity monitoring shall be *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, until the Order is modified to reflect a new most sensitive species, as identified by the required species sensitivity screening.

- 5.1.7. **Routine Monitoring Requirements.** The Permittee shall conduct at least one chronic aquatic toxicity test annually during which there is expected to be at least 15 days of discharge in the quarter. Initiation of the routine monitoring test shall be at a time that would allow any required MMEL compliance tests to be initiated within the same calendar month¹ as the routine monitoring test.

¹ For purposes of aquatic toxicity monitoring, a calendar month shall be defined as the period of time from a day of one month to the day before the corresponding day of the next month if the corresponding day exists, or if not to the last day of the next month

To the extent feasible, routine monitoring tests shall be evenly distributed across the calendar year or period of seasonal or intermittent discharge.

- 5.1.8. **Additional Routine Monitoring Requirement.** An additional routine monitoring test shall be required when there is one violation of the MDEL or MMEL, but not two violations in a single calendar month. This additional routine monitoring test is not required if the Permittee is already conducting a TRE, or if the Permittee is required to conduct routine monitoring at or more frequently than a monthly frequency.

This additional routine monitoring test shall be initiated within two weeks after the calendar month in which the MMEL or MDEL violation occurred. The calendar month of the violation and the calendar month of the additional routine monitoring shall be considered “successive calendar months” for purposes of determining whether a TRE is required under section 5.2.2, below. This additional routine monitoring test is used to determine if a TRE is necessary. This additional routine monitoring test is also used for compliance purposes and could result in the need to conduct MMEL compliance tests.

- 5.1.9. **Compliance Monitoring Requirements.** If a chronic aquatic toxicity routine monitoring test results in a “fail” at the IWC, then the Permittee shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the “fail” at the IWC. If the first chronic MMEL compliance tests results in a “fail” at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is waived because the first chronic MMEL compliance test that results in a “fail” constitutes a violation and so the second MMEL compliance test is not required.

5.1.10. **Other Requirements.**

- 5.1.10.1. When a required toxicity test for routine monitoring or MMEL compliance tests is not completed, a new toxicity test to replace the toxicity test that was not completed shall be initiated as soon as possible. The new toxicity test shall replace the routine monitoring or MMEL compliance tests, as applicable, for the calendar month in which the toxicity test that was not completed was required to be initiated, even if the new toxicity test is initiated in a subsequent month. The new toxicity test for routine monitoring or MMEL compliance tests, as applicable, and any MMEL compliance tests required to be conducted due to the results of the new toxicity test shall be used to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for the calendar month in which the toxicity test that was not completed and was required to

(e.g., from January 1 to January 31, from June 15 to July 14, or from January 31 to February 28).

be initiated. The new toxicity test and any MMEL compliance tests required to be conducted due to the results of the new toxicity test shall not be used to substitute for any other required toxicity tests.

When any monitoring test is not initiated in the required time period due to circumstances outside of the Permittee's control that were not preventable with the reasonable exercise of care, and the Permittee promptly initiates, and ultimately completes a replacement test, the Regional Water Board may determine that the replacement monitoring test was not required to be initiated in the required time period.

- 5.1.10.2. When there is no discharge to surface waters and therefore no effluent available to complete a routine monitoring test or MMEL compliance test, the test shall not be required, and routine monitoring continues at the frequency specified in the permit.
- 5.1.11. **Reporting.** Results obtained from toxicity tests shall be reported to the Regional Water Board in the Permittee's quarterly Self-Monitoring Report (SMR), as either a "pass" or a "fail," and the percent effect at the IWC for each endpoint. The SMR shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test that was performed (WET report).
 - 5.1.11.1. WET reports shall include the contracting laboratory's complete report provided to the Permittee and shall be consistent with the appropriate "Report Preparation and Test Review" sections of the methods manual and this MRP. The WET test reports shall contain a narrative report that includes details about WET test procedures and results, including the following:
 - 5.1.11.1.1. Receipt and handling of the effluent sample that includes a tabular summary of initial water quality characteristics (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia);
 - 5.1.11.1.2. Toxic substances (such as chlorine, ammonia, and other chemicals) shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to conducting the toxicity analysis;
 - 5.1.11.1.3. Any manipulations done to lab control/diluent and effluent such as filtration, nutrient addition, etc.;
 - 5.1.11.1.4. Tabular summary of test results for control water and each effluent dilution;
 - 5.1.11.1.5. The toxicity test results reported as either a "Pass" or "Fail", and the "Percent Effect" at the IWC for each endpoint;
 - 5.1.11.1.6. Identification of any anomalies or nuances in the test procedures or results.

