### 3.5 RAA Results - Dry Weather Compliance Demonstration.

According to monitoring and observation data collected through the Beach Cities CIMP, low flow diversions have proven effective at intercepting and diverting non-exempt dry weather flow from SMB. Therefore, reasonable assurance of compliance during dry weather is demonstrated for the Beach Cities SMB WMA.

## 4 DOMINGUEZ CHANNEL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA

### 4.1 Identification of Water Quality Priorities

As part of the EWMP process, the Permit requires the Beach Cities WMG to identify water quality priorities within their WMA. The list of WBPCs defined in the original Beach Cities EWMP has been updated based on the most recent updates to applicable TMDLs and 303(d) listings, as well as CIMP monitoring data collected through June 2020. The updated WBPC list for Dominguez Channel WMA is summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6. Water Body Pollutant Combinations – Dominguez Channel[a]**

| Category | Water Body | Pollutant – Applicable Condition | Reason for Categorization |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1: Highest Priority | Dominguez Channel Freshwater | Toxicity[b] – Wet Weather | Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Toxics TMDL (LARWQCB, 2011) |
| | | Total Copper – Wet Weather | |
| | | Total Lead – Wet Weather | |
| | | Total Zinc – Wet Weather | |
| | Dominguez Channel Estuary (including Torrance Carson Channel) | Total Copper – Wet Weather | |
| | | Total Lead – Wet Weather | |
| | | Total Zinc – Wet Weather | |
| | | Total Cadmium – Wet Weather | |
| | | Total DDT – Year-Round | |
| | | Total PAHs – Year-Round | |
| | | Total PCBs – Year-Round | |
| 2: High Priority | Dominguez Channel (including Torrance Carson Channel) | Indicator Bacteria | 2014-2016 303(d) List |
| 3. Medium Priority | Dominguez Channel Freshwater | Benzo(a)pyrene – Wet Weather | Historical exceedance of applicable receiving water limits (California Toxic Rule Human Health Criteria) where MS4 discharge may be causing or contributing to the exceedance |

[a] Does not include WBPCs applicable the Beach Cities WMA within the Machado Lake Watershed, which is addressed by the separate Machado Lake Watershed EWMP developed by City of Torrance.

[b] Toxicity is not directly tied to any single pollutant or group of pollutants that can be readily modeled; rather, it is the result of a wide-array of loading from multiple pollutants from various sources. As a result, toxicity will not be modeled as part of the updated EWMP, consistent with the original EWMP. It is assumed that the implementation of various BMPs and resultant control of other pollutants of concern will sufficiently address in-channel toxicity.

[c] EPA banned diazinon on December 31, 2005. Data from 2006-2010 show no diazinon exceedances in Dominguez Channel. Based on these results, no diazinon TMDLs have been developed at this time.

Details related to the identification, prioritization, and potential sources of each of the Dominguez Channel WBPCs can be found in Appendix B. Unless otherwise noted, all WBPCs identified in Table 3 have been addressed as part of the updated RAA.

### 4.2 RAA Results – Baseline Loads and Target Load Reductions

Figure 11 illustrates the modeled analysis regions in the Dominguez Channel WMA. Analysis Regions DC-N-MB, DC-N-RB, and DC-S represent the portions of the cities of Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and Torrance, respectively, draining to Dominguez Channel above Vermont Avenue (i.e., Dominguez Channel Freshwater). Analysis Region DC-TL is the portion of the City of Torrance that drains to Torrance Lateral, which continues to the Dominguez Channel Estuary. Appendix D provides additional details related to the analysis regions.

