City of Temecula
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
Inspection Report

Background

PG Environmental, LLC, a USEPA Region IX contractor, with assistance from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (Regional Water Board), conducted inspections of the City of Temecula’s Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) program on September 20, 2007 and January 15-16, 2008. Mr. Scott Coulson of PG Environmental, LLC led the inspections and was assisted by Regional Water Board staff. Discharges from the City’s MS4 are regulated by Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001 (NPDES Permit No. CAS0108766) issued July 14, 2004. The purpose of the inspections was to determine the City of Temecula’s (hereafter, City or permittee) compliance with requirements contained within Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001 (hereafter, Order), and to assess the permittee’s current implementation status with respect to their Individual Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP). The initial September 20, 2007 inspection identified discrepancies between the Order requirements and the City’s MS4 program implementation. The intent of the January 2008 inspections was to further investigate and substantiate the previously noted discrepancies while expanding the assessment to include additional program areas.

The inspections focused specifically on the following sections of the Order: (1) Requirement F. Development Planning and the implementation of Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements; (2) Requirement G. Construction; (3) Requirement J. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program; and (4) Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B., Illicit Discharge Monitoring. The inspector did not evaluate or assess compliance with the following Requirements of the Order: H. Existing Development, I. Education, or K. Watershed-Based Activities. As such, the inspections were not intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of all components and requirements associated with the entire MS4 program.

The primary MS4 Program representative on September 20, 2007 was Mr. Aldo Licitra (Associate Engineer, NPDES). The weather on this day consisted of light rain showers and partly cloudy skies.

The primary MS4 Program representatives for the January 15-16, 2008 inspections were: Mr. Aldo Licitra (Associate Engineer, NPDES); Rudy Shabec (Public Works Inspector, NPDES); and Daniel York (Deputy Director of Public Works and City Engineer). The weather was sunny and dry on both of these days.
The inspection schedule was as follows:

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<td><strong>City of Temecula</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 AM – Inspection kick-off meeting outlining objectives and logistics</td>
<td>9:00 AM – Inspection kick-off meeting outlining objectives and logistics</td>
<td>9:00 AM – Brief office discussion outlining objectives and logistics</td>
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<td>9:00 AM – Office discussion/ records review for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program</td>
<td>9:30 AM – Office discussion on Public/Private Construction</td>
<td>9:30 AM– Office discussion/ records review for IDDE Program</td>
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<td>10:15 AM – Field visits to various dry weather monitoring sites</td>
<td>10:00 AM – Field visits to Public/Private Construction and SUSMP sites</td>
<td>1:00 PM – Additional records review on SUSMP applicability</td>
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<td>11:30 AM – Meeting among inspection team members</td>
<td>1:00 PM – Office discussion on SUSMP</td>
<td>2:15 PM – Meeting among inspection team members</td>
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<td>12:15 PM – Closing conference and presentation of preliminary findings</td>
<td>2:00 PM – Field visits to SUSMP sites and additional Public/Private Construction sites</td>
<td>3:30 PM – Closing conference and presentation of preliminary findings</td>
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<td>5:00 PM – Conclude for the day</td>
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**Findings**

**Development Planning**

Note: The permittee internally refers to the SUSMP program and required documents as Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs). Hereafter, these terms are used interchangeably.

1. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement F.2.b., defines Priority Development Projects as: “(a) all new development projects, and (b) those redevelopment projects that create, add or replace at least 5,000 square feet of impervious surfaces on an already developed site, that are listed under the project...
categories or locations in Requirement F.2.b.(1).” A number of the project categories or locations listed in Requirement F.2.b.(1) specify the use of two categorical thresholds, both 5,000 square feet of impervious surface and the “land area for development.” In contrast, the permittee’s WQMP Initial Checklist dated March 2005 (hereafter, City WQMP Applicability Checklist), only utilizes an impervious surface categorical threshold. For example, the City WQMP Applicability Checklist specifies that the non-residential or commercial development “category includes projects that create more than 100,000 square feet of impervious surface [emphasis added] (see attached Exhibit 1).” Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement F.2.b.(1)(b) defines the commercial development category as “any development on private land that is not for heavy industrial or residential uses where the land area for development is greater than 100,000 square feet [emphasis added]” and that creates, adds or replaces at least 5,000 square feet of impervious surfaces. Additional categories where the City WQMP Applicability Checklist specifies an incorrect categorical threshold are: restaurants; and to a lesser extent parking lots; streets, roads, highways, and freeways (see attached Exhibit 1). By using an incorrect categorical threshold, the City may not be capturing all development projects which are applicable to the SUSMP requirements. Pursuant to Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement F.2.b., the City must implement a SUSMP to reduce pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) and to maintain or reduce downstream erosion and protect stream habitat from all Priority Development Projects [emphasis added].

2. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement F.2.b.(2)(d), requires that WQMP BMPs “be effective at removing or treating the pollutants of concern associated with the project.” Pursuant to this requirement, the Riverside County Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff dated September 17, 2004 (hereafter, Riverside WQMP Manual), Section 4.5.3 Treatment Control BMPs, states that “for identified Pollutants of Concern (POCs) that are causing impairments in receiving waters, the Project-Specific WQMP shall incorporate one or more Treatment Control BMPs of at least medium efficiency [emphasis added].” The Final 2006 CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments identifies the entire length of Murrieta Creek, a primary receiving water in the City’s jurisdiction, as impaired for nitrogen and phosphorus (nutrients). As explained by Mr. Licitra, he does not strictly follow the Riverside WQMP Manual in his review of project proponent submittals for compliance with the WQMP requirements of Order No. R9-2004-001. In fact, Mr. Licitra explained that he has approved WQMP BMPs with a low or medium (L/M) removal efficiency when nutrients have been identified as a POC. Additionally, Mr. Licitra stated that he requires project proponents to expand the list of identified POCs to include all potential pollutants from a project, rather than targeting the POCs. The selection of BMPs which are protective of POC levels will be vitally important as TMDLs continue to be adopted and implemented in the permittee’s jurisdiction. Furthermore, the selection of WQMP BMPs which are effective for the identified POCs is more likely to result in measurable and tangible water quality improvement. As discussed onsite, the City should advance its WQMP
program to target POCs and local water quality issues in accordance with the intent of the SUSMP requirements.

3. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement F.2.b.(6), Implementation Process, requires the City to “develop a process by which SUSMP requirements will be implemented.” Although a list of WQMP projects and hard copy project files are maintained, the City lacks a formal system to inventory the specific locations where BMPs are implemented, the corresponding maintenance obligations, and records demonstrating that maintenance has been performed. As a result, the City cannot ensure adequate long-term maintenance of the BMPs. As discussed onsite, the City should develop a formal system to track deployment, ownership, and maintenance history of WQMP BMPs to ensure adequate long-term maintenance of the BMPs.

Note: The inspection team visited a number of WQMP projects in various stages of development to generally observe BMP selection, placement, operation, and maintenance. The WQMP project sites that were visited include: (1) Industrial Condominiums of Temecula (ID No. PA05-0127), (2) Temecula Corporate Center (ID No. PA05-0036), (3) Nelson Auto Service Center (ID No. PA05-0086), (4) Rancho View Professional (ID No. PA07-0084), and (5) YMCA center (ID No. PA05-0365).

Construction

4. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement G.7, Enforcement of Construction Sites, requires the City to “enforce its ordinances (grading, storm water, etc.) and permits (building, grading, etc.) at all construction sites as necessary to maintain compliance with the Order [No. R9-2004-001].” The Temecula Municipal Code, Chapter 18.15, Section 02, Construction runoff compliance, states that “all individually proposed construction and grading projects shall implement measures to ensure that pollutants from the site will be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.” It was observed during the inspection that BMPs were not adequately installed and maintained to prevent the discharge of pollutants from the YMCA, MJW Property, and Hemmingway at Redhawk construction sites (see specifically Findings 7, 8, and 9 below). As a result, the City exhibited a lack of adequate private construction oversight to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these locations. Findings 7, 8, and 9 were considered collectively in making this determination. The City must correct Findings 7, 8, and 9 through prompt and effective enforcement of its ordinances.

5. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement G.5, requires the City to designate a set of minimum BMPs that ensure erosion prevention, slope stabilization, phased grading, and maintenance of all source control and treatment control BMPs at all construction sites, etc…. “Each Permittee shall implement, or require the implementation of, the designated minimum BMPs at each construction site within its jurisdiction year round.” The City’s Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Notes dated September 27, 2005 (hereafter, Standard ESC Notes) in combination with its
Administrative and Technical Procedures for Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control dated 2004 (hereafter, Grading Manual) are what the City considers as its minimum BMPs. However, the Grading Manual does not include design criteria for ESC, only for grading. Furthermore, the Standard ESC Notes do not specify criteria for BMP design. As a result, neither of these documents includes design criteria and adequate installation and maintenance specifications for construction site BMPs. In order to address this issue, the City generally refers project proponents to the California Stormwater BMP Handbook for Construction dated January 2003 (hereafter, California BMP Handbook). As described by Mr. Licitra, however, the City does not reference or require the use of the California BMP Handbook. The combination of the Grading Manual, Standard ESC Notes, and California BMP Handbook may create confusion as to what standards the development community is held accountable. For example, it was observed during the inspection that BMPs were not adequately installed and maintained to prevent the discharge of pollutants from the YMCA, MJW Property, and Hemmingway at Redhawk construction sites (see specifically Findings 7, 8, and 9 below), which may be attributed the lack of a unified set of minimum BMPs and subsequent implementation. Formal adoption of such minimum BMP standards (e.g., California BMP Handbook, self-developed standards, or otherwise) would provide a more enforceable basis to the City staff in making inspection determinations and would also alleviate the burden of providing compliance assistance in an ad-hoc manner. Ultimately, adoption of minimum BMP standards may help to deliver a clear message to the development community on the City’s expectations for BMP implementation. The City must formally designate an adequate set of minimum BMPs and ensure their implementation at each construction site within its jurisdiction year round.

6. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement G.4, Source Identification, requires the City to “annually develop and update, prior to the rainy season, an inventory of all construction sites within its jurisdiction regardless of site size or ownership.” The City of Temecula Stormwater Management Plan dated July 2005 (hereafter, Individual City SWMP), Section 7.1 Construction Site Inventory, states that “prioritized construction sites are tracked by using monthly Inspection Frequency sheets that list the active prioritized private and public development projects in the City.” As provided by Mr. Licitra, the City’s construction site inventory only includes those sites which maintain an active grading permit. Exhibit 2 displays the January 2008 Inspection Frequency sheet which is limited to the prioritized private and public development projects having an active grading permit. The City must maintain an inventory of all construction sites within its jurisdiction regardless of site size or ownership.