5.1.12. **Notification.** All toxicity tests at the IWC shall be used for determining compliance with any toxicity MDEL or MMEL contained in this Order. The Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of a violation of a toxicity MDEL or MMEL as soon as the discharger learns of the violation, but no later than 24 hours of the discharger receiving the monitoring results.

5.2. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

5.2.1. **Generic TRE Work Plan.** The Permittee shall prepare and submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer a TRE workplan **within 180 days of the effective date of this Order.** This plan shall be reviewed and updated as necessary in order to remain current and applicable to the discharge and discharge facilities. The workplan shall describe the steps the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum the following items:

5.2.1.1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

5.2.1.2. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of this Facility.

5.2.1.3. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

5.2.2. **TRE Work Plan.** A TRE Work Plan is required to be submitted and implemented when a Permittee does not meet any combination of two or more MDEL or MMEL within a single calendar month or within two successive calendar months. In addition, if other information indicates toxicity (e.g., results of additional monitoring, results of monitoring at a higher concentration than the IWC, fish kills, intermittent recurring toxicity), then the Regional Water Board may also require a TRE. A TRE may also be required when there is no effluent available to complete a routine monitoring test or MMEL test. Routine Monitoring shall continue during a TRE.

The TRE Work Plan shall be submitted for Regional Water Board approval within 30 days from receipt of the chronic toxicity monitoring result, or other toxicity event, that initiated the TRE requirement. The TRE Work Plan shall follow the generic TRE Work Plan and be revised as appropriate for the initiating toxicity events.

The TRE shall be conducted according to the EPA manual Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989). The TRE Work Plan shall include the following

information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer:

- 5.2.2.1. Further actions by the Permittee to investigate, identify, and correct causes of toxicity.
- 5.2.2.2. Actions the Permittee will take to mitigate effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
- 5.2.2.3. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
- 5.2.3. **TIE Implementation.** The Permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test methods and, as guidance, EPA manuals: Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
- 5.2.4. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Permittee shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
- 5.2.5. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of the causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Order does not authorize discharges to land.

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7.1. Monitoring Location EFF-003

- 7.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor secondary treated wastewater to be recycled at Monitoring Location EFF-003 during periods of discharge to the irrigation site as follows:

Table E-4. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location EFF-003

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Effluent Flow ³	mgd	Meter	Continuous	---
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
pH	standard units	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods ²
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods ²
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	June and September	Standard Methods ²
Nitrogen, Total (as N) ⁴	mg/L	Grab	June and September	Standard Methods ²
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	June and September	Standard Methods ²
Chloroform ⁵	µg/L	Grab	June and September	Standard Methods ²
Monochloroacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁷	U.S. EPA Method 552
Dichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁷	U.S. EPA Method 552
Trichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁷	U.S. EPA Method 552
Monobromoacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁷	U.S. EPA Method 552
Dibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁷	U.S. EPA Method 552
Haloacetic Acids ^{5,6}	µg/L	Calculate	Quarterly ⁷	U.S. EPA Method 552
4,4-DDT	ug/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁸	Standard Methods ²

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Antimony, Total Recoverable	ug/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁸	Standard Methods ²

Table Notes

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
2. In accordance with the current edition of *Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater* (American Public Health Administration) or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
3. The Permittee shall report the maximum daily, average daily, and average monthly flows.
4. The sum of the concentrations of nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, total organic nitrogen and ammonia.
5. Based on the first full year of monitoring, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer may reduce the frequency of or eliminate monitoring for chloroform and Haloacetic Acids in the effluent if monitoring data demonstrates that the Permittee's discharge does not contain chloroform or Haloacetic Acids at concentrations that pose reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives for chloroform or Haloacetic Acids.
6. The sum of the concentrations of Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid.
7. Quarterly monitoring applies to Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-003. Sampling shall be coordinated to ensure that two samples are collected during discharge to surface waters and two samples are collected during discharge to the irrigation site.
8. The monitoring frequency for 4,4-DDT and Antimony may be reduced to annually if the first 12 months of monitoring data collected after the effective date of this Order demonstrate that concentrations of 4,4-DDT and Antimony are consistently lower than water quality objectives for protection of ground water.