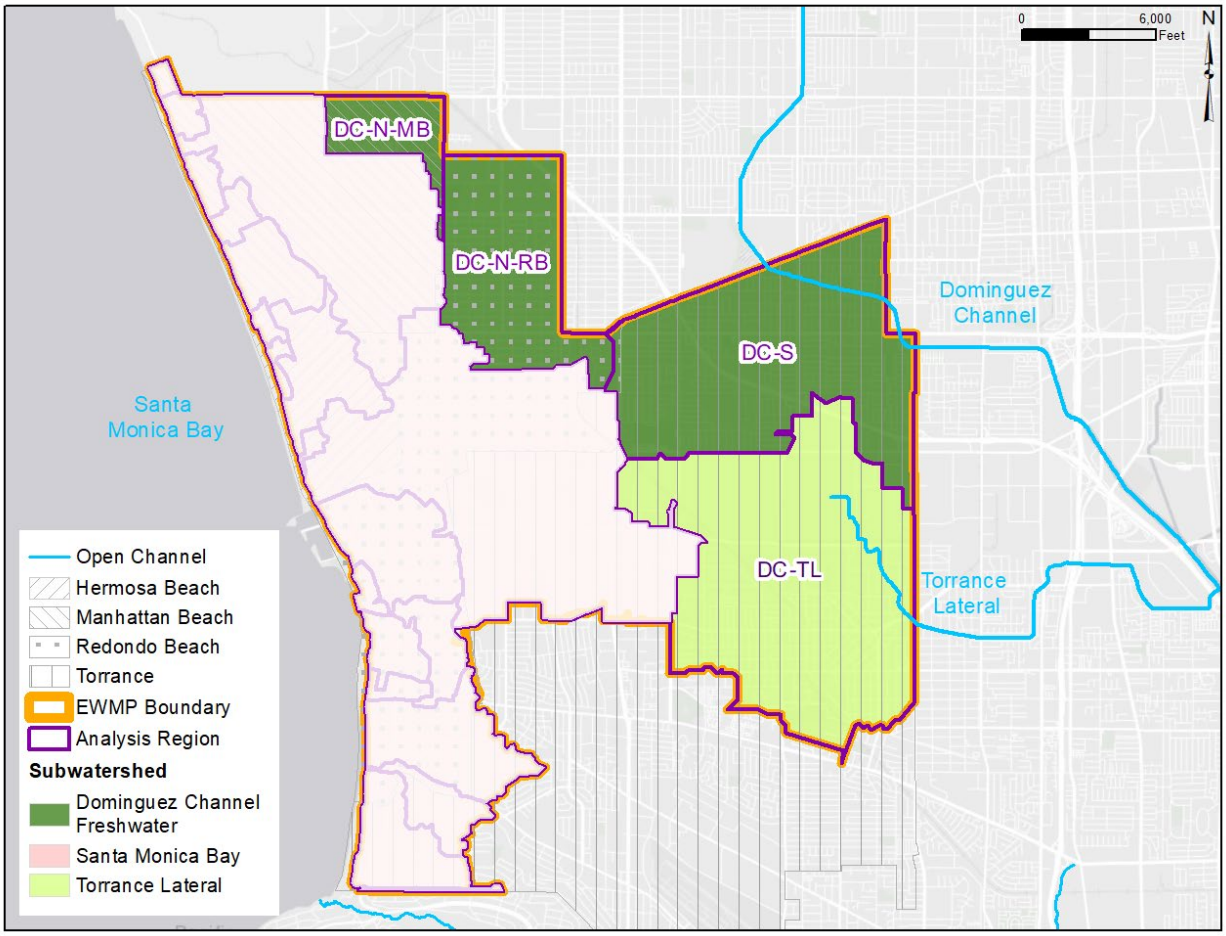


**Figure 11. Dominguez Channel WMA Analysis Region Overview**

The process for establishing pollutant TLRs necessary to meet water quality priorities for the modeled WBPCs in Dominguez Channel is detailed in Appendix D. A summary of estimated baseline loads and TLRs for each analysis region and WBPC in the Dominguez Channel WMA is provided in Table 7.

Similar to the Santa Monica Bay WMA TLRs, a TLR-equivalent 24-hour management volume was developed for each non-zero TLR. For each analysis region, the largest 24-hour management volume was selected as the target compliance metric, since management of the largest volume will result in management of all others.[10] Both load-based TLRs and the equivalent 24-hour runoff management volumes are considered eligible Beach Cities EWMP compliance metrics. Appendix D provides detailed information on the process to calculate TLRs and 24-hour management volumes.

[10] Total copper was not included in the assessment of the largest 24-hour management volume, since significant load reductions will be achieved via the copper brake pad reduction (see Section 4.3.2). As a result, the management volumes needed to meet applicable copper TLRs using structural BMPs are significantly reduced.

**Table 7. Dominguez Channel WMA Wet Weather TLRs**

| Analysis Region (Receiving Water) | Pollutant | Critical Condition | Baseline Load | | Target Load Reduction | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Absolute | | % of Baseline Load | TLR Equivalent 24-Hour Management Volume (ac-ft) |
| DC-N-MB (Dominguez Channel Freshwater) | Total Copper | 90th percentile daily load | 1.3 | lb/day | 1.1 | lb/day | 82% | 7.3 |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| | Total Zinc | 90th percentile daily load | 6.9 | lb/day | 5.3 | lb/day | 76% | **6.7**[1] |
| | *E. coli* | 90th percentile water year | 46.1 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 19.0 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 41% | 2.4 |
| | Benzo[a]pyrene | 90th percentile daily load | 2.6E-03 | lb/day | 1.8E-03 | lb/day | 70% | 4.0 |
| | Toxicity | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| DC-N-RB (Dominguez Channel Freshwater) | Total Copper | 90th percentile daily load | 4.1 | lb/day | 3.3 | lb/day | 81% | 24.3 |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| | Total Zinc | 90th percentile daily load | 22.0 | lb/day | 16.3 | lb/day | 74% | **22.3**[1] |
| | *E. coli* | 90th percentile water year | 149.8 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 53.0 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 35% | 9.7 |
| | Benzo[a]pyrene | 90th percentile daily load | 7.7E-03 | lb/day | 5.2E-03 | lb/day | 67% | 12.8 |
| | Toxicity | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| DC-S (Dominguez Channel Freshwater) | Total Copper | 90th percentile daily load | 4.0 | lb/day | 3.0 | lb/day | 76% | 27.1 |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| | Total Zinc | 90th percentile daily load | 18.4 | lb/day | 11.9 | lb/day | 65% | **22.2**[1] |
| | *E. coli* | 90th percentile water year | 393.8 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 179.1 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 45% | 15.3 |
| | Benzo[a]pyrene | 90th percentile daily load | 1.0E-02 | lb/day | 5.5E-03 | lb/day | 55% | 18.7 |
| | Toxicity | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | |
| DC-TL (Torrance Lateral and Dominguez Channel Estuary) | Total Copper | 90th percentile daily load | 11.5 | lb/day | 10.4 | lb/day | 91% | 36.8 |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| | Total Zinc | 90th percentile daily load | 65.1 | lb/day | 57.4 | lb/day | 88% | **35.8**[1] |
| | Total Cadmium | 90th percentile daily load | 0.15 | lb/day | 0.13 | lb/day | 87% | 35.2 |
| | *E. coli* | 90th percentile water year | 360.8 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 175.3 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 49% | 16.2 |
| | Benzo[a]pyrene | 90th percentile daily load | 2.0E-02 | lb/day | 1.3E-02 | lb/day | 67% | 34.1 |
| | Total PAHs | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| | Toxicity | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| | Total PCBs | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |
| | Total DDTs | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. No RAA needed to demonstrate compliance. | | | | | | |

[1]Bold value is the representative ("controlling") 24-hour management runoff volume for each analysis region.