Site: YMCA site located at 29229 Margarita Street in Temecula, CA

7. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement G.5, requires the City to designate a set of minimum BMPs that ensure erosion prevention, slope stabilization, and maintenance of all source control and treatment control BMPs at all construction sites, etc…. “Each Permittee shall implement, or require the implementation of, the
designated minimum BMPs at each construction site within its jurisdiction year round.” It was observed during the inspection that adequate BMPs were not implemented to prevent the discharge of sediment from the disturbed slope area at the northern perimeter of the site (see attached Photograph 1). Adequate BMPs were not implemented to dissipate flow velocity on the slope and the surface of the slope was not stabilized. Slope erosion was observed, including rill and gulley formation at the base of the slope (see attached Photograph 2). Furthermore, evidence of a previous failure event was observed, including a section of silt fence at the base of the slope that had been undercut (see attached Photograph 3) and erosion beyond the silt fence BMP (see attached Photograph 4). As a result, there was a discharge of sediment from the disturbed slope area leading offsite toward Empire Creek. BMPs must be adequately installed, inspected, and maintained to prevent the discharge of sediment from the disturbed slope area leading offsite toward Empire Creek. Moreover, the City must ensure erosion prevention, slope stabilization, and maintenance of all source control and treatment control BMPs at the YMCA project site.

Site: MJW Property located near the intersection of the Rio Nedo and Via Industria roadways on Avenue Alvardo in Temecula, CA

8. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement G.5, requires the City to designate a set of minimum BMPs that ensure erosion prevention, slope stabilization, phased grading, and maintenance of all source control and treatment control BMPs at all construction sites, etc…. “Each Permittee shall implement, or require the implementation of, the designated minimum BMPs at each construction site within its jurisdiction year round.” It was observed during the inspection that adequate BMPs were not implemented to prevent the discharge of sediment from a large expanse of disturbed area located up-gradient of a sediment trap BMP serving both the MJW Property and the adjacent Temecula Corporate Center construction site. Evidence of a previous runoff event discharging sediment to this structural control was observed; including sediment laden water in the structural control and gulley erosion at the inlet area (see attached Photograph 5). Rill and gulley formations were also present on the disturbed slope leading to the sediment trap BMP (see attached Photograph 6). Moreover, temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs were not present on the site and a large area of exposed soil was observed down-gradient and outside the area served by the sediment trap BMP (see attached Photograph 7). As a result, there was a potential for the discharge of sediment from the site. Mr. Shabec explained that the project proponent/site operator’s business had dissolved and the site had since been abandoned. In conjunction with the site conditions, this situation indicates the need for increased City oversight to ensure site owner/operator accountability through the life of a construction project. Adequate BMPs must be implemented to prevent the discharge of sediment from the large expanse of exposed soil located throughout the MJW project site. Moreover, the City must ensure erosion prevention, slope stabilization, phased grading, and maintenance of all source control and treatment control BMPs at the MJW Property.
Site: Hemmingway at Redhawk by Centex Homes located on Via Puebla roadway in Temecula, CA

9. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement G.5, requires the City to designate a set of minimum BMPs that ensure erosion prevention, slope stabilization, phased grading, and maintenance of all source control and treatment control BMPs at all construction sites, etc…. “Each Permittee shall implement, or require the implementation of, the designated minimum BMPs at each construction site within its jurisdiction year round.” It was observed during the inspection that adequate BMPs were not implemented to prevent the discharge of sediment from a large expanse of disturbed area located throughout the project site. The silt fence BMPs implemented as perimeter control were not installed in accordance with best engineering practice requirements in general, or those specified in either the Standard ESC Notes or the California BMP Handbook. Specifically, the silt fence was not installed on the contour and stakes were incorrectly positioned on the up-gradient side of the silt fence (see attached Photograph 8). Sediment had accumulated in the down-gradient landscaping (see attached Photograph 9) and subsequent drainage conveyance (see attached Photograph 10) leading to the curb and gutter flow-line. Evidence of a previous failure event was observed, including sediment that had been discharged to a down-gradient storm drain inlet (see attached Photograph 11). BMPs must be adequately installed, inspected, and maintained to prevent the discharge of sediment from the disturbed areas of the site and the sediment discharged to the inlet must be removed and disposed of properly. Furthermore, the City must ensure erosion prevention, slope stabilization, phased grading, and maintenance of all source control and treatment control BMPs at the Hemmingway at Redhawk site.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program

Site: Redhawk Golf Course located near the intersection of Peachtree and Deer Hollow roadways in Temecula, CA

10. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement B.1, requires the City to “effectively prohibit all types of non-storm water discharges into its MS4 unless such discharges are either authorized by a separate NPDES permit; or are authorized in accordance with Requirements B.2 and B.3 [of the Order].” It was observed during the inspection that pond draining activities were actively causing an unauthorized non-storm water discharge to a drainage inlet located southwest of the pond. The water drained from the golf course irrigation pond was from a non-potable reclaimed water source (see attached Photograph 12), and potentially contained high levels of nutrients, pesticides, and other pollutants. Actively operating pumps (see attached Photograph 13) were discharging the reclaimed water across a grass drainage swale (see attached Photograph 14) to a storm drain inlet leading to the Pechanga Parkway Drainage Channel. As provided by Mr. Ben Neill (Water Resource Control Engineer, Regional Water Board), this discharge was not authorized by a separate NPDES permit. As a result, there was an illicit non-storm water discharge to the storm drain.
and subsequent Pechanga Parkway Drainage Channel (see attached Photographs 15 and 16). The Temecula Municipal Code, Chapter 8.28, Section 200, Prohibited discharges, does not clearly prohibit this type of non-storm water discharge into the City’s MS4 (see attached Exhibit 3). In addition, a fuel can filled with gasoline was stored outdoors where it could be exposed to storm water contact (see attached Photograph 12). The City must effectively prohibit all types of illicit non-storm water discharges into its MS4. Furthermore, the City’s Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program must be designed to emphasize frequent, geographically widespread inspections, monitoring, and follow-up investigations to detect illicit discharges such as the non-storm water discharge described above.

