

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

USEPA regulations at section 122.48, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 122.48) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Diego Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement these federal regulations and Water Code requirements.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A.** Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitoring flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of this San Diego Water Board. Samples shall be collected at times representative of “worst case” conditions with respect to compliance with the requirements of this Order.
- B.** Monitoring must be conducted according to USEPA test procedures approved at 40 CFR Part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under the Clean Water Act* as amended, unless other test procedures are specified in this Order and/or this MRP and/or this San Diego Water Board.
- C.** A copy of the monitoring and reports signed, and certified as required by Attachment D, Standard Provisions V.B, of this Order, shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board at the address listed in section X.C.5.c this MRP.
- D.** 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 this MRP, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of this San Diego Water Board or by the USEPA at any time.
- E.** All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California Department of Health Services or by a laboratory approved by the San Diego Water Board.
- F.** The Discharger shall report in its cover letter all instances of noncompliance not reported under Attachment D, section V.H of this Order at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Attachment D, section V.E of this Order.
- G.** All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger 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 at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

- H. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. When requested by USEPA or the San Diego Water Board, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger should have a success rate equal or greater than 80 percent.
- I. Monitoring results shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this Order or in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- J. This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified by this San Diego Water Board as appropriate.
- K. This Order may be modified by the San Diego Water Board and USEPA to enable the discharger to participate in comprehensive regional monitoring activities conducted in the Regional Harbor Monitoring Program. Minor changes may be made without further public notice.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

A. Monitoring Station Locations

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order. Samples shall be collected at a point or prior to the point of discharge, at the designated NPDES sampling station for the effluent as specified in Table E-1 below:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Location No.	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INT-001	A location where a representative sample of the intake or source water for discharges from NGD-001, NGD-002, NGD-003, and NGD-004 can be obtained, prior to any contact with pollutants originating from operations at the Facility or any other point source discharge.
SC-001 through SC-175	SC-001 through SC-175	A location where a representative sample of the steam condensate discharge can be obtained. For monitoring requirements established in this permit, the Discharger shall only be required to monitor three representative locations of steam condensate discharge for each monitoring event. Representative monitoring locations shall be established as described in section IV.A of the MRP. The Latitude and Longitude for Monitoring Locations SC-001 through SC-175 are identified in Table 2 of this Order.
NGD-001	NGD-001	A location where a representative sample of the graving dock deflooding and salt water rinse can be obtained just prior to, or during the discharge into the Bay: 30° 40' 45" N; -117° 7' 30" W

Discharge Location No.	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
NGD-002	NGD-002	A location where a representative sample of the graving dock deflooding and salt water rinse can be obtained just prior to, or during the discharge into the Bay: 30° 40' 45" N; -117° 7' 30" W
NGD-003	NGD-003	A location where a representative sample of the caisson ballast dewatering can be obtained just prior to, or during the discharge into the Bay: 30° 40' 45" N; -117° 7' 30" W
NGD-004	NGD-004	A location where a representative sample of the emergency fire suppression and saltwater supply system can be obtained just prior to, or during the discharge into the Bay: 30° 40' 45" N; -117° 7' 30" W
BC-001	BC-001	A location where a representative sample of the pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning discharge can be obtained just prior to, or during the discharge into the Bay: 32° 40' 24" N; -117° 7' 1" W
UV-001 through UV-012	UV-001 through UV-012	A location where a representative sample of the utility vault and manhole dewatering discharge can be obtained. The Latitude and Longitude for Monitoring Locations UV-001 through UV-012 are identified in Table 2 of this Order.
--	Industrial Storm Water See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify storm water monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for all "Industrial High Risk Areas" and "Industrial Low Risk Areas), as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations as described in section II.B of the MRP. The Latitude and Longitude for Monitoring Locations NBSD-001 through NBSD-159 are identified in Attachment M to this Order.
--	Municipal Storm Water See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify storm water monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for Small MS4 Areas. Municipal storm water discharge locations at NBSD are identified in Attachment M of this Order. Municipal storm water discharge locations at the Broadway Complex, Mission Gorge Recreational Facility (MGRF), and the Naval Medical Center shall also be identified. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations as described in section IX.5.B of the MRP. The Latitude and Longitude for Monitoring Locations NBSD-001 through NBSD-159 are identified in Attachment M to this Order.

B. Industrial Storm Water Monitoring Location Report

1. The Discharger shall prepare and submit, no later than November 30, 2013, an Industrial Storm Water Monitoring Location Report to identify representative monitoring locations for industrial storm water discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas, and Industrial Low Risk Areas. The Plan shall contain the following information:
2. The criteria and methods used to identify the representative monitoring locations.
3. A map of monitoring locations for each Industrial High Risk Area and Industrial Low Risk Area storm water discharge point. Where a single drainage area, or similar adjacent drainage areas, discharge to multiple discharge points, the Discharger may propose a single monitoring location for that drainage area (or similar drainage areas), provided the Discharger submits supporting rationale demonstrating that a single monitoring location is representative for that drainage area (or similar drainage areas) (i.e., similar industrial activities and BMPs).

4. A tabulation of the proposed representative monitoring locations for industrial storm water discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas and Low Risk Areas. The tabulation shall include the discharge points, the representative monitoring locations for each discharge point, a brief description of the representative monitoring location (and drainage area for storm water discharges only), and the latitude and longitude for each representative monitoring location.
5. In the annual storm water monitoring report for industrial storm water discharges, the Discharger shall submit a summary of any proposed changes to the representative monitoring locations, a rationale for each change in monitoring location, and a certification that all monitoring locations are representative of their respective discharge locations.
6. The Discharger shall implement the Industrial Storm Water Monitoring Location Report unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The Discharger shall comply with any conditions set by the San Diego Water Board including modification of proposed monitoring locations.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Intake Credit Monitoring (INT-001 through INT-004)

The Discharger shall monitor the intake water in the receiving water for total recoverable copper for Discharges NGD-001, NGD-002, NGD-003, and NGD-004 by monitoring intake/source water at Monitoring Location No. INT-001 as shown in Table E-2:

Table E-2. Intake Water Credits Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/event ³	1,2

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.

