

ITEM: 23

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

REPORT: Following are the proposed waste discharge requirements that prohibit discharge to surface waters. All agencies and the dischargers concur or have offered no comments. Items indicated as updates on the summary agenda make the requirements consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.

	<p>a. KAUTZ VINEYARDS, INC., IRONSTONE VINEYARDS, Calaveras County</p> <p>Kautz Vineyards, Inc. owns and operates the Ironstone Vineyards winery in Murphys in Calaveras County. The winery is upgrading its process wastewater treatment system to include biological treatment, and to comply with the requirements in Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2004-0712. On 4 May 2007, the Regional Water Board adopted WDRs Order No. R5-2007-0049 that prescribed requirements for the upgraded winery process wastewater treatment system. In July 2007, the Discharger requested that WDRs Order No. R5-2007-0049 be amended to allow winery process wastewater to be land applied to a different area than specified in WDRs Order No. R5-2007-0049. The Discharger identified an overlap between the land application area proposed for the Ironstone Vineyards winery process wastewater and the area used for application of reclaimed water on Hay Station Ranch. This Order allows the discharge of winery process wastewater to the new land application area and retains the same requirements and schedules as the May 2007 WDRs. Treated winery wastewater will be used to irrigate 44.4 acres of pastureland, and/or other crops. Solid waste will be composted onsite and reused as fertilizer and soil amendments in the landscaping areas throughout the winery. Domestic wastewater generated at the winery is discharged into the Murphys Sanitary District collection system. Surface water drainage is to Six Mile Creek, which is a tributary to Angels Creek, tributary to New Melones Reservoir. (JSK)</p>
	<p>b. CITY OF PATTERSON, CITY OF PATTERSON WATER QUALITY CONTROL FACILITY, Stanislaus County</p> <p>The City of Patterson operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) along the west bank of the San Joaquin River that treats wastewater from the City of Patterson, the Villa Del Lago commercial development and Diablo Grande (a residential and golf course community). The current wastewater treatment and disposal system consists of the North Activated Sludge Treatment System (constructed in 1979), an Advanced Integrated Pond System (constructed in 1999), and the South Activated Sludge Treatment System constructed in 2005. A total of 18 percolation ponds receive wastewater from the north and south-activated sludge treatment and AIP systems. The current design capacity of the wastewater treatment plant is 2.45 million gallons per day (mgd). However, the monthly average inflow to the WWTP may be increased to 3.38 mgd if the Discharger submits an <i>As-Built Report</i> that is approved by the Executive Officer certifying the completed installation of an additional oxidation ditch and clarifier at the South Activated Sludge Treatment System. Monthly sewer service rates were \$20.58 in 2006, and the corresponding residential connection fee was \$2,800 per equivalent dwelling unit. Surface water drainage is to the San Joaquin River. (GJC)</p>
	<p>c. MA-RU HOLDING COMPANY, INC. AND BONZI SANITATION LANDFILL, OPERATION, CLOSURE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION AT THE BONZI SANITATION LANDFILL, Stanislaus County</p> <p>The Bonzi Sanitation landfill is an inert landfill three miles south of Modesto. These WDRs address closure, post-closure maintenance, corrective action</p>

