

Proposed Addition to ATTACHMENT E, LIST OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLs) APPLICABLE TO INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER DISCHARGERS

Calleguas Creek Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Metals and Selenium

Resolution No.	R06-012
Effective Date	March 27, 2007
Impaired Water Body(ies)	Lower Calleguas Creek (Reaches 2 and 3), Revolon Slough (Reach 4), and Mugu Lagoon (Reach 1)
Pollutants	Copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium (Revolon Slough only)
Responsible Dischargers	Industrial Storm Water General Permittees whose non-storm water discharges and/or storm water discharges associated with industrial activities ¹ have the potential to contain copper, nickel, mercury, or selenium and that discharge to the impaired waterbodies either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.
Required Actions	<p><i>Compliance with Wasteload Allocations</i></p> <p>Comply with the conditions and requirements of this Industrial Storm Water General Permit (Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ).</p> <p>Four months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements, Responsible Dischargers, as defined above, are assigned Level 1 Status for the TMDL pollutants unless one of the following conditions is met for each TMDL pollutant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Discharger is already in Level 1 or Level 2 Status pursuant to Section XII.C or Section XII.D for the TMDL pollutant(s); or • The Discharger re-evaluates, with the assistance of a QISP, its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2.a.ix) in its current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), relative to TMDL pollutants and finds that its non-storm water discharges and its storm water discharges associated with industrial activities do not have the potential to contain the TMDL pollutant(s)²; or • The Discharger provides the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For storm water discharges, a demonstration that sampling results from the last 4 Qualifying Storm

¹ Including storm water not associated with industrial activities that is commingled with storm water associated with industrial activities

² At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

	<p>Events (QSEs) did not exceed the TMDL Action Levels (TALs)³, set forth in the tables below, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For NSWDs, a demonstration, based on the last 6 monthly visual observations that there are no unauthorized NSWDs and that best management practices (BMPs) for any authorized NSWDs are included in the SWPPP and are being fully implemented as required by Section IV.B.3.⁴ • The Discharger indicates it has installed Advanced BMP(s) that retain all NSWDs and the storm water volume associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour event (Section X.H.2).^{5,6} <p>The Discharger shall submit these demonstrations to the Los Angeles Water Board within 4 months of the State Water Board's incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.</p> <p>A Discharger that is newly assigned Level 1 Status, pursuant to Sections V.C, VII.A, X.B, and XII.C.1-2, shall conduct an "Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation" for copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium, and shall certify and submit via SMARTS an "Initial Level 1 ERA Report" no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. The Discharger shall also revise their facility's SWPPP on the basis of the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation to include best management practices (BMPs) to prevent exceedances of TALs, as set forth in the tables below, in authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges associated with the facility's industrial activities. The updated SWPPP shall be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. The Discharger shall implement any additional BMPs identified in the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation and included in the revised SWPPP.</p> <p>Responsible Dischargers shall comply with the TALs, expressed as instantaneous maximum values, in the tables below. If sampling results indicate a TAL exceedance, the Discharger shall commence the Level 2 Status ERAs process set forth in Section XII.D.</p>
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³ A TMDL Action Level (TAL) is treated in the same manner as a Numeric Action Level (NAL) for the purposes of permit requirements, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), Monitoring (Section XI), and Exceedance Response Actions (Section XII).

⁴ At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

⁵ The Discharger is not required to resubmit its SWPPP if the Advanced BMP(s) are already documented in the facility's SWPPP (e.g., BMP Summary Table).