² Effluent samples shall be analyzed for copper according to method 1638 or 1640 unless authorized by this San Diego Water Board. The commonly used methods 6010B (Inorganics by ICP-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) have been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. Method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample analyzed by methods 6010B or 200.7 are known.

³ A USN Graving Dock event is a docking or undocking evolution of a ship in the dry dock.

IV. INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WASTEWATER EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations SC-001 through SC-175—Steam Condensate

1. The Discharger shall monitor discharges of steam condensate at a minimum of three representative monitoring locations from Monitoring Location Nos. SC-001 through SC-175 as shown in Table E-3. The three representative monitoring locations shall be chosen at random and may be different each year depending upon which steam systems are active.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring for Steam Condensate

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	GPD	Estimate	1/Month	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
pH	standard units	Grab	2/Year	1
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Remaining Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/5 Years ³	1
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Temperature	°F	Grab	2/Year	1
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	2/Year	1
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Grab	2/5 Years ²	1,4

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.

² The Discharger shall monitor for chronic toxicity within the first year of permit adoption and the fifth year following permit adoption.

³ The Discharger shall monitor for priority pollutants in the fifth year following permit adoption.

⁴ As specified in section V of this MRP.

2. Annually, by September 1 the Discharger shall submit a list of the chemicals added to the steam boiler.

B. Monitoring Location Nos. NGD-001 and NGD-002

The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of graving dock deflooding and salt water rinse at Monitoring Location Nos. NGD-001 and NGD-002 as follows in Table E-4:

Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring for Graving Dock Deflooding & Salt Water Rinse Discharges

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ⁴	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Flow	GPD	Grab	1/day	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
pH	pH units	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1,2
Tributyltin, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Remaining CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	2/5 Years ⁵	1
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Grab	1/Year	1,3

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.
² Samples shall be analyzed for copper according to method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used methods 6010B (Inorganics by ICP-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) have been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. Method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample that is analyzed by methods 6010B or 200.7 are known.
³ As specified in section V of this MRP.
⁴ No monitoring is required during any period where there is no discharge.
⁵ The Discharger shall monitor for priority pollutants in the first and fifth year following permit adoption.

C. Monitoring Location No. NGD-003

The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of caisson gate ballast water effluent at Monitoring Location No. NGD-003 as follows in Table E-5:

Table E-5. Effluent Monitoring for Caisson Gate Ballast Water Effluent and Saltwater Supply System Water

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Flow	GPD	Grab	1/Day	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
pH	pH units	Grab	1/Year	1
Priority Pollutants				
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Remaining CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	2/5 Years ⁴	1
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Year	1
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	1
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Grab	1/Year	1,3

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.

² Samples shall be analyzed for copper according to method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used methods 6010B (Inorganics by ICP-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) have been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. Method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample that is analyzed by methods 6010B or 200.7 are known.

³ As specified in section V of this MRP.

⁴ The Discharger shall monitor for priority pollutants in the first and fifth year following permit adoption.

D. Monitoring Location No. NGD-004

The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of emergency fire suppression water and salt water supply water at Monitoring Location No. NGD-004 as follows in Table E-6:

Table E-6. Effluent Monitoring for Emergency Fire Suppression and Salt Water Supply Discharges

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Flow	GPD	Grab	1/day	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
pH	pH units	Grab	1/Year	1
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Remaining CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	2/5 Years ³	1
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Year	1
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	1
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Grab	1/Year	1,4

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.

² Samples shall be analyzed for copper according to method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used methods 6010B (Inorganics by ICP-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) have been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. Method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample that is analyzed by methods 6010B or 200.7 are known.

³ The Discharger shall monitor for priority pollutants within the first year of permit adoption and the fifth year following permit adoption.

⁴ As specified in section V of this MRP.

E. Monitoring Location BC-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the discharge from pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning at Monitoring Location No. BC-001 as follows in Table E-7:

Table E-7. Effluent Monitoring for Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	GPD	Estimate	1/Year	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year	1
Priority Pollutants				
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Remaining Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	2/5 Years ³	1
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	1
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Year	1
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Grab	1/Term of Permit	1,4

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.

² Effluent samples shall be analyzed for copper according to method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used methods 6010B (Inorganics by ICP-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) have been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. Method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample analyzed by methods 6010B or 200.7 are known.

³ The Discharger shall monitor for priority pollutants within the first year of permit adoption and the fifth year following permit adoption.

⁴ As specified in section V of this MRP.

2. Annually, by September 1, the Discharger shall submit a log of the pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning activity including the duration, the personnel in charge of the cleaning, the quantity of the discharge, the date, a summary of any potential impacts to receiving water quality, and a summary regarding the description and location of any booms removed from the San Diego Bay to be cleaned because of oil or other pollutants.

F. Monitoring Locations UV-001 through UV-012 Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering Monitoring

1. The Discharger shall monitor the discharge from utility vault and manhole dewatering at a minimum of three representative monitoring locations, including at least one electrical vault discharge, and one manhole discharge as shown in Table E-8. Monitoring is only required for each type of discharge if there is a discharge for that type during the monitoring period. The electrical vault representative monitoring location shall be chosen from Monitoring Location Nos. UV-001 through UV-012 and shall change each year. The manhole discharge and steam vault discharge monitoring location shall be chosen at random and may be different each year.

Table E-8. Effluent Monitoring for Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	GPD	Estimate	1/Year	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ²	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year	1

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.

² TPH as gasoline (TPH-g) – Report Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, and Xylene. Also analyze for TPH Diesel (TPH-d).

