San Diego Stormwater Copermittees
Dry Weather Monitoring Workgroup

June 15, 2005 Meeting Summary

1 Introductions

Attendees

Name	Organization
Dadkhah, Arsalan	D-Max Engineering
Hartman, Paul	City of Encinitas
He, Li-Ming	County of San Diego, Watershed Protection Program
Matlaga, Julie	City of Oceanside
Padilla, Mayela	SD County Regional Airport Authority
Renfrew, David	EnviroMatrix Analytical, Inc,
Sonkson, Andre	City of San Diego
Steenblock, Erik	City of Chula Vista
Weber, Jo Ann	County of San Diego, Watershed Protection Program
White, Michelle	Port of San Diego

2 Discussion about dry weather monitoring recommendations to be added to the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) being developed

Jo Ann Weber of the County of San Diego briefed the Workgroup with RWQCB's comments on the dry weather monitoring program. The following areas were discussed at the meeting: Value of analytical monitoring, timeliness of IC/ID follow-ups, how to determine the number of monitoring sites in each jurisdictions.

The laboratory analytical parameters of indicator bacteria, oil and grease, MBAS, and dissolved Cu were identified as valuable by some Copermittees for IC/ID investigation. Dissolved metals and oil and grease were particularly useful to identify IC/IDs in industrial and commercial areas. It was suggested that the use of field test kits for dissolved Cu and MBAS be recommended as an acceptable alternative to conducting these parameters in the laboratory. To give Copermittees the maximum flexibility the group supported either laboratory analysis or field test kits for dissolved Cu and MBAS. This will be recommended for inclusion in the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD).

Regarding the timeliness of IC/ID follow-up investigations, it was suggested that the time frame for follow-up investigations be determined by individual Copermittees because it varies with site conditions, pollutant characteristics, schedule constraints, and programmatic priorities.

RWQCB was concerned about the disparity of the program in different jurisdictions and asked if it is possible to have proportionately similar programs in all jurisdictions. The workgroup recognized the importance of the following factors: population, land area, drainage basins, land use, and mileage of MS4s in determining the number of monitoring stations.

The Workgroup requested modifications that could allow for the use of Colilert ® and Enterolert™, if approved by the RWQCB as part of the ROWD. Enterolert™ measures *Enterococcus* and Colilert ® measures both total coliform and *E. coli* simultaneously. *E. coli* is a subset of the fecal coliform group, and therefore fecal coliform can be derived from the measurement of *E. coli*. The use of Colilert ® and Enterolert™ methods for measuring fecal indicator bacteria in dry weather monitoring will provide Copermittees with options for maximizing efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and facilitate bacterial source identification investigations by decreasing costs and sample turn around times, while maintaining comparability with the traditional methods.

In order to better integrate these potential changes and recommendations for the dry weather monitoring program, it was agreed that a subcommittee will brainstorm and provide input recommendations to the Dry Weather and Regional Monitoring Groups. Volunteers for the Subcommittee included Arsalan Dadkhah (D-Max Engineering), Andre Sonkson (City of San Diego), Paul Hartman (City of Encinitas), and Li-Ming (Lee) He (County of San Diego). The Committee will be working primarily on the recommended design of a dry weather sample program and on the other issues described above and submit a report to the Regional Monitoring Workgroup by mid July for consideration of inclusion in ROWD.

3 Updates for dry weather monitoring data submittal

As of June 15, 2005, the Workgroup has received the 2004 dry weather monitoring data from the following Copermittees:

1. City of Imperial Beach
2. City of Escondido
3. City of Encinitas
4. Airport Authority
5. County of San Diego
6. City of Del Mar
7. National City
8. City of Oceanside
9. City of San Diego
10. Port of San Diego
11. City of Solana Beach
12. City of Vista
13. City of Coronado
14. City of Chula Vista

Furthermore, the Cities of El Cajon, Carlsbad, and Poway have indicated via E-mail that their data are being prepared and will be sent out soon. Li-Ming (Lee) He expressed his gratitude to all the Copermittees that have made efforts on preparing and submitting the 2004 dry weather monitoring data and encouraged those who have not done so to complete their data submittal.

4 Stormwater Case Study Presentation

The presentation given by Dr. Arsalan Dadkhah (D-Max Engineering) summarized the results of Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) in Poway. SUSMP projects were originally designed to mitigate water flow during rainstorm events. However, by examining water quality properties (physical and chemical) with water samples collected at inlet and outlet, it was found that some of the physical and chemical properties were improved through the detention of water even though the detention time was relatively short (3 days).

5 Other Issues

Lee briefed the Workgroup of algal growth in various watersheds in the San Diego Region. Vigorous algal growth were observed during dry weather monitoring in Otay River, Sweetwater River, San Diego River, San Luis Rey River, Santa Margarita River watersheds. The same was also observed in Encinitas (Paul) and in Oceanside (Julie).

6 Next Meeting

Next meeting will be held on July 20, Wednesday, 2005 from 10 am to noon. Location TBD. An agenda will be sent out at least one week ahead of time or please check http://www.projectcleanwater.org for updated information.