11. Regional Water Board Order No. R9-2004-001, Requirement J.2., requires the City to “develop or obtain an up-to-date labeled map of its entire MS4 and the corresponding drainage areas within its jurisdiction….The accuracy of the MS4 map shall be confirmed and updated at least annually.” The City has developed a map of its MS4 but the corresponding drainage areas for specific storm drainage system mains and outfalls were not delineated. Ideally, dry weather screening and analytical monitoring of outfalls or targeted locations within the MS4 would utilize the drainage infrastructure map as a base-level tool for investigation and identification of any illicit pollutant sources. The City must develop or obtain an up-to-date labeled map of its entire MS4 and the corresponding drainage areas within its jurisdiction.

12. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.1.(a), states that “[Illicit Discharge Monitoring] stations shall be accessible points in the MS4 (i.e., outfalls, manholes or open channels) located downstream of potential sources of illicit discharges (i.e., commercial, industrial, and residential areas). Permittees shall use the MS4 map, developed pursuant to section J.2 of Order No. R9-2004-001, to help locate dry weather monitoring stations and to determine the number necessary to adequately represent the entire MS4.” The City has selected four primary Illicit Discharge Monitoring stations. The following stations are located in a natural waterway: Empire Creek at Del Rio Road Bridge (hereafter, EC1), Pechanga Creek at Rainbow Canyon Road Bridge (hereafter, PC1), and Temecula Creek at the confluence with Murrieta Creek (hereafter, TC1). The final primary station, Pechanga Parkway Drainage Channel outlet behind Canterfield and Trotsdale (hereafter, PP1), is located in the open channel drainage system. Station PP1 was flowing and/or contained ponded water during City inspections conducted on April 7, 2006 (see attached Exhibit 4); August 31, 2006 (see attached Exhibit 5); June 15, 2007 (see attached Exhibit 6); and August 27, 2007 (see attached Exhibit 7). This data indicates that Station PP1 has flowing water the majority of the year and therefore is not representative of dry weather flow. Furthermore, Stations EC1, PC1, and TC1 are not appropriate points in the MS4 and are instead located in natural waterways. These sites hold little value for identifying unauthorized dry weather discharges to the MS4 and eliminating their respective source(s). As discussed onsite, the City must select dry weather monitoring stations at accessible points in the MS4, the number of which are adequate to represent the entire MS4 under dry weather conditions.
13. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.1.(a), requires that each Illicit Discharge Monitoring station be inspected at least twice between May 1st and September 30th of each year. In 2006, none of the monitoring stations were inspected twice during the May 1st to September 30th required time period. Specifically, inspections at all monitoring stations were conducted once within the May 1st to September 30th time period and once outside this time frame. As provided by Mr. Licitra, the City’s Illicit Discharge Monitoring stations were only inspected twice during 2006. Exhibit 8, an excerpt from the Annual Progress Report dated October 20, 2006, provides documentation of the second inspection event of 2006 which was conducted outside the May 1st to September 30th required time period. The City must inspect each Illicit Discharge Monitoring station at least twice between May 1st and September 30th of each year.

14. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.3, states that “Permittees shall develop numeric criteria for field screening and analytical monitoring results that will trigger follow-up investigations to identify the source causing the exceedance of the criteria.” As provided by Mr. Licitra, the City is utilizing the Riverside County Consolidated Monitoring Program for Water Quality Monitoring dated December 15, 2003 (hereafter, Consolidated Monitoring protocol) as its procedure for Illicit Discharge Monitoring. The Consolidated Monitoring protocol does not contain numeric criteria for laboratory analysis (see attached Exhibit 9). As a result, numeric criteria were not developed for the following required laboratory analysis parameters: total hardness, oil and grease, ammonia nitrogen, total phosphorus, copper (total and dissolved), surfactants (MBAS), diazinon and chlorpyrifos, lead (dissolved), nitrate nitrogen, E. coli, total coliform, and fecal coliform.

Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.3, also requires the City to develop numeric criteria for field screening activities. The Consolidated Monitoring protocol Section 3.4.9 states that “if the inspector is not able to apply BPJ [Best Professional Judgment] to determine if impairment may be occurring based on field water quality measurements, the following numeric guidance may be used.” These numeric criteria are displayed in Exhibit 9, which demonstrates that the City had not developed a numeric criterion for temperature, a required field screening analysis parameter. The City must develop numeric criteria for field screening and analytical monitoring results that will trigger follow-up investigations to identify the source causing any exceedance of the criteria.

15. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.2.(a), requires the City to record the following general information at each inspected dry weather monitoring site: time since last rain, quantity of last rain, site descriptions, flow estimation, and visual observations. For all dry weather monitoring site inspections conducted in 2006 (see attached Exhibits 10 and 11) and 2007 (see attached Exhibits 12 and 13), inspection records did not document: (1) time since last rain, (2) site descriptions, or (3) flow estimation. Furthermore, because City staff had not recorded time since the last rain, the City cannot demonstrate that at least seventy-
two hours of dry weather had elapsed prior to conducting field screening analysis, a requirement of Section II.B.2.(b) of the MRP. The City must record the minimum general information at each dry weather monitoring site inspected.

16. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.C.(c), requires that records of monitoring information include: (1) the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements; (2) the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements; (3) the date(s) analyses were performed; (4) the individual(s) who performed the analysis; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of such analyses. For all dry weather monitoring site inspections conducted in 2006 and 2007, monitoring records did not document the units for the results obtained. Exhibit 16 displays an example of the 2006 records lacking units. Records of monitoring information must include the information specified in Section II.C.(c) of the MRP.

17. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.3, states that “Permittees shall develop numeric criteria for field screening and analytical monitoring results that will trigger follow-up investigations to identify the source causing the exceedance of the criteria.” Pursuant to this requirement, the Consolidated Monitoring protocol Section 3.4.9 establishes the following numeric criteria: “pH below 6 or above 9.5” and “Dissolved Oxygen [DO] below 4 mg/L” (see attached Exhibit 14). The Annual Progress Report dated October 20, 2006 states “No indications of illicit discharges” in April 2006 (see attached Exhibit 15). However, an exceedance of the pH numeric criterion was reported at the Long Canyon station located at “Box Culvert on Pina Colada” (hereafter, LC2) on April 19, 2006 (pH = 9.68). In addition, an exceedance of the DO numeric criterion was reported at the Empire Creek station located at “Box Culvert on Yukon” (hereafter, EC2) on April 19, 2006 (DO = 2.50). Exhibit 16 provides documentation of these exceedances. As provided by Mr. Licitra, the City’s “Dry Weather Discharge Monitoring Log” for 2006 represents the only dry weather monitoring conducted in that year. As a result, the City had not conducted follow-up investigations to identify the source causing the April 19, 2006 exceedances. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.3, states that “in the event of an exceedance of the criteria, Permittees shall implement the follow-up investigation procedures developed pursuant to section J.4 of Order No. R9-2004-001.”

18. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2004-001, Section II.B.2.(b), states that “if flow or ponded water is observed at a station and there has been at least seventy-two hours of dry weather, a field screening analysis…shall be conducted.” As discussed in Finding 15, because City staff had not recorded time since the last rain, the City cannot demonstrate that at least seventy-two hours of dry weather had elapsed prior to conducting the field screening analysis. Furthermore, field screening analyses were conducted when flow or ponded water was observed at a station, but there had not been at least seventy-two hours of dry weather on the following occasions: (1) at Station PP1 on April 7, 2006 when a maximum of sixty-two hours of dry weather could have elapsed; (2) at Station TC1 on April 7, 2006 when a
maximum of sixty-four hours of dry weather could have elapsed; (3) at Station EC1 on August 27, 2007 when a maximum of thirty-nine hours of dry weather could have elapsed; (4) at Station PP1 on August 27, 2007 when a maximum of thirty-seven hours of dry weather could have elapsed; and (5) at Station TC1 on August 27, 2007 when a maximum of thirty-eight hours of dry weather could have elapsed. Exhibit 17 and 18 provide documentation of the field screening analyses conducted on April 7, 2006 and August 27, 2007, respectively. Exhibit 19 shows the method used for calculating the maximum amount of dry weather that could have elapsed between the precipitation and inspection events. The City must allow at least seventy-two hours of dry weather to elapse prior to conducting dry weather monitoring inspections. If flow or ponded water is observed at a station and there has been at least seventy-two hours of dry weather, a field screening analysis must be conducted in accordance with Section II.B.2.(b) of the MRP.
Photograph 1: View of the disturbed slope area at the northern perimeter of the YMCA site

Photograph 2: Slope erosion was observed, including rill and gulley formation at the base of the slope
Photograph 3: A section of silt fence at the base of the slope had been undercut by a previous flow event.

Photograph 4: Erosion beyond the undercut section of silt fence BMP shown in Photograph 3.
Photograph 5: Sediment laden water in the structural control and gulley erosion present at the inlet area

Photograph 6: Rill and gulley formations on the disturbed slope leading to the sediment trap BMP
Photograph 7: A large area of exposed soil was observed down-gradient of the sediment trap BMP

Photograph 8: The silt fence was not installed on the contour and stakes were incorrectly positioned on the up-gradient side of the silt fence
Photograph 9: Sediment accumulated in the down-gradient landscaping

Photograph 10: Sediment accumulated in the drainage conveyance located down-gradient of Photographs 8 and 9
Photograph 11: Evidence of a previous failure event was observed, including sediment that had been discharged to a down-gradient storm drain inlet.

Photograph 12: The water drained from the golf course irrigation pond was from a non-potable reclaimed water source.
Photograph 13: Actively operating pumps used to drain the golf course pond

Photograph 14: Non-potable reclaimed water was pumped to a grass drainage swale and subsequent storm drain inlet leading to the Pechanga Parkway Drainage Channel
City of Temecula - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)  
(Order No. R9-2004-001)  
Photograph Log  
Inspected by: Scott Coulson (PG Environmental, LLC)  

Photograph 15: View of discolored discharge to a down-gradient storm drain inlet  

Photograph 16: View inside storm drain inlet leading to the Pechanga Parkway Drainage Channel  

Inspection Dates: September 2007 and January 2008
Does the proposed project incorporate any of the following categories?
(All questions must be answered)