		<p>measures, and environmental monitoring. The Discharger proposes to vertically expand Landfill Units II and III by accepting inert solid waste. This vertical expansion is necessary to bring the existing units up to the required three percent slope for the final cover installation. Landfill closure will be completed for all units by 31 December 2011. The landfill has also polluted groundwater. The Discharger installed a groundwater treatment system in 1991 that is likely not adequate to capture the groundwater plume. A previous enforcement order requires a study, plan and implementation of that plan to capture the entire groundwater plume. The treated water from the groundwater treatment system will be land applied to an adjacent 20-acre poplar tree orchard. The land application is regulated by these WDRs. The WDRs also require landfill gas extraction and monitoring. Surface water discharge is to the Tuolumne River. (HFH)</p>
	d.	<p>KNIGHTS LANDING COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, KNIGHTS LANDING WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, Yolo County</p> <p>Knights Landing Community Services District operates a wastewater treatment facility with eight wastewater stabilization ponds on approximately 20 acres and a 31.5-acre spreading basin. The current average daily dry weather flow is estimated to be 80,000 gallons per day. The Discharger proposes to expand the facility to accommodate development of a new residential subdivision, which will increase the population served from approximately 1,018 to 1,320. The capacity will be increased by converting part of the existing land spreading area to two percolation/evaporation ponds. Monthly sewer service rates were \$27 in 2006, and the corresponding residential connection fee was \$11,100 per equivalent dwelling unit. Surface water drainage is to the Sacramento River. (ALO)</p>
	e.	<p>FRESNO COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CAMPUS WWTF, FRESNO COUNTY</p> <p>Fresno County owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facility (WWTF) for the Juvenile Justice Campus (Facility) at 3333 American Avenue. The Facility is to be developed in four phases to accommodate the County's needs over the next 40 years, the first of which was completed in 2006.</p> <p>The WWTF was designed and constructed to process wastewater generated from the restroom and laundry room facilities. No outside sewer mains or industrial discharges are connected to the Facility's sewer system. The WWTF provides tertiary treatment and disinfection of the waste streams to meet Title 22 standards for unrestricted irrigation. The treated effluent is stored in two lined effluent storage ponds and used to supplement irrigation of landscaped and recreational areas in and around the Facility including recreational areas utilized by juvenile inmates. Currently, sludge and screenings from the treatment system are collected in a storage tank and transported by a licensed sludge hauling company for disposal at an approved facility.</p> <p>The Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) set a monthly average daily flow limit of 0.12 mgd, with a peak daily flow limit of 0.135 mgd. The WDRs set effluent limits for BOD₅ and TSS of 10 mg/L (monthly average) and 20 mg/L (daily maximum), which are consistent with the effluent quality necessary to meet tertiary standards for filtration and disinfection. In addition, the WDRs establish an interim effluent limitation for EC of 1,000 µmhos/cm, and includes a Provision to conduct a salinity evaluation and minimization plan to identify and implement measures to reduce the salinity in the</p>

		<p>discharge to meet the Basin Plan's salinity performance goal of 500 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ over source water. The WDRs recognize that the effluent will be stored in lined ponds and requires the effluent to be applied at reasonable agronomic rates for nutrient and hydraulic loading.</p> <p>In accordance with comments made by the Department of Health Services on a similar facility, Total Coliform sampling was changed from weekly to daily and continuous turbidity monitoring was added in the Effluent Monitoring section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program. (KC)</p>
	f.	<p>FIVE AND FORTY SIX PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION, KERN COUNTY</p> <p>The Five and Forty Six Property Owners Association owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facility (WWTF) for several gas stations, convenience stores, a KOA campground, several restaurants, and a motel along Interstate Five at Highway 46 near the community of Lost Hills. Undisinfected secondary-treated effluent is discharged to ponds. The WWTF has several sludge drying beds that are not maintained and therefore not suitable for use at this time.</p> <p>The Discharger is not expanding the treatment system, but the WDRs are being updated to reflect Regional Water Board plans and policies. The proposed WDRs continue the monthly average daily flow limit of 0.30 mgd, as well as include effluent limits for BOD and TSS of 40 mg/L (monthly average) and 80 mg/L (daily maximum), which are consistent with the Basin Plan. The proposed WDRs include an effluent limit for EC of 1,000 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ that reflects the maximum EC limit set by Regional Water Board policy for managing salts within the Tulare Lake Basin. The proposed WDRs include a provision that allows the Discharger to use the sludge drying beds if it submits a report demonstrating that the integrity of the beds has been restored. (ARP)</p>
	g.	<p>INTERSTATE FIVE UTILITY COMPANY WWTF, KERN COUNTY</p> <p>The Interstate Five Utility Company owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facility (WWTF) that provides sewerage services for one residence, gas stations, fast food restaurants, truck washing facilities, and motels along Interstate Five at Highway 58. Undisinfected secondary-treated effluent is discharged to ponds and subsequently recycled on pasture for horse and non-milking cattle grazing. Currently, sludge and screenings from the treatment system are collected in a storage tank and transported by a sludge hauling company for disposal at an approved facility.</p> <p>The Discharger is not expanding the treatment system, but the WDRs are being updated to reflect Regional Water Board plans and policies. The proposed WDRs continue the monthly average daily flow limit of 0.190 mgd, as well as include effluent limits for BOD and TSS of 40 mg/L (monthly average) and 80 mg/L (daily maximum), which are consistent with the Basin Plan. The proposed WDRs include an effluent limit for EC of 1,000 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ that reflects the maximum EC limit set by Regional Water Board policy for managing salts within the Tulare Lake Basin. (ARP)</p>
	h.	<p>STOCO MUTUAL WATER AND SEWER COMPANY, KERN COUNTY</p> <p>The Stoco Mutual Water and Sewer Company owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facility (WWTF) that provides sewerage service for the California Highway Patrol Office, a gas station,</p>