- 7.1.2. The irrigation system shall be visually monitored on a daily basis during periods of use to ensure compliance with Water Recycling Requirements in section 4.3.2. of the Order. Visual observations shall include a record of any odors, evidence of surface runoff or spray mist leaving the property boundaries, or other signs of malfunction or improper operation of the irrigation system. A summary of these observations shall be submitted with each quarterly monitoring report.

7.1.3. Operating records for the irrigation system shall be maintained by the Permittee and shall include analytical results, specified above; records of operational problems with the irrigation system, plant and equipment breakdowns; and all corrective and preventative actions taken relative to the irrigation system. A summary of these operating records shall be maintained at the Facility.

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Monitoring Location RSW-001

8.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor ambient conditions in Lower Eel River at Monitoring Location RSW-001 during periods of discharge to Lower Eel River as follows:

Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow ¹	mgd	Meter ¹	Daily	---
pH	standard units	Grab	Monthly ^{4,9}	Standard Methods ²
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁹	Standard Methods ²
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Temperature	°C	Grab	Monthly ⁴	Standard Methods ²
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ²
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods
CTR Priority Pollutants ^{5,6,7}	µg/L	Grab	Once per permit term	Standard Methods ³
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria ⁸	MPN/100 mL	Grab	10	Standard Methods ²
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁹	Standard Methods ²
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁹	Standard Methods ²

Table Notes

1. The flow rate shall be determined using the flow at United States Geological Survey (USGS) Gage No. 11477000 in the Lower Eel River near Scotia.
2. In accordance with the current edition of *Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater* (American Public Health Administration) or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
3. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
4. pH and temperature monitoring must coincide with monthly effluent monitoring for ammonia.
5. Those pollutants identified by the California Toxics Rule at 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The Permittee is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos. Hardness shall be monitored concurrently with the priority pollutant sample. Monitoring shall occur simultaneously with effluent monitoring for CTR priority pollutants required by section 4.1 of this MRP.
6. CTR priority pollutant sampling shall be completed no later than **April 15, 2027** during a period of discharge to the Eel River. Effluent and receiving water monitoring shall occur concurrently.
7. Analytical methods must achieve the lowest minimum level (ML) specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP and, in accordance with section 2.4 of the SIP, the Permittee shall report the ML and MDL for each sample result.
8. The Permittee may use any *E. coli* method specified in 40 CFR 136 for compliance monitoring.
9. Receiving water monitoring for aluminum, pH, dissolved organic carbon, and hardness shall be conducted concurrently with effluent monitoring for aluminum.
10. The Permittee shall monitor for *E. coli* at least once per 6-week monitoring period, concurrently with *E. coli* monitoring at monitoring location EFF-001 and RSW-002.

8.2. Monitoring Location RSW-002

- 8.2.1. The Permittee shall monitor the Lower Eel River at Monitoring Location RSW-002 during periods of discharge to Lower Eel River as follows:

Table E-6. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location RSW-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	standard units	Grab	Monthly ²	Standard Methods ¹

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Monthly ²	Standard Methods ¹
Temperature	°C	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ¹
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ¹
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ¹
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods ¹
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria ³	MPN/100 mL	Grab	4	Standard Methods ¹

Table Notes

1. In accordance with the current edition of *Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater* (American Public Health Administration) or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
2. pH and temperature monitoring must coincide with monthly effluent monitoring for ammonia.
3. The Permittee may use any *E. coli* method specified in 40 CFR 136 for compliance monitoring.
4. The Permittee shall monitor for *E. coli* at least once per 6-week monitoring period, concurrently with *E. coli* monitoring at monitoring location EFF-001 and RSW-001.