⁶ At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

TALs for Authorized NSWs ($\mu\text{g/L}$ total recoverable metals)				
Reach	Copper⁷	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium⁸
Mugu Lagoon (Reach 1)	5.6	8.2	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, below Potrero Rd. (Reach 2)	13.7	8.2	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, between Potrero Rd. and Somis Rd. (Reach 3)	27.0	149	0.051	--
Revolon Slough (Reach 4)	3.7	8.3	0.051	5
Beardsley Wash (Reach 5)	3.7	8.3	0.051	5
Arroyo Las Posas (Reach 6) ⁹	--	--	--	--
Arroyo Simi (Reach 7) ⁹	--	--	--	--
Tapo Canyon Creek (Reach 8) ⁹	--	--	--	--
Conejo Creek (Reaches 9A & 9B)	29.1	160	0.051	--
Arroyo Conejo (Reach 10)	29.1	160	0.051	--
Arroyo Santa Rosa (Reach 11)	29.1	160	0.051	--
North Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 12)	29.1	160	0.051	--
South Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 13)	29.1	160	0.051	--
TALs for Storm Water Discharges ($\mu\text{g/L}$ total recoverable metals)				
Reach	Copper⁷	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium⁸
Mugu Lagoon	8.76	74	0.051	--

⁷ The copper TALs for Mugu Lagoon and Calleguas Creek below Potrero Road are calculated using approved site-specific Water Effects Ratios (WERs) of 1.51 and 3.69, respectively. Site-specific WERs have not been approved for other reaches in the Calleguas Creek Watershed; therefore, the other copper TALs are based on the default WER value of 1.0.

⁸ The selenium TAL is only applicable to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees whose non-storm water discharges and/or storm water discharges associated with industrial activities discharge to Revolon Slough or Beardsley Wash either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.

⁹ Discharges from these reaches do not reach lower Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon during dry weather conditions; therefore, the copper and nickel TALs are not applicable to authorized NSWs to these reaches.

(Reach 1)														
Calleguas Creek, below Potrero Rd. (Reach 2)	21.4	74	0.051	--										
Calleguas Creek, between Potrero Rd. and Somis Rd. (Reach 3)	27.4	859	0.051	--										
Revolon Slough (Reach 4)	5.8	75	0.051	290										
Beardsley Wash (Reach 5)	5.8	75	0.051	290										
Arroyo Las Posas (Reach 6)	31.0	958	0.051	--										
Arroyo Simi (Reach 7)	31.0	958	0.051	--										
Tapo Canyon Creek (Reach 8)	31.0	958	0.051	--										
Conejo Creek (Reaches 9A & 9B)	43.3	1296	0.051	--										
Arroyo Conejo (Reach 10)	43.3	1296	0.051	--										
Arroyo Santa Rosa (Reach 11)	43.3	1296	0.051	--										
North Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 12)	43.3	1296	0.051	--										
South Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 13)	43.3	1296	0.051	--										
<p>The following sampling test methods shall be used for both NSW and storm water discharge TALs:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Test Method</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Copper</td> <td>EPA 200.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nickel</td> <td>EPA 200.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mercury</td> <td>EPA 245.7 or EPA 1631E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selenium</td> <td>EPA 200.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Parameter	Test Method	Copper	EPA 200.8	Nickel	EPA 200.8	Mercury	EPA 245.7 or EPA 1631E	Selenium	EPA 200.8
Parameter	Test Method													
Copper	EPA 200.8													
Nickel	EPA 200.8													
Mercury	EPA 245.7 or EPA 1631E													
Selenium	EPA 200.8													
<p>The State and/or Regional Water Board may require industrial stormwater dischargers to implement additional actions to reduce discharges of copper, nickel, mercury, and/or selenium in authorized NSWs and/or storm water discharges based on, but not limited to, monitoring data and comparison to applicable TALs, visual observations, discharger reports, or site-specific inspections and/or investigations.</p>														

	<p><i>Monitoring and Reporting Requirements</i></p> <p>No later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order, per Section XI.B.6.e-f, update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I) to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling and analysis of the facility’s storm water discharges for copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium during QSEs, if these parameters are not already monitored per Section XI.B; • Sampling and analysis of the facility’s authorized NSWDS for copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium twice during each reporting year, unless the Discharger provides documentation in its SWPPP per Section X.G.1.e, and through its monthly visual observations and records per Section XI.A.1-3, that there are no authorized NSWDS or these authorized NSWDS are fully contained on site; and • U.S. EPA approved analytical methods, with appropriate method detection and reporting limits relative to the TALs. <p>Dischargers shall implement their updated monitoring program and report the analytical results along with the rest of the non-TMDL parameters required by the Industrial Storm Water General Permit in the Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS).</p> <p>TMDL documents are available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/tmdl/tmdl_list.shtml</p>
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Fact Sheet for Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL

Metals are prevalent in the environment. They are derived from both natural and anthropogenic sources. Certain metals are essential for plant growth, and for animal and human health, but if present in excessive concentrations, they are toxic to aquatic life. Mercury also poses a threat to human health from consumption of organisms with elevated mercury concentrations. Selenium is not a metal, but it bioaccumulates in fish tissue, endangering aquatic life and avian reproduction.

The beneficial uses of lower Calleguas Creek, Mugu Lagoon, and Revolon Slough are impaired due to elevated concentrations of copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Board) adopted a TMDL to address these impairments in 2006. The allocations set forth in the TMDL apply both to discharges to the impaired waterbodies as well as to upstream reaches and tributaries to them.

When the TMDL was developed, the Los Angeles Water Board determined that storm water and urban runoff were sources of metals to the impaired waterbodies, among

others, and assigned wasteload allocations to permitted storm water dischargers, including Industrial Storm Water General Permittees.

Numeric Targets

The water column numeric targets for the TMDL are based on the federally promulgated water quality objectives established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) for the protection of aquatic life and human health (40 C.F.R. § 131.38). For dry weather discharges, the numeric targets are based on the chronic criteria (or Criteria Continuous Concentration, CCC), while for wet weather discharges, the numeric targets are based on the acute criteria (or Criteria Maximum Concentration, CMC). The targets for copper and nickel are hardness dependent. These targets are based on the default CTR hardness value of 100 mg/L CaCO₃. The numeric targets for mercury and selenium are independent of hardness. The water column numeric targets applicable during dry weather and wet weather conditions are in the table below.

Waterbody	Copper (µg/L, dissolved)		Selenium (µg/L, total)		Nickel (µg/L, dissolved)	
	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
Mugu Lagoon	4.7	7.2	71	290	8.2	74
Calleguas Creek Reach 2	11.4	17.7	5	290	8.2	74
Calleguas Creek Reach 3	25.9	26.3	5	--	149	856
Revolon Slough/Beardsley Wash	3.1	4.8	5	290	8.2	74
Conejo Creek	27.9	41.6	5	--	160	1292
Arroyo Simi/Las Posas	29.3	29.8	5	--	168	958

Waterbody	Mercury (µg/L, total)
Mugu Lagoon	0.051
Calleguas Creek Reach 2	0.051
Calleguas Creek Reach 3	0.051
Revolon Slough/Beardsley Wash	0.051
Conejo Creek	0.051
Arroyo Simi/Las Posas	0.051

Wasteload Allocations

The TMDL assigns wasteload allocations (WLAs) that will ensure the numeric targets are achieved. The TMDL identifies permitted storm water dischargers, including dischargers subject to the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, as responsible dischargers. The TMDL includes mass-based WLAs for permitted storm water dischargers. The mass-based WLAs are derived from concentration-based numeric targets. In the case of Industrial Storm Water General Permittees, demonstrating compliance with concentration-based values rather than mass-based values is more practical given the nature of monitoring requirements in this permit. Therefore, for the purposes of implementation of this TMDL in this permit, concentration-based WLA equivalents are provided below for both dry weather and wet weather, which are based on the concentration-based numeric targets converted to total recoverable concentrations using default CTR conversion factors. These concentration-based WLA equivalents are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the mass-based WLAs assigned to permitted storm water dischargers.

Unauthorized non-storm water discharges (NSWDs) are assigned WLAs of zero for each parameter, since these discharges are prohibited under Section III.B.

Dry-weather WLAs apply to authorized NSWDs when the daily flow in the reach is less than the 86th percentile daily flow for that reach.