2. Annually, by September 1, Discharger shall submit a log of the utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges. For vaults with automatic sump pumps, the log shall include the total volume of each discharge point for each calendar quarter. For vaults or manholes that are dewatered manually, the log shall describe the volume, flow rate, location of the discharge, date, and receiving water body.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

1. Monitoring Frequency for Industrial High Risk Storm Water Discharges

The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring at the frequencies specified in section IX.A.3.a of this MRP and Table E-11. For storm water sampling, sampling shall occur during storm events or if storm water is collected, prior to the release of storm water to the receiving water.

2. Marine and Estuarine Species and Test Methods

The Discharger shall conduct a species sensitivity screening for acute toxicity which shall include one vertebrate and one invertebrate during the first monitoring episode. The species sensitivity screening samples shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. The test species that exhibits the highest percent effect at the in-stream waste concentration (IWC) during a species sensitivity screening (i.e. the most sensitive species) shall be utilized for routine monitoring during the permit cycle. Routine toxicity test design shall, at a minimum, include a single-concentration analysis of the IWC compared to a control.

The Discharger shall follow the methods for acute toxicity tests as established in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 136.3 using a single-concentration test design for routine monitoring, or a five-concentration test design for accelerated monitoring. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) method manuals referenced therein include *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-012).

All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. The 36-hour sample holding time for test initiation shall be targeted. However, no more than 72 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

3. Compliance Determination

The Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for acute toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a toxicity test during routine monitoring results in a “fail” in accordance with the TST approach and the percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.40.

The determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a single effluent concentration acute toxicity test at the IWC of 100 percent effluent shall be determined using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010).

The Discharger shall report the results of reasonable potential analyses, species sensitivity screenings, and routine toxicity tests to the San Diego Water Board as either a “pass” or a “fail” at the IWC, in accordance with the TST approach and provide the calculated percent effect at the IWC. The methodology for determining “pass”, “fail” and “percent effect” is provided below.

Pass

An acute toxicity test result that rejects the null hypothesis (Ho) below is reported as “pass” in accordance with the TST approach:

Ho: Mean response (100 percent effluent) \leq 0.80 \times Control mean response

Fail

An acute toxicity test result that does not reject the null hypothesis (Ho) above is reported as “fail” in accordance with the TST approach.

Percent Effect

The percent effect at the IWC is calculated for each acute toxicity test result using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Effect at IWC} = \frac{\text{Mean Control Response} - \text{Mean IWC Response}}{\text{Mean Control Response}} * 100$$

4. Acute Toxicity MDEL Exceedance Follow-up Action

An acute toxicity test result during routine monitoring indicating a “fail” with a percent effect at or above 0.40 is an exceedance of the acute toxicity MDEL. The Discharger shall implement corrective action to abate the source of the toxicity within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of an MDEL exceedance, if the source of toxicity is known (e.g. operational upset). The Discharger shall also conduct an additional acute toxicity test within the same calendar month that the exceedance occurred or the next qualifying storm event for storm water discharges.

5. Industrial Storm Water from High Risk Areas

If the additional test result for industrial storm water from high risk areas results in a “pass”, the Discharger may return to routine monitoring for the following monitoring period. If the verification test results in a “fail” at a percent effect greater than or equal to 0.20, the Discharger shall implement an approved Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work plan as set forth below in section V.D of this MRP. The requirement for a TRE may be waived by the San Diego Water Board on a case-by-case basis if implementation of a previously approved TRE Work Plan is already underway for the sampled discharge point.

B. Chronic Toxicity

1. Monitoring Frequency for Industrial Process Wastewaters

The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity monitoring at the frequencies specified in Tables E-3 through E-7.

2. Marine and Estuarine Species and Test Methods

The Discharger shall conduct a species sensitivity screening for chronic toxicity which shall include one vertebrate, one invertebrate and one aquatic plant during the first monitoring episode. The species sensitivity screening samples shall also be

analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. The test species that exhibits the highest percent effect at the IWC during a species sensitivity screening (i.e. the most sensitive species) shall be utilized for routine monitoring during the permit cycle. Routine toxicity test design shall, at a minimum, include a single-concentration analysis of the IWC compared to a control.

The Discharger shall follow the methods for chronic toxicity tests as established in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 136.3 using a single-concentration test design for routine monitoring, or a five-concentration test design for accelerated monitoring. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) method manuals referenced therein include *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-013), and *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-014). Additional methods for chronic toxicity monitoring are outlined in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition* (EPA-600-R-95-136).

For discharges to marine and estuarine waters, the Discharger shall conduct a static renewal toxicity test with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.01); a static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Growth Test Method 1009.0); and a static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, (Embryo-larval Development Test Method). For discharges to a fresh water surface water, the Discharger shall conduct a static renewal toxicity test with one vertebrate, one aquatic plant, and one invertebrate species.

If laboratory-held cultures of the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, are not available for testing, then the Discharger shall conduct a static renewal toxicity test with the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.01), found in the third edition of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA-821-R-02-014, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR Part 136). Additional species may be used by the Discharger if approved by the San Diego Water Board.

All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. The 36-hour sample holding time for test initiation shall be targeted. However, no more than 72 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

3. Compliance Determination

The Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a toxicity test during routine monitoring results in a "fail" in accordance with the TST approach and the percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.50.

The Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when the median results of three independent toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month, and analyzed using the TST, (i.e. two out of three) is a “fail.”

The determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a single effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the IWC of 100 percent effluent shall be determined using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010).

The Discharger shall report the results of reasonable potential analyses, species sensitivity screenings, and routine toxicity tests to the San Diego Water Board as either a “pass” or a “fail” at the IWC, in accordance with the TST approach and provide the calculated percent effect at the IWC. The methodology for determining “pass”, “fail” and “percent effect” is provided below.

Pass

A chronic toxicity test result that rejects the null hypothesis (Ho) below is reported as “pass” in accordance with the TST approach:

Ho: Mean response (100 percent effluent) \leq 0.75 \times Control mean response

Fail

A chronic toxicity test result that does not reject the null hypothesis (Ho) above is reported as “fail” in accordance with the TST approach.