## 4.3 BMP Summary

As discussed in Section 2 and Appendix D, BMPs were identified and accounted for in the RAA to demonstrate attainment of applicable water quality targets. Because the RAA was calibrated using local water quality and flow data through June 2020, only BMPs implemented or planned to be implemented after this date were accounted for in the RAA. A summary of these BMPs, including programmatic and structural measures, is provided herein.

### 4.3.1 Redevelopment

Redevelopment in the Dominguez Channel WMA was accounted for in the same manner as it was in the SMB Watershed. See discussion in Section 3.3.1 and Appendix D.

An example of LID redevelopment project in the Dominguez Channel WMA is the Manhattan Village Mall. The mall is undergoing significant renovations that include a rainwater harvesting and use system, as well as a biofiltration system. The rainwater harvesting system is sized to fully capture the 85$^{th}$ percentile, 24-hour design storm from a total of 13.7 acres of on-site drainage area. Projects such as these will further increase the stormwater runoff managed within the Dominguez Channel WMA.

### 4.3.2 Copper Brake Pad Reduction

As was the case in the original Beach Cities EWMP, a load reduction was assumed for copper due to the phased elimination of copper in brake pads. In 2010, California Senate Bill 346 (SB 346) was enacted to eliminate nearly all use of copper in brake pad manufacturing. In 2013, TDC Environmental prepared a technical study for the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) describing the expected percent reduction for copper as a result of the passage of SB 346 (TDC Environmental, 2013). The TDC study identified three possible implementation scenarios, the least aggressive of which estimated that a 52% load reduction in copper will be achieved by 2032 due to the brake pad phase-out.

Since the referenced study assumed a 21.2% reduction in urban runoff copper by 2020, and the RAA model was calibrated with local water quality data through June 2020, the load reduction accounted for in the updated RAA was estimated as a weighted fraction of 52%. The difference in estimated total load reduction between 2020 and 2032 (i.e., 52% - 21.2%, or 30.8%) was divided by the assumed remaining load in 2020 (100% - 21.2%, or 78.8%) to estimate the remaining expected load reduction due to the copper brake pad phase-out. Therefore, a 39.1% load reduction was assumed for copper in the Beach Cities Dominguez Channel WMA.

To avoid double-counting load reductions, this reduction was applied to the copper load before accounting for future BMP load reductions (i.e., 39.1% was applied to the baseline loads before all other BMP load reductions were accounted for, since BMP performance is dependent on influent loads).

### 4.3.3 Analysis Region DC-N-MB & DC-N-RB

Analysis regions DC-N-MB and DC-N-RB include discharges from the cities of Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach to Dominguez Channel respectively. Both analysis regions also drain to the Alondra Park Stormwater Capture Project.

#### *4.3.3.1 Alondra Park Stormwater Capture Project*

The Alondra Park Stormwater Capture Project is a multi-benefit stormwater project proposed at Alondra Park, a large park located in the unincorporated County area of EI Camino Village that consists of two park areas and a golf course. The park is due east of Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation.

The proposed project has been strategically located in the 13.5-acre park space in the northwest corner of the site. The Project provides the opportunity to capture dry weather flows and stormwater and improve water quality by diverting flows from the LACFCD District Project No. 12 Drain in Manhattan Beach Boulevard and the LACFCD Alondra Park Drain into underground storage galleries totaling 34-acre-feet in total capacity.

The captured flows are proposed to be diverted from the galleries into an existing sewer system. During storm events when flows are higher than sewer capacity, water will be treated before being diverted back to the storm drain. The diversion structure and storage galleries will intercept and store dry weather flows and approximately a 0.1-inch storm from the 4,945-acre watershed tributary to Alondra Park.

Two existing baseball fields will be restored to new condition and a brand-new soccer field will be installed after the underground storage is constructed, providing enhanced active recreation spaces.

Bioswales with native plants will replace existing turf areas along Manhattan Beach Boulevard, providing new habitat and a natural way to slow and treat stormwater and dry weather runoff. The parking lots will be reconstructed with permeable pavement and bioswales. New trees will be planted throughout the park to provide shade and bolster the performance of other green infrastructure.

The cities of Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach collectively account for approximately 1,424 acres (29%) of the tributary area to the Alondra Park Stormwater Capture Project. As project partners, they will receive a portion of water quality benefits from the overall project, proportional to their drainage area and additional funding that may be provided. At the time of this updated EWMP, Manhattan Beach was estimated to receive 1.76-acre-feet of storage credit and Redondo Beach was estimated to receive 5.29-acre-feet of storage credit. The project has been modeled in the Beach Cities RAA assuming these proportional volumes for each city.

Additional information for the project can be found in the Alondra Park Regional Project Safe Clean Water Feasibility Study Report (Los Angeles County, 2019). A high-level project concept is illustrated in Figure 12.


**Figure 12. Project Overview – Alondra Park Stormwater Capture Project**

### *4.3.3.2 Manhattan Beach Dominguez Channel Distributed Infiltration Project*

The City of Manhattan Beach is planning to implement a series of distributed infiltration BMPs (e.g., drywells) within the DC-N-MB analysis region to meet the city's allocation of the TLR. Based on initial screening, infiltration BMPs are proposed on 33rd Street west of N. Aviation Boulevard, or on N. Aviation Boulevard north of Marine Avenue. RAA results (see Section 4.4) show that the total 24-hour management volume provided by these BMPs will be 5.2 acre-ft.

A project concept is illustrated in Figure 13. A concept plan showing a potential distribution of infiltration BMPs to achieve the required management volume is provided in Appendix E. Exact type and location of each BMP is subject to change.

