

**San Diego Stormwater Copermittees
Dry Weather Monitoring Workgroup**

March 15, 2006 Meeting Summary

1. Introductions/Updates

Attendees

Name	Organization
Hartman, Paul	City of Encinitas
He, Li-Ming	County of San Diego, Watershed Protection Program
Lahr, Roger	Calscience Labs
Matlaga, Julie	City of Oceanside
Perry, Helen	City of Santee
Phillips, John	City of El Cajon
Quenzer, John	D-Max Engineering
Renfrew, David	Weston Solutions
Snyder, Todd	City of Imperial Beach
Sonksen, Andre	City of San Diego
Steenblock, Eric	City of Chula Vista
Vipapapat, Vasana	City of Escondido
Watts, Susie	Weston Solutions
White, Michelle	Port of San Diego

2. 2005 Dry Weather Monitoring Data Preparation and Submittal

The Workgroup examined a table with a dropdown list of critical entries to the datasharing format. It was pointed out that Copermittees/agencies should use the dropdown list for preparing and submitting 2005 monitoring data to Weston Solutions. The dropdown list table is attached as an appendix. Lee explained to the Workgroup with an example data submittal that showed most correct entries with a few fields to be corrected or refilled. While proposing that a QA/QC officer might be needed to make sure that the submitted data were correctly entered as complied with the datasharing format, it was realized that one volunteer was unable to take the responsibility. John Phillips (El Cajon) suggested that a Copermittee perform a QA/QC check on a data submittal that had been prepared by another agency/contractor. Or one Copermittee Conducts QA/QC for another Copermittee before submitting data to Weston Solutions.

3. 2006 Dry Weather Monitoring

- Updates of tentative 2006 Permit

Per the tentative 2006 Permit (R9-2006-0011), the 2006 dry weather monitoring programs should be conducted in compliance with the 2001 Permit since the 2006 Permit will not be implemented until May 1, 2007.

- Updates of field sheet, land use types, and action levels
 - Field sheet:

Three areas will be changed to reflect the newly developed dropdown list entries.

 - Conveyance: Add **Curb/Gutter**.
 - Water Flow: Use 4 choices— **Flowing, Ponded, Dry, Tidal**
 - Field Screening table: Replace “React PO4” with **Ortho-PO4**.
 - Land use: No changes were proposed.
 - Action Levels:
 - Conductivity unit: Change from $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ to **mS/cm**.
 - Bacteria: These action levels were developed with partial 2002 monitoring data. It is necessary to evaluate the action levels using regional data collected during past years.
- Data quality -- QAPP Introduction by David Renfrew (Weston Solutions)

With the evolution of different water quality monitoring and analysis methods among Copermittees, even within a single agency, there have been significant consequences in terms of our ability to assess the quality of various waters. If data were collected with unknown- or poor-quality data and uncertainty in the comparability of data, it would be difficult to 1) using them with confidence, 2) assessing aquatic resources on geographic scales (Region for example) or from watershed to watershed, and 3) increasing resource efficiency or minimizing duplication of efforts within the region. To address these issues, David Renfrew (Weston Solutions) gave a presentation of the quality assurance project plan (QAPP) using the SWAMP QAPP as an example. Quality Assurance (QA) includes activities that ensure that data collected are of adequate quality given the monitoring objectives. Quality Assurance consists of two separate but interrelated activities: Quality Control (QC); and Quality Assessment. Quality control refers to the technical activities employed to ensure that the data collected are adequate given the monitoring objectives to be tested. Quality Assessment activities are implemented to quantify the effectiveness of the quality control procedures.

In development and design of a QA program all Copermittees need to be satisfied even if goals and means may differ. With the added burden of today’s budgeting constraints, development of a standout QA program was challenging. The SWAMP QA program utilizes many of the traditional QA elements, but it is how they are implemented and the level of documentation that is interesting and unique. The SWAMP management created a flexible program and implemented a website QA toolbox for participants to quickly access items such as boiler-plate contract language, standard operating procedures for data verification/validation, and a QA calendar of events. It is essential to develop a QA program that is adaptable to changing scientific needs and budgeting constraints.

Please visit www.projectcleanwater.org for a full presentation.

4. Presentation

A presentation of the regional 2003 and 2004 dry weather monitoring results, given by Susie Watts of Weston Solutions, included summaries by land use, conveyance type, and watershed. The proportion of samples with results exceeding action levels was summarized and the results for two years were compared. While proportions of bacteria and metal samples above action levels were similar in each land use category for both years, results for turbidity, nutrients, and pesticides varied between the two years. Similar comparisons were performed by conveyance type with more nutrient samples exceeding action levels in 2004 than in 2003, whereas pesticide exceedances decreased in 2004 from those observed in 2003. Mean ratios of sample concentrations to action levels within each watershed showed similar patterns although bacteria were problematic in all watersheds in both years. Turbidity was higher in 2004 than 2003.

Please visit www.projectcleanwater.org for a full presentation.

5. Next Meeting

April 19, Wednesday, 2006 from 10 am to noon at the County's facility on 9325 Hazard Way.