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<td>Modifications to Existing Developments – This category includes projects that create, add, or replace 5,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface or on an already developed site. This category includes: (a) Expansion of a building footprint, or addition or replacement of a structure; (b) Increase in the gross floor area, or major exterior construction or remodeling; (c) Replacement of impervious surfaces that are not part of routine maintenance activities; (d) Land disturbing activities related to a structure or impervious surface. Note: If modifications create less than 50% of the impervious surface of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not originally subject to WQMP requirements, a WQMP shall be required only to the addition, and not to the entire development.</td>
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<td>Residential Development – This category includes subdivisions of single-family homes, multi-family homes, condominiums, and apartments consisting of 10 or more dwelling units.</td>
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<td>Non-Residential Development – This category includes projects that create more than 100,000 sq. ft. of impervious surface.</td>
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<td>Automotive Maintenance and Repair Shops – This category includes facilities engaged in general maintenance and mechanical repair; body and upholstery repair; painting; transmission and exhaust repair; tire servicing; glass repair.</td>
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<td>Restaurants - This category includes all eating and drinking establishments that create more than 5,000 sq. ft. of impervious surface.</td>
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<td>Restaurants creating less than 5,000 sq. ft. of impervious surface are only required to follow the site design and source control requirements of the WQMP.</td>
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<td>Hillside Development – This category includes any developments that create more than 5,000 sq. ft. of impervious surface, are located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, and where the project will require grading natural slopes of 25% (4:1) or steeper.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) – This category includes all development located within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to an ESA which either creates 2,500 sq. ft. of impervious surface or increases the area of imperviousness by 10% or more of its naturally occurring condition. Note: &quot;Directly adjacent&quot; means within 200 feet of the ESA. &quot;Discharging directly to&quot; means outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely of flows from the subject development or modification, and not conveyed with flows from adjacent lands.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Lots – This category includes projects that create 5,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface for temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles. This category includes parking areas associated with any of the developments outlined above. Routine maintenance, including removal and replacement, is exempt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streets, Roads, Highways &amp; Freeways – This category includes projects that create 5,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface for transportation of motor vehicles. Routine maintenance, including removal and replacement, is exempt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Gasoline Outlets – This category applies if either of the following criteria is met: (a) 5,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface, or (b) a projected ‘Average Daily Traffic’ count of 100 or more vehicles per day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you answered “YES” to any of the questions above, a project-specific Water Quality Management Plan must be prepared and submitted.
Exhibit 2 – Prioritized construction sites are tracked by using monthly Inspection Frequency sheets such as the one shown above.
City of Temecula - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
(Order No. R9-2004-001)
Exhibit Log
Inspected by: Scott Coulson (PG Environmental, LLC)

8.28.200 Prohibited discharges.

A. The following discharges are prohibited:

1. Discharges into storm drains in a manner causing, or threatening to cause, a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance (as defined in CWC Section 13050), in water of the state;
2. Discharges into storm drains that cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives for surface water or groundwater;
3. Discharges into storm drains containing pollutants which have not been reduced to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).

B. Discharges including, but not limited to, the following are prohibited from entering any storm drain:

1. Sausage;
2. Wash water resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto-repair garages, or other types of fueling or automotive services facilities;
3. Runoff resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility, including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, port-a-potty servicing, etc.;
4. Wash water resulting from mobile operations, such as mobile automobile washing, steam cleaning, power washing and carpet cleaning, etc.;
5. Wash water resulting from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, and commercial areas, including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, etc.;
6. Runoff resulting from material storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, other hazardous materials;
7. Pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water;
8. Sediment, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes; and
9. Food-related wastes (e.g., grease, fish processing and restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin wash water, etc.). (Ord. 05-13 § 20 (part); Ord. 05-12 § 20 (part))

Exhibit 3 – The Temecula Municipal Code, Chapter 8.28, Section 200, Prohibited discharges, does not clearly prohibit this type of non-storm water discharge into the City’s MS4
Exhibit Log

Inspected by: Scott Coulson (PG Environmental, LLC)

Exhibit 4 – Station PP1 was flowing and/or contained ponded water during a City inspection conducted on April 7, 2006
Exhibit 5 – Station PP1 was flowing and/or contained ponded water during a City inspection conducted on August 31, 2006
Exhibit 6 – Station PP1 was flowing and/or contained ponded water during a City inspection conducted on June 15, 2007
Exhibit 7 – Station PP1 was flowing and/or contained ponded water during a City inspection conducted on August 27, 2007
## Dry Weather Illicit Discharge Monitoring Log - 2006 Baseline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watercourse</th>
<th>2003 Thomas Brothers Station L.D.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Inspected (MDY)</th>
<th>Date of Last Rain</th>
<th>Quantity of Last Rain</th>
<th>Flow Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Stations (Twice between May 1 and September 30):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Empire Creek</td>
<td>956 H8</td>
<td>EC1</td>
<td>Del Rio Rd. bridge</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pechanga Creek</td>
<td>975 B3</td>
<td>PC1</td>
<td>Rainbow Canyon Road &amp; Pechanga Creek</td>
<td>3/00</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Pechanga Rd. Storm drain channel</td>
<td>975 C3</td>
<td>PP1</td>
<td>Intersect of Castaic &amp; Trottdale</td>
<td>3/00</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Temecula Creek</td>
<td>978 A3</td>
<td>TC1</td>
<td>Confluence into Murrieta Creek</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Stations (As needed):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Empire Creek</td>
<td>999 B5</td>
<td>EC2</td>
<td>Box culvert on Yukon</td>
<td>4/00</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Long Canyon</td>
<td>969 B4</td>
<td>LC2</td>
<td>Box culvert on Pine Gola</td>
<td>4/30</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Santa Gertrudis Creek</td>
<td>968 H2</td>
<td>SG2</td>
<td>OVERCAST RD. BRIDGE</td>
<td>4/00</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stations Monitored by RCPD:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Long Canyon</td>
<td>958 G5</td>
<td>LC1</td>
<td>Commerce Ct. Dr. bridge</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Murrieta Creek</td>
<td>978 J2</td>
<td>MC1</td>
<td>USGS station on end of Puja Creek</td>
<td>4/15</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Redhawk Channel</td>
<td>973 F3</td>
<td>RH1</td>
<td>Confluence of Redhawk channel and Temecula</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Adobe Creek</td>
<td>958 F4</td>
<td>SG1</td>
<td>Jefferson Av. Bridge</td>
<td>4/00</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
<td>4/15/06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exhibit 8 – Illicit Discharge Monitoring Log for the Annual Progress Report dated October 20, 2006, documenting the inspection event conducted outside the May 1st to September 30th required time period
Exhibit Log

Inspected by: Scott Coulson (PG Environmental, LLC)

3.4.9.2.1 Specific Conductance >25% higher than WQO
3.4.9.2.2 Total Dissolved Solids >25% higher than WQO
3.4.9.2.3 Turbidity >25% higher than the long-term average
3.4.9.2.4 pH below 6 or above 9.5
3.4.9.2.5 Dissolved Oxygen below 4 mg/L

3.4.9.3 Sample Measurement
See Section 3.G for general sample collection procedures

4. Field Procedures for Stormwater Monitoring

Stormwater monitoring is routine monitoring that is required for MS4 Permit compliance. Many of the procedures outlined for IC/ID monitoring can be followed for stormwater monitoring.