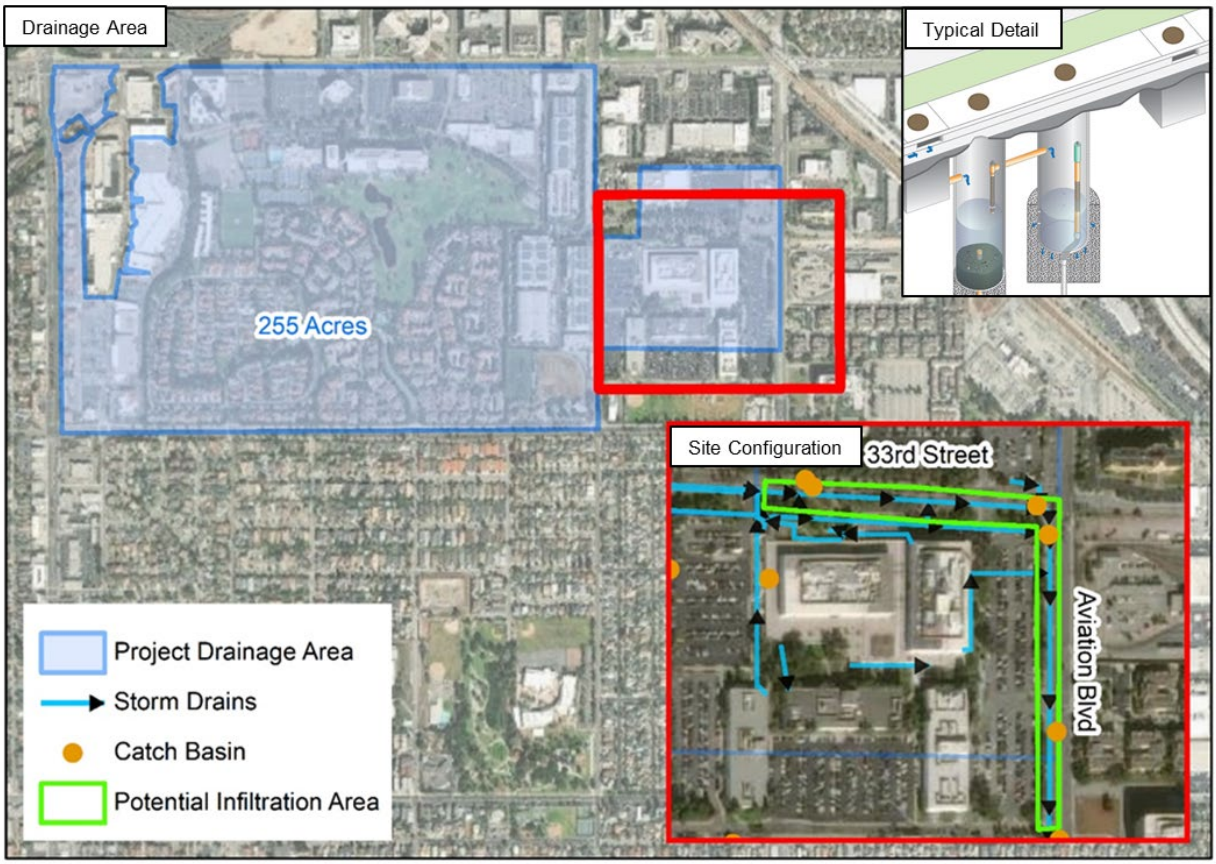


**Figure 13. Project Overview – Manhattan Beach Dominguez Channel Distributed Infiltration Project**

#### *4.3.3.3 Glen Anderson Park Regional Infiltration Project*

Glen Anderson Park is multi-use park in the City of Redondo Beach, located adjacent to Lincoln Elementary School between Rindge Lane, Farrell Avenue, and Vail Avenue. The park has significant green space in addition to baseball fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, and a playground. The park, which is owned and operated by the City of Redondo Beach, is adjacent to a 78-inch reinforced concrete pipe storm drain (LACFCD BI 0729) that runs under Vaile Avenue. Approximately 480 acres of area within the DC-N-RB analysis region is tributary to this storm drain at the point it flows past Glen Anderson Park.

The Glen Anderson Park Regional Infiltration Project will provide infiltration via an underground infiltration basin or a series of drywells, or a combination of both. Pretreatment will be provided following diversion from the Vail Avenue storm drain. Based on RAA results (see Section 4.4), the total 24-hour management volume provided by the project will be 9.4 acre-ft.

A project concept is illustrated in Figure 14. A detailed concept plan of the project as envisioned is provided in Appendix E.