Percent Effect

The percent effect at the IWC is calculated for each chronic toxicity test result using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Effect at IWC} = \frac{\text{Mean Control Response} - \text{Mean IWC Response}}{\text{Mean Control Response}} * 100$$

4. Chronic Toxicity MDEL Exceedance Follow-up Action

A chronic toxicity test result during routine monitoring indicating a “fail” with a percent effect at or above 0.50 is an exceedance of the chronic toxicity MDEL. The Discharger shall implement corrective action to abate the source of the toxicity within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of an MDEL exceedance, if the source of toxicity is known (e.g. operational upset). The Discharger shall also conduct an additional toxicity test within the same calendar month that the exceedance occurred.

5. Industrial Process Wastewater

If the additional test result for industrial process wastewater results in a “pass”, the Discharger may return to routine monitoring for the following monitoring period. If the verification test results in a “fail” at a percent effect greater than or equal to 0.25, the Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule for chronic toxicity as set forth below in section V.D of this MRP.

C. Quality Assurance

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

1. This discharge is subject to a determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a single-effluent concentration toxicity test at the IWC (for statistical flowchart and procedures, see *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document*, Appendix A, Figure A-1). The chronic and acute IWC for applicable discharges is 100 percent effluent.
2. Effluent dilution water and control water should be prepared and used as specified in the test methods manuals, *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-012) and *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). If the dilution water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
3. If organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.).
4. All multi-concentration reference toxicant test results must be reviewed and reported according to USEPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing* (40 CFR 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).
5. If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria in the test methods manual, then the Discharger shall resample and retest within 14 days (or as soon as possible for storm water).

D. Accelerated Chronic Toxicity Testing Monitoring Schedule

The Discharger shall implement an accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring schedule, as required by section V.B.5 of this MRP for industrial process wastewater discharges, consisting of four, five-concentration chronic toxicity tests, conducted at approximately two-week intervals, over an eight-week period. All toxicity tests conducted during an accelerated monitoring schedule shall, at a minimum, include the IWC and four additional concentrations. The additional effluent concentrations should provide useful information regarding the intensity and persistence of the toxic effect(s). If all of the additional tests result in a "pass", the Discharger may return to routine monitoring for the following monitoring period. If any one of the additional tests result in a "fail" and exhibit a percent effect equal to or greater than 0.25, the Discharger shall implement an approved Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work plan as set forth below in section V.E of this MRP. The requirement for a TRE may be waived by the San Diego Water Board on a case-by-case basis if implementation of a previously approved TRE Work Plan is already underway for the sampled discharge point.

E. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

- 1. TRE Work Plan Submittal.** The Discharger shall prepare and submit a TRE Work plan to the San Diego Water Board no later than 30 days from the time the Discharger becomes aware that:
- 2.** A TRE work plan is required by section V.D of this MRP for an industrial process wastewater discharge which had a chronic toxicity test result during accelerated monitoring that resulted in a "fail" and exhibited a percent effect greater than or equal to 0.25; or
- 3.** A TRE work plan is required by section V.A.5 of this MRP for a high risk industrial storm water discharge which had an additional acute toxicity test conducted following an MDEL exceedance that results in a "fail" and exhibits a percent effect greater than or equal to 0.20.
- 4. TRE Work Plan.** The TRE Work Plan shall be in conformance with the USEPA manual "*Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989).*" The TRE Work Plan shall also include the following information:
 - a. A description of the actions to be undertaken by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity;
 - b. If the MDEL noncompliance has not been corrected, the amount of time it is expected to continue; and
 - c. A description of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the MDEL noncompliance; and
 - d. A schedule for completion of all activities and submission of a final report.

- 5. TRE Work Plan Implementation.** The Discharger shall implement the TRE Work Plan unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The Discharger shall comply with any additional conditions set by the San Diego Water Board.
- 6. TRE Progress Reports.** The Discharger shall prepare and provide written semiannual progress reports which: (1) describe the actions that have been taken toward achieving compliance with the acute or chronic toxicity MDEL for the previous six months; (2) describe all activities including, data collection and other field activities which are scheduled for the next year and provide other information relating to the progress of work, (3) identify any modifications to the compliance plans that the Discharger proposed to the San Diego Water Board or that have been approved by San Diego Water Board during the previous six months; and (4) include information regarding all delays encountered or anticipated that may affect the future schedule for completion of the actions required to attain compliance with the MDEL, and a description of all efforts made to mitigate those delays or anticipated delays. These progress reports shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board by the (15th) day of June and December of each year following the adoption of this Order. Submission of these progress reports shall continue until compliance with the MDEL is achieved.
- 7. Toxicity Identification Evaluation.** Based upon the magnitude and persistence of the acute and chronic toxicity, the Discharger may initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method 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); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). If a TIE is undertaken, the Discharger shall prepare and submit a work plan to the San Diego Water Board containing the following elements and comply with any conditions set by the Board:

 - a. Criteria for initiating a TIE on a sample;
 - b. Roles and responsibilities of the team conducting the TIE;
 - c. Study design, sample treatments, and chemical analysis;
 - d. Data evaluation and communication;
 - e. Follow-up actions; and
 - f. A schedule for completion of all activities and submission of a final report.

F. Violations

An exceedance of the MDEL or MMEL during routine monitoring is a violation. Any exceedances occurring during a required accelerated monitoring period and, if appropriate, a TRE period shall not constitute additional violations provided that: (1) the Discharger proceeds with the accelerated monitoring and TRE (if required) in a timely manner; and (2) the accelerated monitoring and TRE are completed within one year of the initial exceedance. The San Diego Water Board has the discretion to impose additional violations and initiate an enforcement action for toxicity tests that result in a “fail” after one year from the initial violation. Additionally, a discharger’s failure to initiate an accelerated monitoring schedule or conduct a TRE, as required by this Order will result in all exceedances being considered violations of the MDEL or MMEL and may result in the initiation of an enforcement action.