4.1 Prior to sampling
4.1.1 Field monitoring equipment should be checked at regular intervals and repaired promptly if needed.
4.1.2 Bottle supplies should be replenished after each sampling event. Supplies should be checked prior to the storm season and extra bottles ordered as anticipated.
4.1.3 Supplies should be checked at regular intervals. Damaged or worn-out supplies should be replaced.

4.2 Schedule monitoring activities
4.2.1 Put together sampling team. Two person teams are required for wet-weather sampling. A single person may collect dry-weather samples as long as a means of communication (e.g., radio or cell phone) with base is consistently available.
4.2.2 Bottle list varies depending on:
   4.2.2.1 Watershed
   4.2.2.2 Wet- or dry-weather sampling event

4.3 Day of sampling
4.3.1 Calibrate monitoring equipment (see Section 4.B.3.4.1)
4.3.2 Notify members of sampling team (see Section 4.B.3.4.2)
4.3.3 Notify Babcock Labs (see Section 4.B.3.4.3)
4.3.4 Load equipment and sample bottles into vehicle (see Section 4.G.4). The laboratory contains boxes pre-filled with sampling equipment, ice chest, and a blender with the bottle sets required. David Ortega (951-952-4390) has keys to the laboratory.
4.3.5 Fill ice chest(s) with ice

4.4 Sample collection
4.4.1 Arrive at sampling location
4.4.2 Follow the procedure outlined in Section 4.G.5.1.1. The sample category (Section 4.G.5.1.1.1) will vary according to the sampling event (e.g., wet or dry weather). The sample type (Section 4.G.5.1.1.2) may be “Grab” or “Composite” depending on permit requirements.
4.4.3 Collect a field screening sample and record the results on the Field Data Sheet (Appendix D.2). Section 4.B.3.4.9.1 contains a list of field parameters.
4.4.4 Calculate or estimate flow and record the results on the Field Data Sheet
4.4.5 Collect samples (see Section 4.G.6.3) and place the filled bottles in the ice chest. During wet weather, or if there are high flows during dry weather, it may not be safe to stand in the flow (see Section 4.G.5.1.10). Use a pole sampler to collect the sample.
Exhibit 10 – For all dry weather monitoring site inspections conducted in 2006, inspection records did not document the required information.
Exhibit 11 – For all dry weather monitoring site inspections conducted in 2006, inspection records did not document the required information.
## Dry Weather Illicit Discharge Monitoring Log - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watercourse</th>
<th>Station/Location</th>
<th>Date of Last Rain</th>
<th>Quantity of Last Rain</th>
<th>Flow Date</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Velocity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empire Creek</td>
<td>Del Rio Road Bridge</td>
<td>4/15/01</td>
<td>4/23/01</td>
<td>0.02&quot;</td>
<td>5'/2'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechanga Creek</td>
<td>Rainbow Canyon Road Bridge</td>
<td>6/15/01</td>
<td>6/23/01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>DRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechanga Rd, storm drain channel</td>
<td>Behind Centerfield &amp; Trussdale</td>
<td>6/15/01</td>
<td>6/23/01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2'/12'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temecula Creek</td>
<td>Confluence with Murrieta Creek, I-215 at 37497 Vista Ave</td>
<td>6/15/01</td>
<td>6/23/01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>3'/1/2'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Stations (As needed):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watercourse</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empire Creek</td>
<td>Box culvert on Yukon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Canyon</td>
<td>Box culvert on Pina Colada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunland Gertrudis Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stations Monitored by RCFCD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watercourse</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Canyon</td>
<td>Commerce Cty Dr. bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murietta Creek</td>
<td>USGS station at end of Koir Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranch Creek</td>
<td>Confluence of Ranch Creek and Temecula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunland Gertrudis Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exhibit 12 – For all dry weather monitoring site inspections conducted in 2007, inspection records did not document the required information.
Exhibit 13 – For all dry weather monitoring site inspections conducted in 2007, inspection records did not document the required information.
City of Temecula - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)  
(Order No. R9-2004-001)  
Exhibit Log  
Inspected by: Scott Coulson (PG Environmental, LLC)

3.4.9.2.1 Specific Conductance >25% higher than WQO  
3.4.9.2.2 Total Dissolved Solids >25% higher than WQO  
3.4.9.2.3 Turbidity >25% higher than the long-term average  
3.4.9.2.4 pH below 6 or above 9.5  
3.4.9.2.5 Dissolved Oxygen below 4 mg/L

3.4.9.3 Sample Measurement  
See Section 3.6 for general sample collection procedures

4. Field Procedures for Stormwater Monitoring

Stormwater monitoring is routine monitoring that is required for MS4 Permit compliance. Many of the procedures outlined for IC/ID monitoring can be followed for stormwater monitoring.