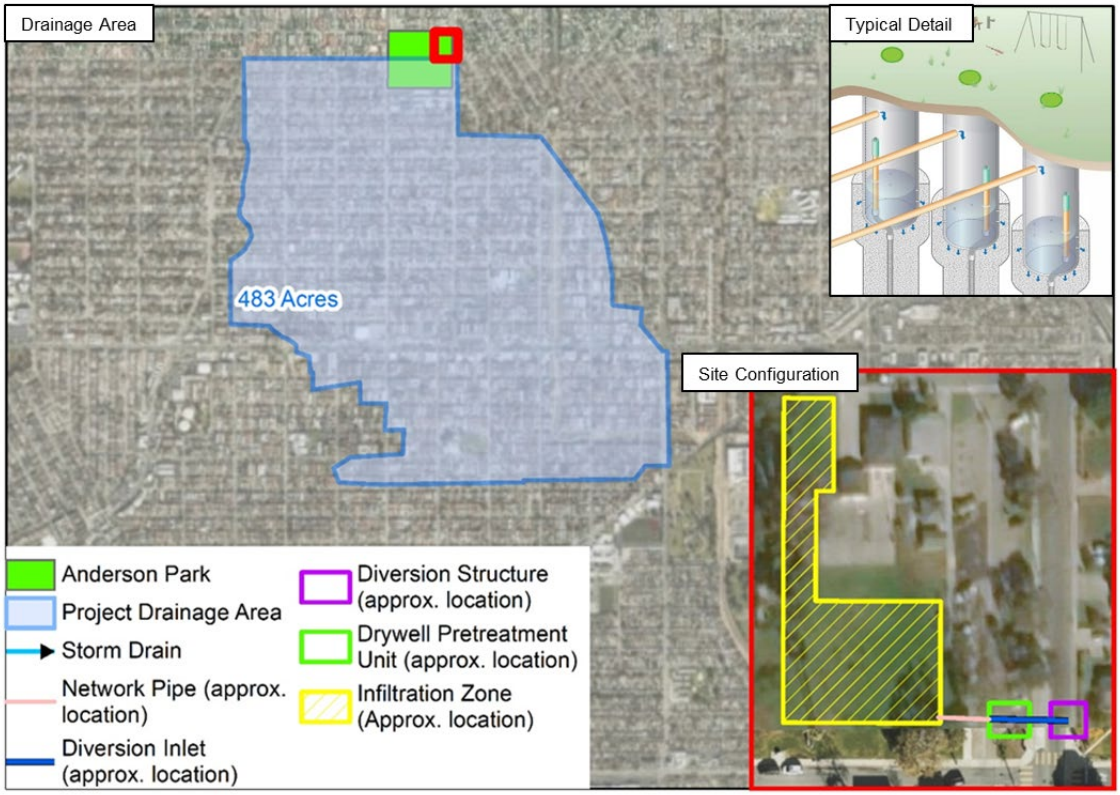


**Figure 14. Project Overview – Glen Anderson Park Regional Infiltration Project**

#### *4.3.3.4 Redondo Beach Dominguez Channel Distributed Infiltration Project*

The City of Redondo Beach is planning to implement a series of distributed infiltration BMPs (e.g., drywells, porous gutters, porous crosswalks, porous parking lanes, bioswales, etc.) within the DC-N-RB analysis region to meet the remainder of the city's allocation of the TLR. Based on RAA results (see Section 4.4), the total 24-hour management volume provided by these BMPs will be 8.3 acre-ft.

A project concept is illustrated in Figure 15. A concept plan showing a potential distribution of infiltration BMPs to achieve the required management volume is provided in Appendix E. Exact type and location of each BMP is subject to change.

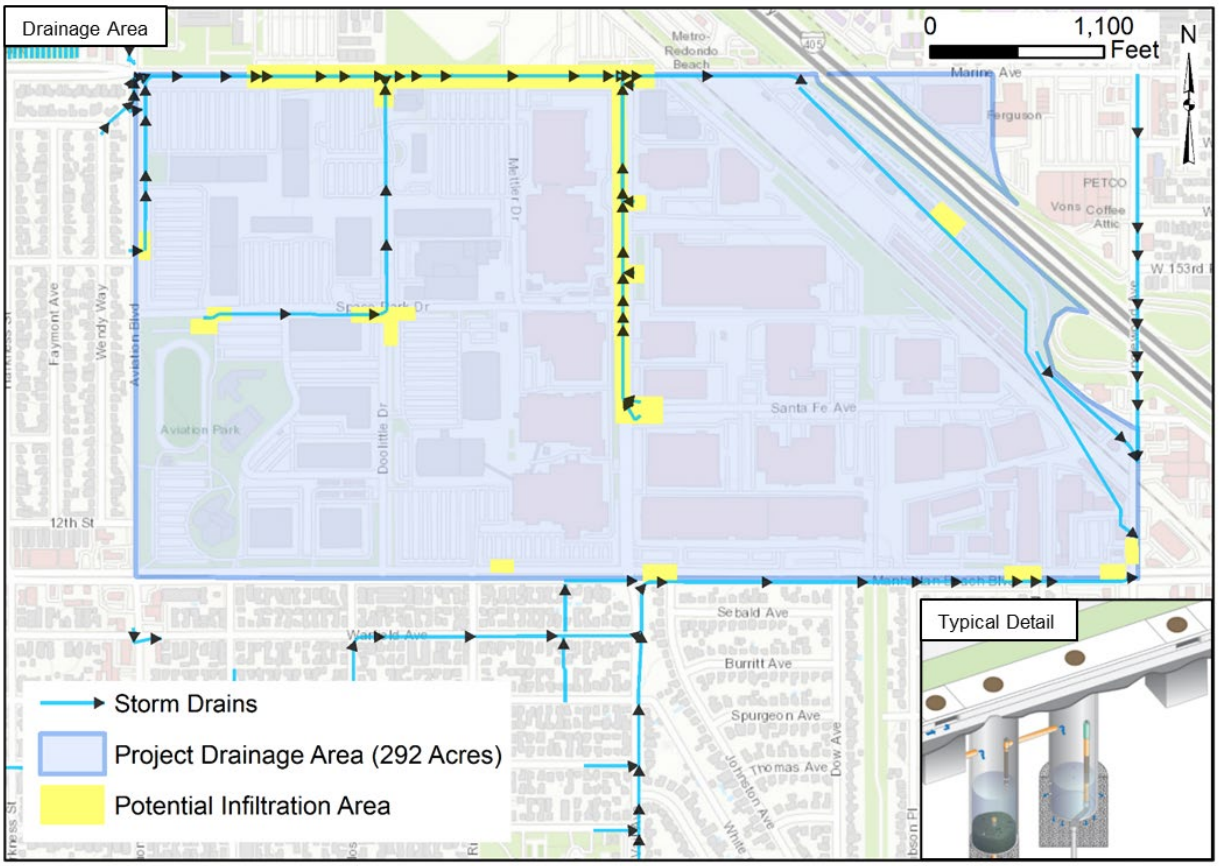


**Figure 15. Project Overview – Redondo Beach Dominguez Channel Distributed Infiltration Project**

### 4.3.4 Analysis Region DC-S

This analysis region includes discharges from the City of Torrance to Dominguez Channel.