8.3. Groundwater Monitoring

Monitoring Location MW-001, MW-002, MW-003, and MW-004

The Permittee shall monitor groundwater at Monitoring Location MW-001, MW-002, MW-003, and MW-004 during periods of discharge of recycled water at Discharge Point 003 as follows:

Table E-7. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location MW-001 through MW-004

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Depth to Groundwater	0.01 feet	Grab	Semiannually	Measurement

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Part 136 ¹
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Semiannually	Part 136 ¹
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Standard Methods ²
Chloroform ³	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Part 136 ¹
4,4-DDT	ug/L	Grab	Semiannually ⁴	Standard Methods ²
Antimony, Total Recoverable	ug/L	Grab	Semiannually ⁴	Standard Methods ²

Table Notes

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
2. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
3. The Regional Water Board Executive Officer may reduce the frequency of or eliminate monitoring for chloroform in the effluent if monitoring data demonstrates that the Permittee's discharge does not result in the presence of chloroform in groundwater at concentrations that pose reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives for chloroform.
4. The monitoring frequency for 4,4-DDT and Antimony may be reduced to annually if the first 12 months of monitoring data collected after the effective date of this Order demonstrate that concentrations of 4,4-DDT and Antimony are consistently lower than water quality objectives for protection of ground water.

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Disinfection Process Monitoring for the Chlorine Disinfection System

9.1.1. Monitoring Locations INT-001

- 9.1.2. The Permittee shall monitor the discharge from the chlorine contact chamber prior to dechlorinating at Monitoring Location INT-001 as follows:

Table E-8. Internal Effluent Monitoring - Monitoring Location INT-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Chlorine, Total Residual ²	mg/L	Grab/Meter	Daily/Continuous	Part 136 ¹

Table Notes

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 or by methods approved by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.
2. The Permittee shall monitor continuously to demonstrate that the appropriate chlorine residual concentration is maintained in the effluent at INT-001 at all times. At a minimum, the Permittee shall record readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour and report the maximum-recorded daily chlorine residual. The Permittee shall calibrate chlorine residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate and reliable operation. The Permittee may measure residual de-chlorination compounds to determine compliance with residual chlorine limitations.

9.2. Visual Monitoring (Monitoring Location EFF-001, RSW-001, and RSW-002)

Visual observations of the discharge and receiving water shall be recorded monthly and on the first day of each intermittent discharge. Visual monitoring shall include, but not be limited to, observations for floating materials, coloration, objectionable aquatic growths, oil and grease films, and odors. Visual observations shall be recorded and included in the Permittee's quarterly SMRs.

9.3. Sludge Monitoring (Monitoring Location BIO-001)

- 9.3.1. Sludge sampling shall be conducted according to the requirements specified by the location and type of disposal activities undertaken.
- 9.3.2. Sampling records shall be retained for a minimum of 5 years. A log shall be maintained for sludge quantities generated and of handling and disposal activities. The frequency of entries is discretionary; however, the log must be complete enough to serve as a basis for developing the Sludge Handling and Disposal report that is required as part of the Annual Report.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

10.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 10.2.1. The Permittee shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's [California Integrated Water Quality System \(CIWQS\) Program website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/) (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal. The Permittee shall maintain sufficient staffing and resources to ensure it submits eSMRs that are complete and timely. This includes provisions of training and supervision of individuals (e.g., Permittee personnel or consultant) on how to prepare and submit eSMRs.
- 10.2.2. The Permittee shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 through 9. The Permittee shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Permittee 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.
- 10.2.3. All monitoring results reported shall be supported by the inclusion of the complete analytical report from the laboratory that conducted the analyses.
- 10.2.4. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-9. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	First day of second calendar month following the month of sampling
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling	First day of second calendar month following the month of sampling

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second calendar month following the month of sampling
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following the month of sampling
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 1 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 1	First day of second calendar month following the month of sampling
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 1	March 1, each year (with annual report)
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date.	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 1	September 1, each year March 1, each year
Once per Permit Term	Permit Effective Date	All	March 1 following the year that monitoring is completed (with annual report) with last data to be submitted at least 180 days prior to permit expiration

10.2.5. **Reporting Protocols.** The Permittee shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

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

- 10.2.5.1. 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).
- 10.2.5.2. 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.