4.1 Prior to sampling
4.1.1 Field monitoring equipment should be checked at regular intervals and repaired promptly if needed.
4.1.2 Bottle supplies should be replenished after each sampling event. Supplies should be checked prior to the storm season and extra bottles ordered as anticipated.
4.1.3 Supplies should be checked at regular intervals. Damaged or worn-out supplies should be replaced.

4.2 Schedule monitoring activities
4.2.1 Put together sampling team. Two person teams are required for wet-weather sampling. A single person may collect dry-weather samples as long as a means of communication (e.g., radio or cell phones) with base is consistently available.
4.2.2 Bottle list varies depending on:  
4.2.2.1 Watershed  
4.2.2.2 Wet- or dry-weather sampling event

4.3 Day of sampling
4.3.1 Calibrate monitoring equipment (see Section 4.B.3.4.1)  
4.3.2 Notify members of sampling team (see Section 4.B.3.4.2)  
4.3.3 Notify Babcock Labs (see Section 4.B.3.4.3)  
4.3.4 Load equipment and sample bottles into vehicle (see Section 4.G.4). The laboratory contains boxes pre-filled with sampling equipment, ice chests, and a blender with the bottle sets required. David Ortega (951-995-4390) has keys to the laboratory.
4.3.5 Fill ice chest(s) with ice

4.4 Sample collection
4.4.1 Arrive at sampling location  
4.4.2 Follow the procedure outlined in Section 4.G.5.1.1. The sample category (Section 4.G.5.1.1.1) will vary according to the sampling event (e.g., wet or dry weather). The sample type (Section 4.G.5.1.1.2) may be “Grab” or “Composite” depending on permit requirements.
4.4.3 Collect a field screening sample and record the results on the Field Data Sheet (Appendix D.2). Section 4.B.3.4.9.1 contains a list of field parameters.
4.4.4 Calculate or estimate flow and record the results on the Field Data Sheet  
4.4.5 Collect samples (see Section 4.G.3) and place the filled bottles in the ice chest.

Exhibit 14 – The Consolidated Monitoring protocol Section 3.4.9 establishes the following numeric criteria: “pH below 6 or above 9.5” and “Dissolved Oxygen below 4 mg/L”
6) Summary of Illicit Discharge Monitoring Program results, including: 1) All inspection, field screening, and analytical monitoring results; 2) All follow-up and elimination activities; and 3) Any proposed changes to station locations and/or sampling frequencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Monitoring Results</th>
<th>Follow-up and Elimination Activities</th>
<th>Proposed Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2006</td>
<td>Primary and secondary Locations</td>
<td>No indications of illicit discharges</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No Changes Comment(s):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2006</td>
<td>Primary Locations</td>
<td>No indications of illicit discharges</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No Changes Comment(s):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7) Assessment of overall program effectiveness based on the measurable goals established in the SWMP:

Overall, all of the primary dry-weather monitoring locations were monitored, and all SORs were investigated. The City did not encounter any illicit discharges or connections into or at any of the monitoring locations, and all of the SORs resulted in citations or written warnings.

### Dry Weather Illicit Discharge Monitoring Log - 2006 Baseline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Conductance</th>
<th>Turbidity</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Dissolved Oxygen</th>
<th>COMMENTS: (Include odors, color, clarity, floatables, stains, oil, sheen, surface scum, vegetation, etc at each station)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slight green/brown, clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>Brown, cloudy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.18</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>Light brown, translucent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>Light brown, clear, floating particulates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>15.04</td>
<td>Brown, clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>Light brown, clear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Stations (As needed):**

| 8                    | 1.45      | 10  | 26.9        | 15.50            | Light brown, clear                             |
| 9                    | 0.95      | 69  | 20.6        | 6.17             | Light brown, translucent                       |
| 10                   | 1.10      | 10  | 26.9        |                  | Clear                                          |

**Exhibit 16 – Illicit Discharge Monitoring Log for 2006 showing exceedances of the pH and DO numeric criteria**
Exhibit 17 – Field screening analyses conducted on April 7, 2006 without allowing at least seventy-two hours of dry weather to elapse.
**City of Temecula - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
(Order No. R9-2004-001)
Exhibit Log
Inspected by: Scott Coulson (PG Environmental, LLC)**

Exhibit 18 –Field screening analyses conducted on August 27, 2007 without allowing at least seventy-two hours of dry weather to elapse

### Exhibit 19: FIELD SCREENING TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station I.D.</th>
<th>Date/Time of Last Rain</th>
<th>Date/Time of Inspection</th>
<th>Maximum Time of Dry Weather</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PP1</td>
<td>April 5, 2006 @ 12:00 A.M.</td>
<td>April 7, 2006 @ 2:00 P.M.</td>
<td>62 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC1</td>
<td>April 5, 2006 @ 12:00 A.M.</td>
<td>April 7, 2006 @ 4:00 P.M.</td>
<td>64 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1</td>
<td>August 26, 2007 @ 12:00 A.M.</td>
<td>August 27, 2007 @ 2:30 P.M.</td>
<td>38.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP1</td>
<td>August 26, 2007 @ 12:00 A.M.</td>
<td>August 27, 2007 @ 12:55 P.M.</td>
<td>37 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC1</td>
<td>August 26, 2007 @ 12:00 A.M.</td>
<td>August 27, 2007 @ 1:35 P.M.</td>
<td>37.5 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Date obtained from the City’s Dry Weather Monitoring Log. Assumed time of last rain occurred at 12:00 A.M. on the date reported.
2. Values obtained from the City’s Dry Weather Monitoring Log. Assumed time of inspection occurred during normal City working hours.
3. Values calculated from time elapsed between the time of last rain and inspection. Values were rounded up to the nearest half hour when used in the text of accompanying inspection report.