#### *4.3.4.1 Torrance Parkway BMPs*

As discussed in the original Beach Cities EWMP, the City of Torrance is committed to implementing distributed green street BMPs within the watershed to meet RAA requirements. Specific BMP technologies are currently being evaluated, but may include catch basin inlet filters (media filtration devices with a variety of media types and configurations such as cartridge filters, vertical bed filters, etc.), bioretention units, or drywells, where deemed feasible.

The City of Torrance has applied for Safe Clean Water funding under the Technical Resources Program to prioritize catch basins for implementation (City of Torrance, 2020b).

Collectively, the Torrance Parkway BMPs will be implemented by the City of Torrance at a level that meets the EWMP compliance management volume determined in the RAA (see Section 4.4). A concept factsheet for the proposed Torrance Parkway BMPs is provided in Appendix E.

### 4.3.5 Analysis Region DC-TL

This analysis region includes discharges from the City of Torrance to Torrance Lateral (i.e., Torrance Carson Channel).

#### *4.3.5.1 Torrance Parkway BMPs*

The City of Torrance will implement the same distributed parkway BMP approach in the DC-TL analysis region as is being applied to the DC-S analysis region.

## 4.4 RAA Results – Load Reductions and Compliance Demonstration

Load reduction calculations for the Beach Cities Dominguez Channel WMA are summarized in Table 8. Reasonable assurance has been demonstrated in all analysis regions. The 24-hour management volumes of the projects are shown in Figure 16 as stacked columns. The figure also breaks down the 24-hour management volume by agency. To spatially represent the RAA output, the 24-hour management volume is illustrated in Figure 17. Drainage areas to 85$^{th}$ percentile, 24-hour design capture projects are shown as hatched polygons, indicating these areas achieve compliance through the alternative compliance path of full 85$^{th}$ percentile, 24-hour design stormwater capture. In addition, areas covered under separate stormwater permits (e.g. Caltrans right-of-way, Torrance Refinery) are shown as hatched polygons, as they were not included in the RAA.

## Table 8. Beach Cities Dominguez Channel WMA RAA Summary

| Analysis Region[1] | Pollutant | Final Target Load Reduction | | | BMP Load Reduction Summary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Assurance Achieved?[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Non-Structural BMP | | | LID Redevelopment | | | Regional Project | | | Distributed Projects | | | Total Load Reduction | | | |
| | | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | |
| DC-N-MB (DC Freshwater) | Total Copper | **1.1** | **lb/day** | **82%** | 0.5 | lb/day | 39% | 0.01 | lb/day | 0.9% | 0.2 | lb/day | 16% | 0.4 | lb/day | 33% | **1.1** | **lb/day** | **89%** | Yes |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. Hence no RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a |
| | Total Zinc | **5.3** | **lb/day** | **76%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 0.1 | lb/day | 0.9% | 1.6 | lb/day | 23% | 3.7 | lb/day | 54% | **5.4** | **lb/day** | **78%** | Yes |
| | *E. coli* | **19.0** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/yr** | **41%** | 0 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 0% | 0.3 | $10^{12}$ MPN/y | 0.7% | 8.7 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 19% | 19.5 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 42% | **28.5** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/yr** | **62%** | Yes |
| | Benzo[a] pyrene | **1.8 E-03** | **lb/day** | **70%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 2.4 E-05 | lb/day | 0.9% | 4.9 E-04 | lb/day | 19% | 1.4 E-03 | lb/day | 56% | **2.0 E-03** | **lb/day** | **76%** | Yes |
| | 24-Hour Management Need | **6.7[2]** | **ac-ft** | **100%** | 0 | ac-ft | 0% | 0.1 | ac-ft | 0.9% | 1.9 | ac-ft | 29% | 5.2 | ac-ft | 77% | **7.2** | **ac-ft** | **100 %** | Yes |
| DC-N-RB (DC Freshwater) | Total Copper | **3.3** | **lb/day** | **81%** | 1.6 | lb/day | 39% | 0.04 | lb/day | 0.9% | 0.5 | lb/day | 13% | 1.3 | lb/day | 32% | **3.4** | **lb/day** | **85%** | Yes |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. Hence no RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a |
| | Total Zinc | **16.3** | **lb/day** | **74%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 0.2 | lb/day | 1.0% | 4.1 | lb/day | 19% | 12.4 | lb/day | 56% | **16.7** | **lb/day** | **76%** | Yes |
| | *E. coli* | **53.0** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/** | **35%** | 0 | $10^{12}$ MPN/y | 0% | 1.1 | $10^{12}$ MPN/y | 0.7% | 49.5 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 33% | 19.1 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 13% | **69.7** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/yr** | **47%** | Yes |
| | Benzo[a]pyrene | **5.2 E-03** | **lb/day** | **67%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 7E-05 | lb/day | 1.0% | 2E-03 | lb/day | 25% | 4E-03 | lb/day | 48% | **6E-03** | **lb/day** | **73%** | Yes |
| | 24-Hour Management Need | **22.3[2]** | **ac-ft** | **100%** | 0 | ac-ft | 0% | 0.2 | ac-ft/ | 1.0% | 15.5 | ac-ft | 69% | 8.3 | ac-ft | 37% | **24.0** | **ac-ft** | **100 %** | Yes |
| DC-S (DC Freshwater) | Total Copper | **3.0** | **lb/day** | **76%** | 1.5 | lb/day | 39% | 0.1 | lb/day | 0.9% | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 1.4 | lb/day | 36% | **3.0** | **lb/day** | **76%** | Yes |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. Hence no RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a |
| | Total Zinc | **11.9** | **lb/day** | **65%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 0.2 | lb/day | 1.0% | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 11.7 | lb/day | 64% | **11.9** | **lb/day** | **65%** | Yes |
| | *E. coli* | **179.1** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/y** | **45%** | 0 | 10^12 MPN/yr | 0% | 2.2 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 0.6% | 0 | 10^12 MPN/yr | 0% | 176.9 | 10^12 MPN/yr | 45% | **179.1** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/yr** | **45%** | Yes |
| | Benzo[a]pyrene | **5.5 E-03** | **lb/day** | **55%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 9.4 E-05 | lb/day | 0.9% | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 5.5 E-03 | lb/day | 54% | **5.5 E-03** | **lb/day** | **55%** | Yes |