Concentration-based WLA Equivalents for Authorized NSWDs ($\mu\text{g/L}$ total recoverable metals)

Reach	Copper ¹⁰	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium ¹¹
Mugu Lagoon (Reach 1)	5.6	8.2	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, below Potrero Rd. (Reach 2)	13.7	8.2	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, between Potrero Rd. and Somis Rd. (Reach 3)	27.0	149	0.051	--
Revolon Slough (Reach 4)	3.7	8.3	0.051	5
Beardsley Wash (Reach 5)	3.7	8.3	0.051	5
Arroyo Las Posas (Reach 6) ¹²	--	--	--	--
Arroyo Simi (Reach 7) ¹²	--	--	--	--
Tapo Canyon Creek (Reach	--	--	--	--

¹⁰ The copper WLA equivalents for Mugu Lagoon and Calleguas Creek below Potrero Road are calculated using approved site-specific Water Effects Ratios (WERs) of 1.51 and 3.69, respectively. Site-specific WERs have not been approved for other reaches in the Calleguas Creek Watershed; therefore, the other copper WLA equivalents are based on the default WER value of 1.0.

¹¹ The selenium WLA equivalents are only applicable to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees whose non-storm water discharges and/or storm water discharges associated with industrial activities discharge to Revolon Slough or Beardsley Wash either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.

¹² Discharges from these reaches do not reach lower Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon during dry weather conditions; therefore, the WLAs are not applicable to authorized NSWDs to these reaches.

Reach	Copper ¹⁰	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium ¹¹
8) ¹²				
Conejo Creek (Reaches 9A & 9B)	29.1	160	0.051	--
Arroyo Conejo (Reach 10)	29.1	160	0.051	--
Arroyo Santa Rosa (Reach 11)	29.1	160	0.051	--
North Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 12)	29.1	160	0.051	--
South Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 13)	29.1	160	0.051	--

Wet-weather WLAs apply to storm water discharges when the daily flow in the reach is greater than the 86th percentile daily flow for that reach.

Concentration-based WLA Equivalents for Storm Water Discharges

Reach	Copper ¹⁰	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium ¹¹
Mugu Lagoon (Reach 1)	8.76	74	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, below Potrero Rd. (Reach 2)	21.4	74	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, between Potrero Rd. and Somis Rd. (Reach 3)	27.4	859	0.051	--
Revolon Slough (Reach 4)	5.8	75	0.051	290
Beardsley Wash (Reach 5)	5.8	75	0.051	290
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Conejo Creek (Reaches 9A & 9B)	43.3	1296	0.051	--
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Arroyo Santa Rosa (Reach 11)	43.3	1296	0.051	--
North Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 12)	43.3	1296	0.051	--
South Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 13)	43.3	1296	0.051	--

Required Actions

The required actions apply to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees whose non-storm water discharges and/or storm water discharges associated with industrial

activities¹³ have the potential to contain copper, nickel, mercury or selenium and that discharge to the impaired waterbodies either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.

Compliance with Wasteload Allocations

Section VII.A requires that Dischargers comply with TMDL-specific requirements. Because industrial storm water dischargers have been found to be a source of metals to the impaired waterbodies, Responsible Dischargers (as defined above) will be assigned Level 1 Status for the TMDL pollutants as of four months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order unless one of the following conditions is met for each TMDL pollutant:

- The Discharger is already in Level 1 or Level 2 Status pursuant to Section XII.C or Section XII.D for the TMDL pollutant(s); or
- The Discharger re-evaluates, with the assistance of a QISP, its Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources (Section X.G.2.a.ix) in its current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), relative to TMDL pollutants and finds that its non-storm water discharges and its storm water discharges associated with industrial activities do not have the potential to contain the TMDL pollutant(s)¹⁴; or
- The Discharger provides the following:
 - For storm water discharges, a demonstration that sampling results from the last 4 Qualifying Storm Events (QSEs) did not exceed the TMDL Action Levels (TALs)¹⁵, set forth in the tables below, and
 - For NSWDs, a demonstration, based on the last 6 monthly visual observations that there are no unauthorized NSWDs and that best management practices (BMPs) for any authorized NSWDs are included in the SWPPP and are being fully implemented as required by Section IV.B.3.¹⁶
- The Discharger indicates it has installed Advanced BMP(s) that retain all NSWDs and the storm water volume associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour event (Section X.H.2).^{17,18}