- 10.2.5.3. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - 10.2.5.4. The Permittee is 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 Permittee to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
- 10.2.6. **Self-Monitoring Reports.** The Permittee shall submit quarterly SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
- 10.2.6.1. The Permittee 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 Permittee 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 Permittee shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - 10.2.6.2. The Permittee shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify:
 - 10.2.6.2.1. Facility name and address;

- 10.2.6.2.2. WDID number;
 - 10.2.6.2.3. Applicable period of monitoring and reporting;
 - 10.2.6.2.4. Violations of the WDRs (identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation);
 - 10.2.6.2.5. Corrective actions taken or planned; and
 - 10.2.6.2.6. The proposed time schedule for corrective actions.
- 10.2.6.3. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the [CIWQS Program Website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html) (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>).
 - 10.2.6.4. In the event that an alternate method for submittal of SMRs is required, the Permittee shall submit the SMR electronically via e-mail to NorthCoast@waterboards.ca.gov or on disk (CD or DVD) in Portable Document Format (PDF) file in lieu of paper-sourced documents. The guidelines for electronic submittal of documents can be found on the [Regional Water Board website](http://waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/) (<http://waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/>).
 - 10.2.6.5. At any time during the term of this permit, the Regional Water Board may notify the Permittee to electronically submit both technical and Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) to the State Water Board's GeoTracker database in searchable Portable Document Format (pdf). In addition, analytical data will be required to be uploaded to the GeoTracker database under a site-specific global identification number that will be assigned to the Permittee. Information on the GeoTracker database is provided on the [State Water Board website](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/data_databases/groundwater.html). (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/data_databases/groundwater.html).

10.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

- 10.3.1. DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Permittee shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. DMRs shall be submitted quarterly on the first day of the second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1). Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the [DMR website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring): (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring).

10.4. Other Reports

- 10.4.1. Special Study Reports and Progress Reports. As specified in the Special Provisions contained in section 6.3. of the Order, special study and progress

reports shall be submitted in accordance with the following reporting requirements.

Table E-10. Reporting Requirements for Special Provisions Reports

Order Section	Special Provision Requirement	Reporting Requirement
Special Provision 6.3.2.1	Pollutant Minimization Program	If required by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer
Special Provision 6.3.2.2.5	Pollutant Minimization Program, Annual Facility Report	March 1, annually, following development of Pollutant Minimization Program
Special Provision 6.3.4.2.1	Source Control Provisions, Annual Report	March 1, annually
Special Provision 6.3.4.6	Adequate Capacity, Technical Report	Within 120 days of notification that the Facility will reach capacity within 4 years
MRP General Monitoring Provision 1.6	DMR-QA Study Report	Annually, per State Water Board instructions
MRP Effluent Monitoring Requirement 5.1.6	Verbal and written notification of chronic toxicity fail result	Within 24 hours after receipt of a fail result.
MRP Effluent Monitoring Requirement 5.2.1	Generic TRE Work Plan review and update	Review by July 1, 2024 Update as necessary
MRP Effluent Monitoring Requirement 5.2.2	TRE Workplan	No later than 30 days receipt of the chronic toxicity monitoring result, or other toxicity event, that initiated the TRE requirement.
MRP Reporting Requirement 10.4.2	Disaster Preparedness Assessment Report and Action Plan	September 1, 2025
MRP Reporting Requirement 10.4.3	Annual Report	March 1, annually
MRP Reporting Requirement 10.4.4	Annual Volumetric Report	April 30, annually
MRP Reporting Requirement 10.5.1	Notification of spills and unauthorized discharges.	Oral reporting within 24 hours and written report within 5 days

10.4.2. **Disaster Preparedness Assessment Report and Action Plan.** Natural disasters, extreme weather events, sea level rise, and shifting precipitation patterns, some of which are projected to intensify due to climate change, have significant implications for wastewater treatment and operations. Some natural disasters are expected to become more frequent and extreme according to the current science on climate change. In order to ensure that Facility operations are not disrupted, compliance with conditions of this Order are achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by permitted and unpermitted discharges, the Permittee shall submit a Disaster Preparedness Assessment Report and Action Plan to the Regional Water Board by **September 1, 2025**, for Executive Officer review and approval.