| Analysis Region[1] | Pollutant | Final Target Load Reduction | | | BMP Load Reduction Summary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Assurance Achieved?[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Non-Structural BMP | | | LID Redevelopment | | | Regional Project | | | Distributed Projects | | | Total Load Reduction | | | |
| | | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | Absolute | | % | |
| DC-TL (DC Estuary and Torrance Lateral) | 24-Hour Management Need | **22.2**[2] | **ac-ft** | **100%** | 0 | ac-ft | 0% | 0.3 | ac-ft | 1.1% | 0 | ac-ft | 0% | 21.9 | ac-ft | 99% | **22.2** | **ac-ft** | **100 %** | Yes |
| | Total Copper | **10.4** | **lb/day** | **91%** | 4.5 | lb/day | 39% | 0.1 | lb/day | 1.0% | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 5.8 | lb/day | 51% | **10.4** | **lb/day** | **91%** | Yes |
| | Total Lead | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. Hence no RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a |
| | Total Zinc | **57.4** | **lb/day** | **88%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 0.6 | lb/day | 1.0% | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 56.8 | lb/day | 87% | **57.4** | **lb/day** | **88%** | Yes |
| | Total Cadmium | **0.13** | **lb/day** | **87%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 1.0 E-3 | lb/day | 0.7% | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 0.13 | lb/day | 87% | **0.13** | **lb/day** | **87%** | Yes |
| | *E. coli* | **175.3** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/yr** | **49%** | 0 | $10^{12}$ MPN/y | 0% | 2.1 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 0.6% | 0 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 0% | 173.2 | $10^{12}$ MPN/yr | 49% | **175.3** | **$10^{12}$ MPN/yr** | **49%** | Yes |
| | Benzo[a]pyrene | **1.3 E-02** | **lb/day** | **67%** | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 2E-04 | lb/day | 0.9% | 0 | lb/day | 0% | 1.3 E-02 | lb/day | 66% | **1.3 E-02** | **lb/day** | **67%** | Yes |
| | Total PAHs | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. Hence no RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a |
| | 24-Hour Management Need | **35.8**[2] | **ac-ft** | **100%** | 0 | ac-ft | 0% | 0.3 | ac-ft | 1.0% | 0 | ac-ft | 0% | 35.5 | ac-ft | 99% | **35.8** | **ac-ft** | **100 %** | Yes |
| | Total DDT | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. Hence no RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a |
| | Total PCB | CIMP data shows no exceedance in the past 5 years. Hence no RAA needed to demonstrate compliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a |

[1] Corresponding receiving water is also listed. DC = Dominguez Channel.
[2] Please see Table 13 on how the representative 24-hour management volume was selected for each analysis region.
[3] Reasonable assurance is achieved if cumulative load reduction is greater than the TLR