¹³ Including storm water not associated with industrial activities that is commingled with storm water associated with industrial activities

¹⁴ At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

¹⁵ A TMDL Action Level (TAL) is treated in the same manner as a Numeric Action Level (NAL) for the purposes of permit requirements, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I), Monitoring (Section XI), and Exceedance Response Actions (Section XII).

¹⁶ At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

¹⁷ The Discharger is not required to resubmit its SWPPP if the Advanced BMP(s) are already documented in the facility's SWPPP (e.g., BMP Summary Table).

¹⁸ At which point, the Discharger remains in baseline status for the TMDL pollutant(s).

The Discharger must submit these demonstrations to the Los Angeles Water Board within 4 months of the State Water Board's incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order.

A Discharger that is newly assigned Level 1 Status, pursuant to Sections V.C, VII.A, X.B, and XII.C.1-2, must conduct an "Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation" for copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium, and must certify and submit via SMARTS an "Initial Level 1 ERA Report" no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order. The Discharger must also revise their facility's SWPPP on the basis of the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation to include best management practices (BMPs) to prevent exceedances of TALs, as set forth in the tables below, in authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges associated with the facility's industrial activities. The updated SWPPP must be certified and submitted via SMARTS no later than 6 months after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements. The Discharger must implement any additional BMPs identified in the Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation and included in the revised SWPPP.

This is generally consistent with the TMDL, which states that if permittees provide a demonstration that control measures and BMPs will achieve wasteload allocations, then compliance may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs.

Dischargers will be required to demonstrate, through implementation of BMPs, that their facility's storm water discharges and NSWDs associated with industrial activities comply with the TALs applicable to NSWDs and storm water discharges.

If sampling results indicate a TAL exceedance, the Discharger shall commence the Level 2 Status Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) process set forth in Section XII.D.

1. Compliance with Dry-Weather WLAs

Industrial storm water dischargers subject to the dry-weather WLAs will be required to demonstrate through sampling and analysis that the facility's authorized NSWDs associated with industrial activities do not exceed the applicable TALs, expressed as instantaneous maximum values, in the table below. These TALs are based on the concentration-based dry weather WLAs. The TALs for copper, nickel, and mercury are more stringent than the NALs in Table 2.¹⁹ Compliance with these TALs is necessary to achieve the dry-weather WLAs. If there is an exceedance of a TAL, the Discharger will be required to follow the ERAs process described in Section XII.

¹⁹ The TAL for selenium is equal to the NAL for selenium in Table 2.

TALs for Authorized NSWDs ($\mu\text{g/L}$ total recoverable metals)

Reach	Copper²⁰	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium²¹
Mugu Lagoon (Reach 1)	5.6	8.2	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, below Potrero Rd. (Reach 2)	13.7	8.2	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, between Potrero Rd. and Somis Rd. (Reach 3)	27.0	149	0.051	--
Revolon Slough (Reach 4)	3.7	8.3	0.051	5
Beardsley Wash (Reach 5)	3.7	8.3	0.051	5
Arroyo Las Posas (Reach 6) ²²	--	--	--	--
Arroyo Simi (Reach 7) ²²	--	--	--	--
Tapo Canyon Creek (Reach 8) ²²	--	--	--	--
Conejo Creek (Reaches 9A & 9B)	29.1	160	0.051	--
Arroyo Conejo (Reach 10)	29.1	160	0.051	--
Arroyo Santa Rosa (Reach 11)	29.1	160	0.051	--
North Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 12)	29.1	160	0.051	--
South Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 13)	29.1	160	0.051	--