G. Reporting of Toxicity Monitoring Results

1. The Discharger shall submit a full laboratory report for all toxicity testing as an attachment to the monitoring report. The laboratory report shall contain: the toxicity test results; the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; all results for effluent parameters monitored concurrently with the toxicity test(s).
2. The Discharger shall provide the actual test endpoint responses for the control (i.e., the control mean) and the IWC (i.e., the IWC mean) for each toxicity test to facilitate the review of test results and determination of reasonable potential for toxicity by the permitting authority.
3. The Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board in writing within 14 days of receipt of any test result with an exceedance of the toxicity limit. This notification shall describe actions the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; the status of actions required by this permit; and schedule for actions not yet completed; or reason(s) that no action has been taken.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[Not Applicable]

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[Not Applicable]

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER

A. Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring

1. Receiving water and sediment monitoring shall be performed by the Discharger to assess compliance with receiving water limits. The receiving water and sediment monitoring requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2002-0169 for NBSD and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2003-0265 shall continue to be implemented until the receiving water and sediment monitoring program in this Order below is implemented.
2. **Monitoring Coalition Reopener.** To achieve maximum efficiency and economy of resources, the San Diego Water Board encourages and may require San Diego Bay dischargers to establish or join a San Diego Bay water body monitoring coalition. If a San Diego Bay monitoring coalition is formed, revised monitoring requirements will likely be established.
3. **Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan.** The Discharger shall prepare and submit a Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan to assess compliance with Receiving Water Limitations of this Order. The Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan shall be submitted within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this Order and shall contain the following elements:
 - a. **Quality Assurance Project Plan.** A Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) describing the project objectives and organization, functional activities, and quality assurance/quality control protocols for the water and sediment monitoring.
 - b. **Sampling and Analysis Plan.** A Sampling and Analysis Plan must be proposed based on methods or metrics described in 40 CFR 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under the Clean Water Act* and the SWRCB Sediment Quality Plan. The plan shall include a list of chemical analytes for the water column and sediment as well as frequency and monitoring locations.
 - i. **Water Column Sampling**
 - a) **Frequency:** The Sampling and Analysis Plan must propose the frequency and timing for water column sampling. The minimum frequency of sampling is shown in table E-9 below. The proposed sampling must be based upon results on the fate and transport of pollutants from the conceptual model (see c, below).
 - b) **Pollutants:** The Sampling and Analysis Plan must propose what pollutants will be monitored. At a minimum, monitoring must include the pollutants and frequency in Table E-9 below:

Table E-9. Minimum Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Priority Pollutants				
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Remaining CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/5 Years	1, 3
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	1
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Grab	2/5 Years	4

¹ As specified in 40 CFR 136.

² Effluent samples shall be analyzed for copper according to method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used methods 6010B (Inorganics by ICP-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) have been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. Method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample analyzed by methods 6010B or 200.7 are known.

³ The Discharger shall monitor for priority pollutants within the first year following permit adoption.

⁴ The Discharger shall monitor chronic toxicity within the second year of permit adoption and the fifth year following permit adoption.

ii. Sediment Sampling

a) Frequency: Sediment chemistry, toxicity and benthic organism monitoring shall be done, at a minimum twice during the term of this Order.

b) Sediment Chemistry, Toxicity, and Benthic Community Condition: Sediment chemistry, toxicity and benthic community monitoring shall be done in accordance with, at a minimum, the requirements under the SWRCB Sediment Quality Plan. The proposal must also include the following:

- 1) Sediment Chemistry: Bulk sediment chemical analysis shall include at a minimum the pollutants identified in Attachment A of the SWRCB Sediment Quality Plan and listed in Attachment K of this Order.
- 2) Sediment Toxicity: A 10-Day amphipod survival test shall be performed using a species tolerant of the sample salinity and grain size characteristics (*e.g., Hyalella azteca* or *Eohaustorius estuaries*) as specified in the SWRCB Sediment Quality Plan. The results shall be recorded as "Percent of control survival".

- 3) Benthic Community- Subtidal Habitat: For discharges to unvegetated subtidal, the benthic community shall be evaluated using the line of evidence approach in Section V.G of the SWRCB Sediment Quality Plan. For discharges to vegetated subtidal (*Zostera marina*), the proposed benthic community monitoring must be conducted in accordance with Section V.J of the SWRCB Sediment Quality Plan and utilize a reference site approach to assess the benthic invertebrate community and impacts to *Zostera marina* as a line of evidence. Assessment of *Zostera marina* must be done in accordance with the Southern California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy.
- iii. Conceptual Model. A Conceptual Model identifying the physical and chemical factors that control the fate and transport of pollutants and receptors that could be exposed to pollutants in the water and sediment shall be developed and included in the Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan. The Conceptual Model will serve as the basis for assessing the appropriateness of the Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan design. The Conceptual Model shall consider:
 - a) Points of discharge into the segment of the water body or region of interest;
 - b) Tidal flow and/or direction of predominant currents;
 - c) Historic or legacy conditions in the vicinity;
 - d) Nearby land and marine uses or actions;
 - e) Beneficial Uses;
 - f) Potential receptors of concern;
 - g) Change in grain size salinity water depth and organic matter; and
 - h) Other sources or discharges in the immediate vicinity.
 - iv. Spatial Representation. The Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan shall be designed to ensure that the sample stations are spatially representative of the water and sediment within the water body segment or region of interest.
 - v. Existing Data and Information. The Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan design shall take into consideration existing data and information of appropriate quality including ongoing monitoring programs conducted by other entities.
 - vi. Strata. Identification of appropriate strata shall consider characteristics of the water body including sediment transport, hydrodynamics, depth, salinity, land uses, inputs (both natural and anthropogenic) and other factors that could affect the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the sediment.
 - vii. Index Period. All sediment stations shall be sampled between the months of June through September to correspond with the benthic community index period.