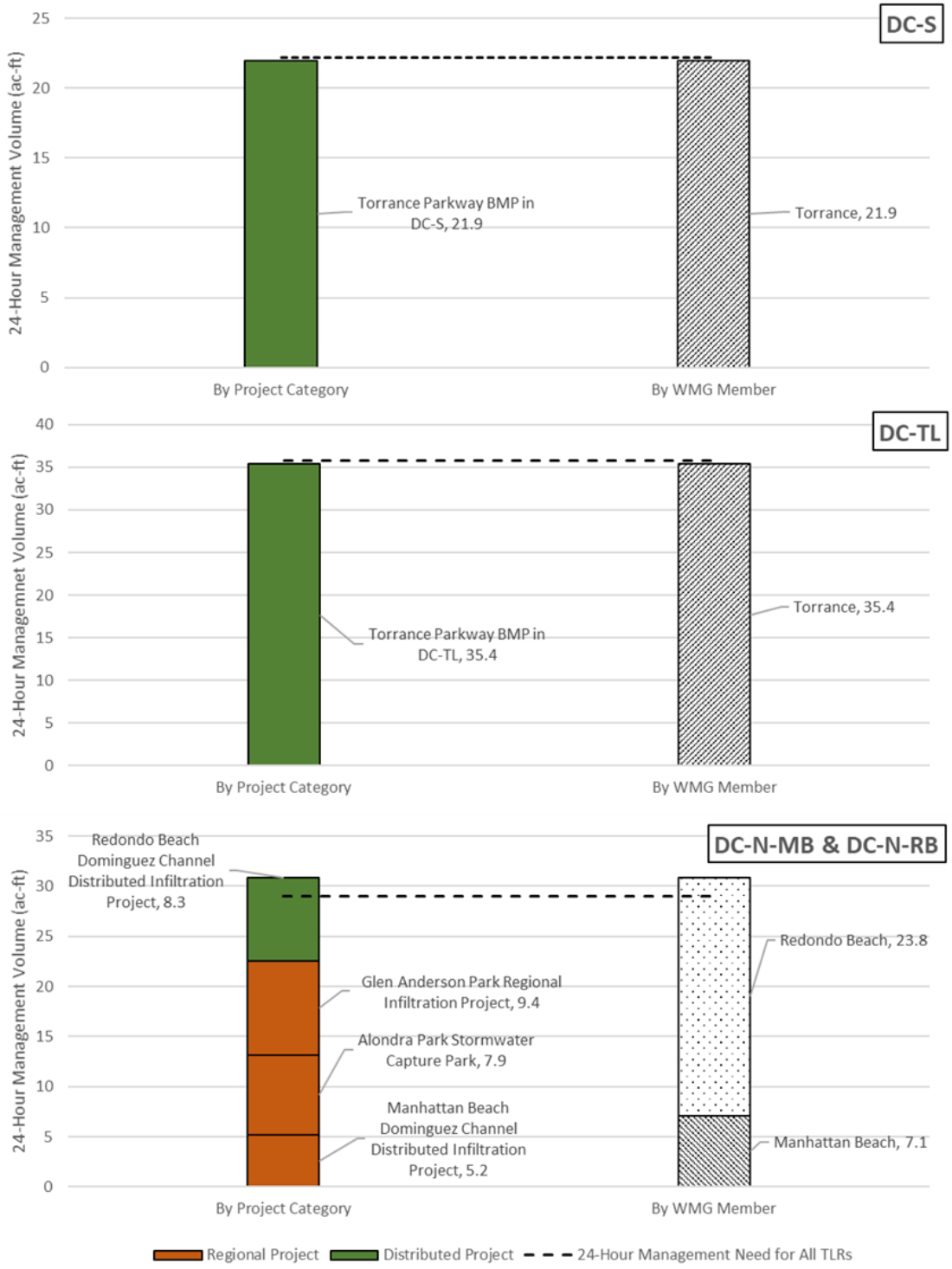


**Figure 16. Project Specific 24-Hour Management Volume in Dominguez Channel WMA**

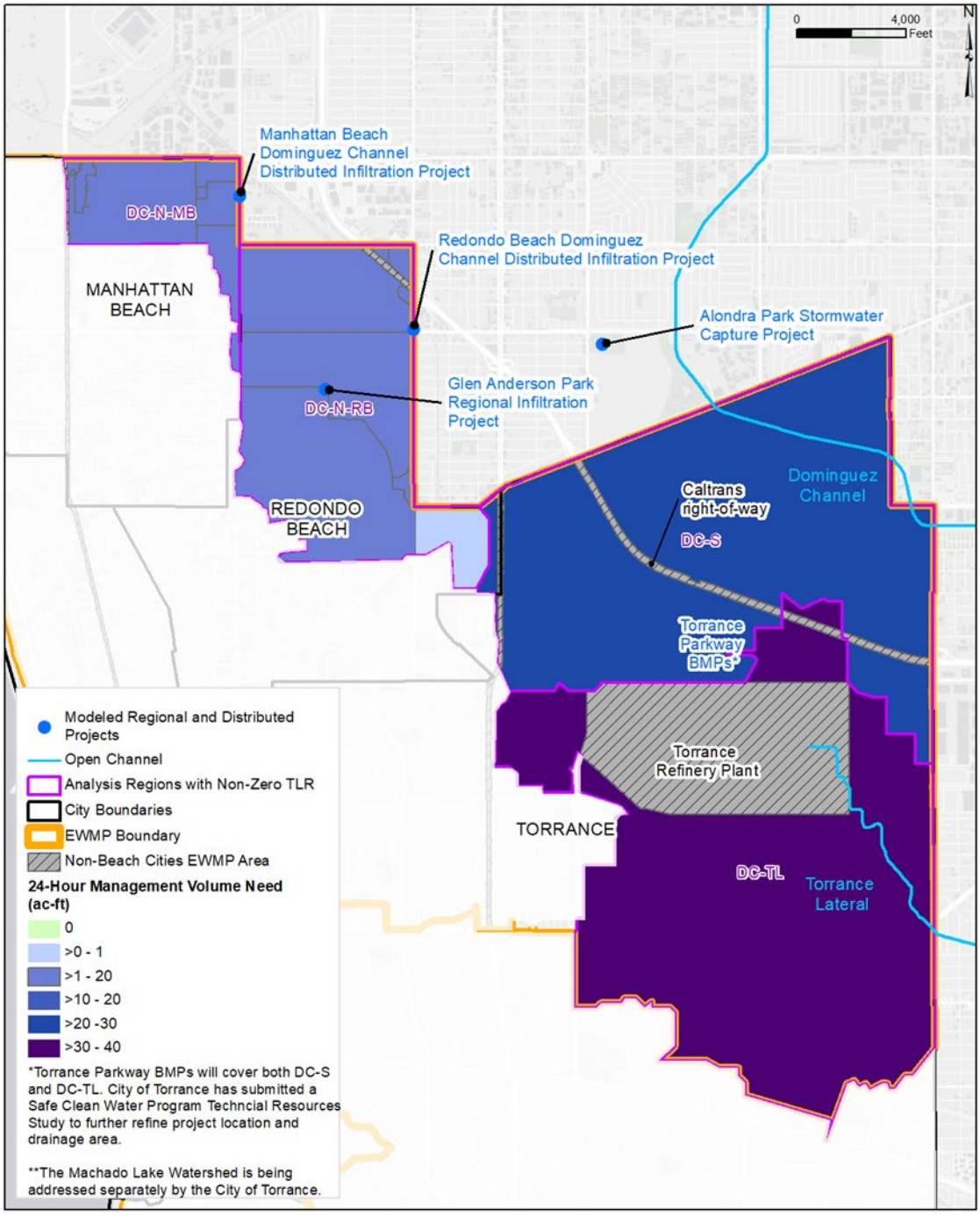


**Figure 17. 24-Hour Management Volume Mapping in Dominguez Channel WMA**

As shown in Table 8, reasonable assurance of compliance is demonstrated for the Beach Cities Dominguez Channel WMA based on full implementation of the suite of projects identified. A schedule identifying implementation milestones for each project is provided in Section 7.2.