Compliance with existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit is generally expected to ensure compliance with the applicable dry-weather WLAs assigned to industrial storm water dischargers in this TMDL. The Industrial Storm Water General Permit defines dry-weather discharges (Sections III and IV.A.) as either unauthorized Non-Storm Water Discharges or authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs). Unauthorized NSWDs are prohibited under Section III.B. Authorized NSWDs cannot be in violation of any Basin Plan, including TMDL WLAs contained in a Basin Plan, or statewide water quality control plan or policy (Section IV.B). The required Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must include implementation of appropriate BMPs to ensure that authorized NSWDs do not contain quantities of pollutants that cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard (Section IV.B.3.c). Further, Section VI.A states that Dischargers shall ensure

²⁰ The copper TALs for Mugu Lagoon and Calleguas Creek below Potrero Road are calculated using approved site-specific Water Effects Ratios (WERs) of 1.51 and 3.69, respectively. Site-specific WERs have not been approved for other reaches in the Calleguas Creek Watershed; therefore, the other copper TALs are based on the default WER value of 1.0.

²¹ The selenium TAL is only applicable to Industrial Storm Water General Permittees whose non-storm water discharges and/or storm water discharges associated with industrial activities discharge to Revolon Slough or Beardsley Wash either directly or via a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or an upstream reach or tributary.

²² Discharges from these reaches do not reach lower Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon during dry weather conditions; therefore, the TALs are not applicable to authorized NSWDs to these reaches.

that industrial storm water and authorized NSWDS do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards in any affected receiving water.

The State Water Board finds that the Industrial Storm Water General Permit contains the requirements necessary, with the modifications described above related Level 1 Status, for Dischargers to achieve the dry-weather wasteload allocations assigned to industrial storm water dischargers in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL. As such, complying with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, including submitting an Initial Level 1 ERA Report and updated SWPPP pursuant to Sections X.B.1-2 and XII.C.1-2, no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order, is generally expected to ensure compliance with the dry-weather WLAs assigned to industrial storm water dischargers.

2. Compliance with Wet Weather WLAs

Industrial storm water dischargers subject to the wet-weather WLAs will be required to demonstrate through sampling and analysis that the facility's storm water discharges associated with industrial activities do not exceed the applicable TALs, expressed as instantaneous maximum values, in the table below. These TALs are based on the concentration-based WLA equivalents for wet weather, discussed above. The State Water Board has determined that demonstrating compliance with concentration-based values rather than mass-based values is more practical given the nature of monitoring requirements in this Order, which do not require a measurement of flow. Some of these TALs are more stringent than the NALs in Table 2. Compliance with these TALs is necessary to achieve the TMDL WLAs. If there is an exceedance of a TAL, the Discharger will be required to follow the ERAs process described in Section XII.

TALs for Storm Water Discharges ($\mu\text{g/L}$ total recoverable metals)

Reach	Copper ²⁰	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium ²¹
Mugu Lagoon (Reach 1)	8.76	74	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, below Potrero Rd. (Reach 2)	21.4	74	0.051	--
Calleguas Creek, between Potrero Rd. and Somis Rd. (Reach 3)	27.4	859	0.051	--
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Tapo Canyon Creek (Reach 8)	31.0	958	0.051	--
Conejo Creek (Reaches 9A & 9B)	43.3	1296	0.051	--
Arroyo Conejo (Reach 10)	43.3	1296	0.051	--
Arroyo Santa Rosa (Reach	43.3	1296	0.051	--

Reach	Copper ²⁰	Nickel	Mercury	Selenium ²¹
11)				
North Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 12)	43.3	1296	0.051	--
South Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 13)	43.3	1296	0.051	--

Reducing the discharge of metals can be achieved by utilizing Best Management Practices (BMPs) that eliminate exposure of storm water discharges and NSWDS to pollutant sources, retain storm water onsite, and/or treat storm water prior to discharge from the industrial facility. Compliance with the existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, including but not limited to, conducting an Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation for TMDL pollutants; implementing BMPs as set forth in Section X.H, including Advanced BMPs (Sections X.H.2 and X.H.6); along with BMP effectiveness monitoring (Section XI) and the Exceedance Response Actions process (Section XII), is generally expected to ensure compliance with the wet-weather WLAs assigned to industrial storm water discharges in this TMDL.

