

**Resolution No. R5-2005-XXXX**  
**Attachment 1B**

**Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins for the Control of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the San Joaquin River**

Remove the language below from Resolution No. R5-2005-XXXX, shown in ~~strikeout~~.

6. ~~The Waste Load Allocations (WLA) for all NPDES-permitted dischargers, Load Allocations (LA) for nonpoint source discharges, and the Loading Capacity of the San Joaquin River from the Mendota Dam to Vernalis shall not exceed one toxic unit (TU) of diazinon and chlorpyrifos as defined below.~~

$$\text{TU} = \frac{C_D}{\text{WQT}_D} + \frac{C_C}{\text{WQO}_C} \leq 1.0$$

~~where~~

~~$C_D$  = diazinon concentration of point source discharge for the WLA; nonpoint source discharge for the LA; or San Joaquin River for the LC.~~

~~$C_C$  = chlorpyrifos concentration of point source discharge for the WLA; nonpoint source discharge for the LA; or San Joaquin River for the LC.~~

~~$\text{WQT}_D$  = acute or chronic diazinon water quality target or diazinon water quality objective in  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . The acute  $\text{WQT}_D$  is 0.160  $\mu\text{g/L}$  as an 1-hour average and the chronic  $\text{WQT}_D$  is 0.100  $\mu\text{g/L}$  as a four day average not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period.~~

~~$\text{WQO}_C$  = acute or chronic chlorpyrifos water quality objective in  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .~~

~~The water quality targets for diazinon RPFs represent the best available information for interpretation of compliance with the Regional Water Board's narrative toxicity and pesticide water quality objectives. The diazinon water quality targets RPFs will be used to evaluate progress towards attainment of the narrative water quality objectives. The Regional Water Board intends to adopt diazinon water quality objectives for the San Joaquin River prior to the compliance dates for the loading capacity and allocations. In absence of diazinon water quality objectives, interpretation of compliance with applicable narrative water quality objectives will be based on the best available information at the time compliance is evaluated and in accordance with Basin Plan policies for evaluating compliance with the applicable narrative water quality objectives.~~

Available samples collected within the applicable averaging period for the water quality objective will be used to determine compliance with the allocations and loading capacity. For purposes of performing the toxic unit calculation, analytical results that are reported as “non-detectable” concentrations are considered to be zero.

Replace the above definition of WLA, LA, and LC in Resolution No. R5-2005-XXXX, Attachment 1, with the language shown below in underlined text

The Waste Load Allocations (WLA) for all NPDES-permitted dischargers, Load Allocations (LA) for nonpoint source discharges, and the Loading Capacity (LC) of the San Joaquin River from the Mendota Dam to Vernalis shall not exceed the chlorpyrifos toxic equivalents (ChlorTEQ) of diazinon and chlorpyrifos as defined below.

$$\text{ChlorTEQ} = C_{\text{Diaz}} \times RPF_{(\text{Chlor} / \text{Diaz})} + C_{\text{Chlor}} \leq \text{WQO}_{\text{Chlor}}$$

where

ChlorTEQ = chlorpyrifos toxic equivalents.

$C_{\text{Diaz}}$  = diazinon concentration of point source discharge for the WLA; nonpoint source discharge for the LA; or San Joaquin River for the LC.

$C_{\text{Chlor}}$  = chlorpyrifos concentration of point source discharge for the WLA; nonpoint source discharge for the LA; or San Joaquin River for the LC.

RPF (Chlor/Diaz) = relative potency factor – ratio of chlorpyrifos to diazinon toxicity.

ARPF (chlor/diaz) = acute RPF = 0.1638

CRPF (chlor/diaz) = chronic RPF = 0.1403

WQO<sub>Chlor</sub> = acute or chronic chlorpyrifos water quality objective in µg/L