- viii. Report Completion Schedule. The Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan shall include a schedule for completion of all sample collection and analysis activities and submission of Water and Sediment Monitoring Reports described in section VIII.A.5 of this MRP.
4. Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan Implementation. The Discharger shall implement the Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan in accordance with the schedule contained in the Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. Before beginning sample collection activities, the Discharger or water body monitoring coalition shall:
- a. Notify the San Diego Water Board at least 14 days in advance of the beginning of sample collection activities; and
 - b. Comply with any conditions set by the San Diego Water Board with respect to sample collection methods such as providing split samples.
5. Water and Sediment Monitoring Reports. The Discharger shall submit a Water and Sediment Monitoring Report at least twice during a permit cycle in accordance with the schedule contained in the Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The Water and Sediment Monitoring Reports shall contain the following information:
- a. Analysis. An evaluation, interpretation and tabulation of the water and sediment monitoring data including interpretations and conclusions as to whether applicable Receiving Water Limitations in this Order have been attained at each sample station.
 - b. Sample Location Map. The locations, type, and number of samples shall be identified and shown on a site map.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Storm Water Discharges from Industrial High Risk, Industrial Low Risk Areas, and Industrial No Exposure Areas

1. Industrial Non-Storm Water Discharge (NSWD) Visual Observations

- a. The Discharger shall visually observe each industrial drainage area for the presence of, or for indications of prior unauthorized non-storm water discharges and their sources.
- b. The Discharger shall visually observe the NBSD's authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources in industrial drainage areas.

- c. One non-storm water visual observation shall be conducted quarterly in each of the following periods:
 - i. January – March,
 - ii. April – June,
 - iii. July – September, and
 - iv. October – December.
- d. The Discharger shall select appropriate intervals when scheduling quarterly NSWV visual observations. For observation intervals that are greater than 16 weeks apart, a justification shall be included in the Annual Monitoring Report. NSWV visual observations shall be conducted during daylight hours within scheduled facility operating hours¹ on days without precipitation.
- e. Visual observations shall document the presence of, or the indication of any non-storm water discharge, pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.), and source.
- f. The Discharger shall maintain records of the personnel performing the visual observations, the dates and approximate time each drainage area and non-storm water discharge was observed, and the response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Attachment G of this Order.

2. Industrial Storm Water Discharge and Other Visual Observations

- a. Dischargers shall ensure that a visual observation is conducted of industrial storm water discharges from the first Qualifying Storm Event (QSE) as defined in section IX.A.2.b of this MRP for each month that produces a discharge from one or more discharge locations. Visual observations shall be conducted during scheduled facility operating hours and within the first four (4) hours of:
 - i. The start of discharge; or
 - ii. The start of facility operations if the QSE occurs within the previous 12 hour period (storms that begin the previous night).

¹ *Scheduled Facility operating hours* are the time periods when the Facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

- b. A Qualifying Storm Event (QSE) is a discharge of storm water that occurs:
- i. From a storm event that has produced a minimum of 1/10 inch of rainfall within the preceding 24 hour period as measured by an on-site rainfall measurement device; and
 - ii. From a storm event that was preceded by 72 hours of dry weather. Dry weather shall be defined as 72 hours of combined rainfall of less than 1/10 inch as measured by an on-site rainfall measurement device.
- c. The Discharger shall ensure that visual observations of discharge from contained storm water² are conducted at the time of discharge. If the discharge is not likely to occur during scheduled facility operating hours (based upon rainfall forecasts and containment freeboard), the visual observations of the contained storm water shall be conducted prior to the discharge.
- d. Visual observations shall include observation of the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, trash/debris, and source(s) of any observed pollutants.
- e. Prior to an anticipated precipitation event, visual observations of all storm water drainage and containment areas shall be conducted to identify any spills, leaks, or improperly controlled pollutant sources, and appropriate BMPs must be implemented prior to rainfall. The visual observations are required during scheduled facility operating hours and are not required more than once within in any 14 day period. An anticipated precipitation event is any weather pattern that is forecasted by the National Weather Service Forecast Office to have a 50% or greater probability of producing precipitation in the facility's weather zone. The Discharger is responsible for reviewing precipitation forecast information from the National Weather Service Forecast Office (e.g., by entering the zip code of the project's location at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast>).
- f. In the event that the first QSE in a month does not produce a discharge that can be visually observed at one or more discharge locations, dischargers shall record which discharge locations were observed that did not discharge, and visually observe discharges from those locations from the next QSE(s) that produces a discharge in that month. The Discharger shall provide an explanation in the Annual Report for uncompleted monthly visual observations only for those months that at least one QSE occurs. The Discharger is not required to perform additional visual observations in subsequent months for any uncompleted monthly visual observations.

² Contained storm water is storm water which is first collected in a containment structure and then discharged.

- g. The Discharger shall maintain records of all visual observations. Records shall include the date, approximate time, locations observed, name of person(s) that conducted the observations, and any response actions and/or additional SWPPP revisions necessary in response to the visual observations.