3. Conclusion

Considering the existing conditions and requirements in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit regarding unauthorized and authorized NSWDS and storm water discharges, if a Discharger complies with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, including the ERAs process, and implementation of Advanced BMPs where necessary, the Discharger is not likely to discharge copper, nickel, mercury, and/or selenium above the applicable dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs from its industrial areas. Therefore, no additional requirements beyond complying with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, including, where required, conducting an Initial Level 1 ERA Evaluation and updating the SWPPP accordingly; implementing BMPs in the updated SWPPP; and undertaking ERAs for TALs in the same way as would be done for NALs, are necessary to comply with the WLAs assigned to industrial storm water dischargers at this time.

However, if it is determined, based on, but not limited to, monitoring data and comparison of results to TALs, visual observations of the site, discharger reports, and/or site-specific inspections and/or investigations, that a Discharger may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of a WLA, the State and/or Regional Water Board retains the authority to require Dischargers to further revise SWPPPs, BMPs, and/or monitoring programs, or direct a Discharger to obtain an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, if deemed necessary.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

To ensure that storm water discharges comply with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and, in particular, Section VI.A and the TALs, as necessary to achieve the wet-weather WLAs, the State Water Board finds that sampling and analysis of a facility's storm water discharges for copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium is necessary. Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will be required, per Section XI.B.6.e-f, to update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I) no later than 6 months

after the incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order to include sampling and analysis for these pollutants during QSEs, if these parameters are not already monitored per Section XI.B.

To ensure that authorized NSWDs comply with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and, in particular, Sections IV.B and VI.A and the TALs, as necessary to achieve the dry-weather WLAs, the State Water Board finds that sampling and analysis of a facility’s authorized NSWDs for copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium is also necessary. Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will be required, per Section XI.B.6.e-f, to update the facility Monitoring Implementation Plan (Section X.I) no later than 6 months after incorporation of these TMDL-specific requirements in this Order to include sampling and analysis of the facility’s authorized NSWDs for these pollutants twice during each reporting year, during dry weather conditions (days when there has been no measurable precipitation in the previous 24 hours), unless the Discharger provides documentation in its SWPPP per Section X.G.1.e, and through its monthly visual observations and records per Section XI.A.1-3, that there are no authorized NSWDs or these authorized NSWDs are fully contained on site.

To support the additional sampling and analysis required, Industrial Storm Water General Permittees will also be required to update the facility’s Monitoring Implementation Plan to include U.S. EPA approved analytical methods, with appropriate method detection and reporting limits per Section XI.B.6.e, to determine the effectiveness of the BMPs for authorized NSWDs and storm water discharges at achieving the applicable TALs. The following sampling test methods shall be used for both NSWD and storm water TALs.

Parameter	Test Method
Copper	EPA 200.8
Nickel	EPA 200.8
Mercury	EPA 245.7 or EPA 1631E
Selenium	EPA 200.8

Responsible Dischargers shall compare sampling results with the more stringent of the applicable TAL or NAL for each parameter. As described above, an exceedance of a TAL or NAL will require the Discharger to follow the NAL Exceedance Response Actions (ERAs) requirements established in Section XII.

Regulatory Mechanisms

The regulatory mechanisms available to the State and/or Regional Water Board to require Industrial Storm Water General Permittees to implement additional actions and additional monitoring include: the Industrial Storm Water General Permit and the authority contained in sections 13263, 13267, and 13383 of the California Water Code. Under these regulatory mechanisms, the State and/or Regional Water Board may require an Industrial Storm Water General Permittee to collect samples of its storm water and NSWDs and analyze the discharges for copper, nickel, mercury, and selenium to determine compliance with the applicable WLAs specified in the TMDL.