10.4.2.1. The Permittee shall:

10.4.2.1.1. Conduct an assessment of the wastewater treatment facility, operations, collection, and discharge systems (including the discharge outfall) to determine areas of short- and long-term vulnerabilities related to natural disasters and extreme weather, including sea level rise and other conditions projected by climate change science, if applicable; the assessment shall consider, as applicable, impacts to facility operations due to changing influent and receiving water quality, rising sea level, storm surges, fires, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, back-to-back severe storms, and other extreme conditions that pose a risk to facility operations and water quality;

10.4.2.1.2. Identify control measures needed to protect, improve, and maintain wastewater infrastructure, waste discharge compliance, and receiving water quality in the event of a natural disaster or, if applicable, under conditions resulting from climate change;

10.4.2.1.3. Develop a schedule to implement necessary control measures. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate potential risks associated with extreme weather events and changing conditions resulting from climate change; and

10.4.2.1.4. Implement the necessary control measures per the approved schedule of implementation.

10.4.3. **Annual Report.** The Permittee shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board for each calendar year through the CIWQS Program Web site. In the event that a paper copy of the annual report is required, the Permittee shall submit the report to the email address in section 10.2.6.3, above. The report shall be submitted by **March 1st** of the following year. The report shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- 10.4.3.1. Where appropriate, tabular and/or graphical summaries of the monitoring data and disposal records from the previous year. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and report of the data submitted in the SMR.
- 10.4.3.2. A comprehensive discussion of the Facility's compliance (or lack thereof) with all effluent limitations and other WDRs, and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the Order.
- 10.4.3.3. The names and general responsibilities of all persons employed at the Facility;
- 10.4.3.4. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the Facility for emergency and routine situations; and
- 10.4.3.5. A statement certifying when the flow meter(s) and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibration.
- 10.4.3.6. **Source Control Activity Reporting.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its Annual Report to the Regional Water Board, a description of the Permittee's source control activities, as required by Special Provision 6.3.4.2, during the past year. This annual report is due on March 1st of each year, and shall contain:
 - 10.4.3.6.1. A copy of the source control standards, including a table presenting local limits.
 - 10.4.3.6.2. A description of the waste hauler permit system; if applicable.
 - 10.4.3.6.3. A summary of the compliance and enforcement activities taken by the Permittee during the past year, which ensures industrial user compliance. The summary shall include the names and addresses of any industrial or commercial users under surveillance by the Permittee, an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both, the frequency of these activities at each user, and the conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each user.
 - 10.4.3.6.4. An updated list of industrial users (by North American Industrial Classification/Standard Industrial Classification categories) which were issued permits and/or enforcement orders, and a status of compliance for each user.
 - 10.4.3.6.5. The name and address of each user that received a discharge limit.

- 10.4.3.6.6. A summary of any industrial waste survey results.
- 10.4.3.6.7. A summary of public outreach activities to educate industrial, commercial, and residential users about the importance of preventing discharges of industrial and toxic wastes to the Facility.
- 10.4.3.7. **Sludge Handling and Disposal Activity Reporting.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, a description of the Permittee's solids handling, disposal and reuse activities over the previous 12 months. At a minimum, the report shall contain:
 - 10.4.3.7.1. Annual sludge production, in dry tons and percent solids;
 - 10.4.3.7.2. Sludge monitoring results;
 - 10.4.3.7.3. A schematic diagram showing sludge handling facilities (e.g., digesters, thickeners, drying beds, etc.), if any and a solids flow diagram;
 - 10.4.3.7.4. Methods of final disposal of sludge:
 - 10.4.3.7.4.1. For any portion of sludge discharged to a sanitary landfill, the Permittee shall provide the volume of sludge transported to the landfill, the names and locations of the facilities receiving sludge, the Regional Water Board's WDRs Order number for the regulated landfill, and the landfill classification.
 - 10.4.3.7.4.2. For any portion of sludge discharged through land application, the Permittee shall provide the volume of biosolids applied, the date and locations where biosolids were applied, the Regional Water Board's WDRs Order number for the regulated discharge, a demonstration that the discharge was conducted in compliance with applicable permits and regulations, and, if applicable, corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge into compliance with WDRs.
 - 10.4.3.7.4.3. For any portion of sludge further treated through composting, the Permittee shall provide a summary of the composting process, the volume of sludge composted, and a demonstration and signed certification statement that the composting process and final product met all requirements for Class A biosolids.
 - 10.4.3.7.5. Results of internal or external third-party audits of the Biosolids Management System, including reported program deficiencies and recommendations, required corrective actions, and a schedule to complete corrective actions.
- 10.4.3.8. **Storm Water Reporting.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Permittee's best management practices (BMPs) to control the run-on of

storm water to the Facility site, as well as activities to maintain and upgrade these BMPs.