3. Industrial Storm Water Sampling and Analysis

- a. The Discharger shall collect storm water samples from one qualifying storm event (QSE) during each semiannual period (i.e. January –June, July-December). Representative storm water discharge locations for “Industrial High Risk” and “Industrial Low Risk” areas, as designated under section IV.B of the Order, shall be sampled as specified in Tables E-10 and E-11.
- b. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored or contained storm water is discharged to surface waters. Samples shall be collected from the first QSE of the each semiannual period (i.e. January –June, July-December).
- c. Grab samples shall be collected from each representative storm water discharge location within four (4) hours of:
 - i. The start of the discharge, or
 - ii. The start of facility operations if the QSE occurs within the previous 12 hour period (storms that begin the previous night). Sample collection is required during scheduled facility operating hours and when sampling conditions are safe.
- d. Composite samples shall be flow-weighted storm water samples for the duration of the storm. If composite samples are collected, all parameters identified in Tables E-10 and E-11 with a sample type of grab or composite must be analyzed using composite samples.
- e. In the event that the first QSE in a wet season does not produce a discharge that can be sampled at one or more sampling locations, the Discharger shall record which sampling locations were observed that did not discharge, and collect samples from those locations from the next QSE(s) that produces a discharge in that wet season. If the Discharger fails to collect a sample at one or more sampling locations that did produce a discharge, the Discharger is required to fulfill the sampling requirement from an additional QSE that produces a discharge. For each discharge location, the maximum number of storm water samples required per reporting year is two (2).
- f. The industrial storm water discharges from the “Low Risk” and “High Risk” areas, as defined in section IV.B of the Order, shall be sampled and analyzed as shown in Table E-10 and Table E-11 respectively. After four consecutive sample events where parameters are not detected or below the Annual NAL values, analysis for those parameters may be discontinued.

Table E-10. Monitoring Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from “Industrial Low Risk” Areas

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency*	Required Analytical Test Method
Discharge Volume	gallons	Estimate ¹	One storm per semiannual period.	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	One storm per semiannual period.	²
pH	pH Units	Grab	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Other Pollutants ³	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²

Sampling shall occur during qualifying storm events each semiannual calendar period (January – June, July – December) prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the semiannual period, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible.

¹ The volume of storm water discharge can be estimated by multiplying: amount of rainfall in feet × square feet of surface area × impervious factor. There are 7.5 gallons per cubic foot.

² As specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

³ Pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities shall be sampled. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in section VII of the SWPPP requirements contained in Attachment G, visual observations, and inspection records. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the Discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again. The Discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in storm water discharges in significant quantities.

Table E-11. Monitoring Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from “Industrial High Risk” Areas.

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency*	Required Analytical Test Method
Discharge Volume	gallons	Estimate ¹	One storms per semiannual period	Estimate
Conventional Pollutants				
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	One storm per semiannual period.	²
pH	pH Units	Grab	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Priority Pollutants				
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Mercury, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Nickel, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Magnesium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Nitrate+Nitriate Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency*	Required Analytical Test Method
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Acute Toxicity ³	Pass or Fail	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Other Pollutants ⁴	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²

* Sampling shall occur each semiannual calendar period (January – June, July – December) during qualifying storm events prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the semiannual period, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible during the following semiannual period.

¹ The volume of storm water discharge can be estimated by multiplying: amount of rainfall in feet × square feet of surface area × impervious factor. There are 7.5 gallons per cubic foot.

² As specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

³ The presence of acute toxicity in the storm water shall be determined as specified in section V of this MRP.

⁴ Pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities shall be sampled. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in section VII of the SWPPP requirements contained in Attachment G, visual observations, and inspection records. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the Discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again. The Discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in storm water discharges in significant quantities.

4. Chollas Creek Storm Water Sampling and Analysis

The discharge of storm water to Chollas Creek at Discharge Point Nos. BSD-068, NBSD-070, NBSD-071, NBSD-120, and NBSD-121 shall be sampled and analyzed as follows:

Table E-12. Monitoring Requirements for Storm Water Discharges to Chollas Creek.

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency*	Required Analytical Test Method
Discharge Volume	gallons	Estimate ¹	One storm per semiannual period.	Estimate
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab or Composite	One storm per semiannual period.	²

Sampling shall occur during qualifying storm events, or if collected, prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the year, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible. If there are no qualifying storm events during the fifth year and conditions for administrative extension are met, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible.

¹ The volume of storm water discharge can be estimated by multiplying: amount of rainfall in feet × square feet of surface area × impervious factor. There are 7.5 gallons per cubic foot.

² As specified in 40 CFR 136.3.

5. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions and Methods

The Discharger shall be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1 through May 31) and throughout the wet season until the minimum requirements of sections IX.A.2 and IX.A.3. of this MRP are completed with the following exception:

- a. The Discharger is not required to collect samples or conduct visual observations under the following conditions:
 - i. During dangerous weather conditions such as flooding or electrical storms; or
 - ii. Outside of scheduled Facility operating hours. However, the Discharger is not precluded from collecting samples or conducting visual observations outside of scheduled facility operation hours if they choose to do so.
- b. If the Discharger does not collect the required samples or conduct the visual observations, then the Discharger shall include an explanation in the annual report why the sampling or visual observations were not conducted.

- c. The Discharger shall ensure that all industrial storm water discharge sampling locations are representative of only those drainage areas associated with industrial activities. The storm water discharge observed and collected from these sampling locations shall be representative of the storm water discharge generated in each drainage area. For sheet flow, the Discharger shall determine the appropriate sampling location(s) which represent industrial storm water discharges generated from the corresponding drainage area.
- d. Dischargers shall identify practicable alternate sample collection locations representative of the facility's storm water discharge if:
 - i. Specific drainage areas at the facility are affected by storm water run-on from off-site areas or on-site non-industrial areas; or
 - ii. Specific sampling locations which are difficult to sample (e.g. submerged discharge outlets, dangerous discharge location accessibility).

B. Non-industrial Storm Water Monitoring for Small Municipal (Military Base) Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Areas

- 1. Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall prepare and submit to the San Diego Water Board a written plan for monitoring pollutants in non-industrial storm water discharges from Small Municipal (Military Base) Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Areas. The monitoring plan shall include the following information:
 - a. A list of pollutants in non-industrial storm water from MS4 areas which will be monitored for.
 - b. Specific monitoring procedures for pollutants identified by the Discharger, with the goal of evaluating SWMP implementation throughout the NBSD Complex.
 - c. A minimum subset of five representative monitoring locations for storm water and dry-weather discharges within the Small MS4 Areas of the NBSD Complex. These monitoring locations shall be sampled for pollutants identified by the Discharger.
 - d. A schedule for monitoring. Pollutant monitoring shall be performed a minimum of twice per year at the representative monitoring locations for storm water, and twice per year for dry-weather discharges, beginning 24 months after the adoption date of this Order.
- 2. The Discharger shall implement the Small Municipal (Military Base) Separate Storm Sewer System Monitoring Plan unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The Discharger shall comply with any conditions set by the San Diego Water Board including modification of proposed monitoring locations and constituents.

3. The Monitoring results shall be submitted annually with the Storm Water Annual Report, as specified in section IX.C of this MRP.

C. Storm Water Annual Report for Industrial High Risk Areas, Industrial Low Risk Areas, and Small MS4 Areas

The Discharger shall submit a Storm Water Annual Report by September 1 of each year to the San Diego Water Board. The report shall include the following:

1. Identification of any changes to “Industrial High Risk”, “Industrial Low Risk”, “Industrial No-Exposure”, and “Small MS4 Areas” at the Facility, as defined in section IV.B of the Order;
2. A summary of visual observations and sampling and analysis results;
3. An evaluation of the visual observation and sampling and analysis results;
4. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report as required by section IX of the SWPPP requirements contained in Attachment G;
5. Sample results and laboratory reports;
6. A list of authorized and non-authorized non-storm water discharges identified pursuant to section IX.A.1 of this MRP.
7. Records specified in section IX.A of this MRP.

D. Graving Dock Flood Water Discharge

1. The Discharger shall provide written notification to the San Diego Water Board 48 hours prior to the flooding of its graving dock. If the graving dock has to be flooded on short notice and the 48 hour notification time cannot be met, the Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board as early as possible and include information on why the notification time could not be met.
2. The Discharger shall document the condition of the graving dock prior to each flooding. The conditions will be digitally documented either by video or photographs. The video must be in computer file format compatible with MS Windows such as mpg (Moving Picture Experts Group), avi (Audio Video Interleave), or wmv (Windows Media Video), and the photographs must be digital photographs that show date and time on each picture. Video or photographs shall document conditions at the initial flooding of the facilities. If flooding is to occur at night, video or photographs shall be taken during daylight hours as close to the flooding event as possible.
3. The Discharger shall submit documentation on the graving dock flooding conditions quarterly to the San Diego Water Board in accordance with Table E-13. If the drydock was not flooded during the quarter, the Discharger shall document in the quarterly monitoring report that no flooding occurred during that period.

E. Spill and Illicit Discharge Log (within all industrial storm water risk areas)

The Discharger shall log and report all spills of significant quantities to surface water and all illicit discharges of any quantity within industrial storm water risk areas of the Facility including spills and illicit discharges from vessels that are at the Facility for service. The spill / illicit discharge reports shall identify:

1. The time and date of the spill or illicit discharge;
2. The cause of the spill or illicit discharge;
3. The materials or wastes involved in the spill or illicit discharge;
4. The estimated volume of the spill or illicit discharges;
5. The specific location where the spill or illicit discharge originated including storm water risk level;
6. The fate of the spill or illicit discharge (e.g., San Diego Bay, graving dock, etc.);
7. The physical extent or size of the area(s) affected by the spill;
8. Whether the spill or illicit discharge contained pollutants;
9. The public agencies notified;
10. The corrective actions taken; and
11. The measures taken to prevent or minimize future spills or illicit discharges.

The reports shall be submitted annually to the San Diego Water Board in accordance with Table E-13 of this MRP.

The Discharger shall include in its annual report, a summary of the spills and illicit discharges that occurred in or on industrial storm water risk areas of the Facility to surface water. The spill/illicit discharge summary report shall indicate the total number of spills and illicit discharges for the year, categorize the spills and illicit discharges, and provide the percentages of each type of spill or illicit discharge in a graphical representation. The summary report shall also indicate the efforts the Discharger used in the year to prevent or minimize spills.

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. The Discharger shall initially submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) by hard copy to the San Diego Water Board office and electronically using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/). The San Diego Water Board shall notify the Discharger when they may stop submitting 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 quarterly and annual SMRs 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-13. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit Effective Date	All	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	Permit Effective Date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
1/Month	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
1/Quarter	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	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
2/Year	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	August 1 February 1
1/Year	Permit effective date	July 1 through June 30	September 1
Annual Storm Water Report (IX.A.7 of this MRP)	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	July 1 through June 30	September 1 Separate report submitted with Annual Report

C. Reporting Protocols.

1. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136.
2. 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 reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
 - b. Sample results less than the Reporting Level (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 (+ 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.
3. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

4. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
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. Hard copy SMRs must be submitted to the San Diego Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
Attention: Core Regulatory Unit
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123

If the San Diego Water Board office is moved, the San Diego Water Board shall provide a new address for report submittal.

D. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or San Diego Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) that will satisfy federal requirements. 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 Discharger shall submit the original 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 th 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 will not be accepted unless they follow the exact same format of USEPA Form 3320-1.

E. Other Reports

Special Reports. As specified in this Order, special reports or program components shall be submitted in accordance with the following reporting requirements.

Table E-14. Reporting Requirements for Other Reports

Report Name	Section No.	Report Due Date
Industrial Storm Water Monitoring Location Report	MRP section II.B.1	November 30, 2013
Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan	MRP section V.E.1	See Section V.E.1 of MRP
Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan	MRP section VIII.A.3	Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order
Notify the San Diego Water Board before sediment and receiving water sampling	MRP section VIII.A.4.a	At least 14 days in advance of the beginning of sample collection activities
Annual Storm Water Risk Level Designation Report	Order section IV.B.2	Annually by September 1 st
Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System – Storm Water Management Program	Order section IV.D.2	Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order
Chollas Creek Storm Water Action Level (SAL) Plan	Order section IV.E.3	Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order
Pollution Prevention Plan Work Plan and Time Schedule	Order section VI.C.3.c	Within 3 months of the effective date of this Order
Pollution Prevention Plan Work Plan and Time Schedule	Order section VI.C.3.c	Within 9 months of the effective date of this Order