- 10.4.3.9. **Chlorine Usage.** The Permittee is required to update the SOPs as needed and report any changes to the SOPs or change in chlorine usage. If there have been no changes to the SOPs or chlorine usage, the Permittee shall report that no changes have been made in the annual report.
- 10.4.4. **Annual Volumetric Reporting.** The Permittee shall electronically certify and submit an annual volumetric report, containing monthly data in electronic format, to State Water Board's GeoTracker system by April 30 of the following year. Required data shall be submitted to the GeoTracker database under a site-specific global identification number. The Permittee shall report in accordance with each of the items in Section 3 of the Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water (Recycled Water Policy) as described below:
 - 10.4.4.1. **Influent.** Monthly volume of wastewater collected and treated by the Facility.
 - 10.4.4.2. **Production.** Monthly volume of waster treated, specifying level of treatment.
 - 10.4.4.3. **Discharge.** Monthly volume of treated wastewater discharged to each of the following, specifying level of treatment:
 - 10.4.4.3.1. Inland surface waters, specifying volume required to maintain minimum instream flow, if any; and
 - 10.4.4.3.2. Land, where beneficial use is not taking place, including evaporation or percolation ponds, overland flow, or spray irrigation disposal, excluding pasture or fields with harvested crops.
 - 10.4.4.4. **Reuse.**
 - 10.4.4.4.1. Monthly Volume of treated wastewater distributed.
 - 10.4.4.4.2. Annual volume of treated wastewater distributed for beneficial use in compliance with California Code of Regulations, title 22 in each of the use categories listed below:
 - 10.4.4.4.2.1. **Agricultural irrigation:** pasture or crop irrigation.
 - 10.4.4.4.2.2. **Other non-potable uses:** including but not limited to landscape irrigation, commercial application, industrial application, dust control, flushing sewers, fire protection, fill stations, snow making, and recreational impoundments.

10.5. Spill Notification

10.5.1. **Spills and Unauthorized Discharges.** Information regarding all spills and unauthorized discharges (except SSOs) that may endanger health, or the environment shall be provided orally to the Regional Water Board ² **within 24 hours** from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances and a written report shall also be provided **within five days** of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, in accordance with section 5.5 of Attachment D.

Information to be provided verbally to the Regional Water Board includes:

- 10.5.1.1. Name and contact information of caller;
 - 10.5.1.2. Date, time, and location of spill occurrence;
 - 10.5.1.3. Estimates of spill volume, rate of flow, and spill duration, if available and reasonably accurate;
 - 10.5.1.4. Surface water bodies impacted, if any;
 - 10.5.1.5. Cause of spill, if known at the time of the notification;
 - 10.5.1.6. Cleanup actions taken or repairs made at the time of the notification; and
 - 10.5.1.7. Responding agencies.
- 10.5.2. **Sanitary Sewer Overflows.** Notification and reporting of sanitary sewer overflows are conducted in accordance with the requirements of Order No. 2022-0103-DWQ (Statewide General WDRs for Sanitary Sewer Systems), which is not incorporated herein by reference, and any revisions thereto.
- 10.5.3. **Recycled Water Spills.** Notification and reporting of spills and unauthorized discharges of recycled water discharged in or on any waters of the state, as defined in Water Code section 13050, shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
- 10.5.4. **Secondary Recycled Water**

² The contact number of the Regional Water Board during normal business hours is (707) 576-2220. After normal business hours, spill reporting to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (CalOES) will satisfy the 24-hour spill reporting requirement for the Regional Water Board. The contact number for spill reporting for the CalOES is (800) 852-7550.

- 10.5.4.1. For unauthorized discharges of 50,000 gallons or more of secondary recycled water, the Permittee shall immediately notify the Regional Water Board as soon as (a) the Permittee has knowledge of the discharge or probable discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures.
- 10.5.4.2. For unauthorized discharges of more than 1,000 gallons, but less than 50,000 gallons of secondary recycled water, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as possible, but no longer than 3 days after becoming aware of the discharge.