		<p>restaurants, and a motel along Interstate Five at the Stockdale Highway. Wastewater is discharged to ponds for disposal. The discharge is relatively small and the ponds are in a remote location that limits public access, therefore, the potential for nuisance is minimal. The Discharger is not expanding the discharge, but the WDRs are being updated to reflect Regional Water Board plans and policies. The proposed WDRs continue the monthly average daily flow limit of 0.05 mgd, and include discharge specifications and provisions to prohibit nuisance conditions. The proposed WDRs include an effluent limit for EC of 1,000 μmhos/cm that reflects the maximum EC limit set by Regional Water Board policy for managing salts within the Tulare Lake Basin. The proposed WDRs also require the Discharger to complete a sludge management plan to ensure the proper handling and disposal of soils and efficient operation and maintenance. (ARP)</p>
	i.	<p>KINGS WASTE AND RECYCLING AUTHORITY, POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE, HANFORD MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL, Kings County</p> <p>Approximately two and one-half miles east of Hanford, the facility contains one unlined waste management unit covering approximately 79 acres. Surface drainage is toward Tulare Lake. Existing waste discharge requirements address operation and closure. The waste management unit completed closure in 1999. The waste discharge requirements are being revised to regulate the postclosure maintenance of the waste management unit. (VSM)</p>
	j.	<p>Vintage Production California LLC owns and operates a crude oil recovery facility in the Kern Front Oil Field in Kern County. Recovered oil is pumped via pipeline to oil storage facilities. Produced water is either disposed via deep well injection, treated and routed via pipeline to Valley Waste Disposal Company (VWDC), and/or treated and discharged to a series of unlined ditches. The ditches ultimately converge to an unlined channel that leads to VWDC. The ditches and channel, which mingle with a natural drainage, have historically been considered waters of the U.S. and the discharge has been up to this point regulated under NPDES Permit No. CA0083852 (Currently WDRs Order No. 96 277). The ditches and channel are not hydraulically connected to any waters of the U.S. For this reason, the tentative Order will terminate NPDES Permit No. CA0083852. The tentative Order will also update the requirements and include discharge specifications for EC, chloride, and boron equal to those set by the Basin Plan for discharge of oil field produced water. The action to adopt the Order is exempt from the provisions of CEQA. (DAM)</p>
	k.	<p>W. A. Griffin, Jr., dba Griffin Resources, Mount Poso Oil Field, Kern County</p> <p>W. A. Griffin, Jr., dba Griffin Resources, owns and operates crude oil producing wells in the Mount Poso Oil Field in Kern County. Produced water from the oil field is treated and discharged to Little Creek under Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2002-0108 and NPDES Permit No. CA0081388. Regional Water Board staff recently determined that Little Creek is not a water of the U.S. and thus the discharge is not subject to regulation under the NPDES program. The tentative Special Order amends Order No. R5-2002-0108 to rescind authorization to discharge under the NPDES program and to amend the concomitant limitations and provisions, where appropriate, to allow the balance of Order No. R5-2002-0108 to continue in full force. As an existing discharge, the action to adopt the Special Order is exempt from CEQA. (DAM)</p>

	<p>i.</p> <p>SK FOODS, LEMOORE TOMATO PROCESSING FACILITY, KINGS COUNTY</p> <p>SK Foods owns and operates a tomato processing facility southwest of Lemoore in Kings County. The Discharger proposes to increase the flow from the tomato processing facility from 2.5 to 4.5 million gallons per day. In order to accommodate this increase, the Discharger proposes to dispose of the wastewater at an approximately 2,600 acre Use Area southwest of Lemoore.</p> <p>As the lead agency, the Regional Water Board adopted resolution No. R5-2007-0106 approving an Initial Study and adopting a Negative Declaration for the proposed tomato processing facility.</p> <p>Effluent quality is better than that of the shallow underlying groundwater, hence the effluent will not degrade shallow groundwater. Electrical conductivity (EC) and total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations in shallow groundwater averaged about 17,000 and 18,750 milligrams per liter, respectively. Effluent EC and TDS concentrations from July 2001 to August 2006 averaged 1,142 and 1,547 mg/L, respectively.</p> <p>Comment letters were received from the Discharger and from a nearby resident. The Discharger requested that the requirement to blend wastewater with fresh irrigation water be removed in case of low water availability. Odor complaints were received and odors were observed by Regional Water Board staff during an inspection and the odor problems appeared to correspond to lack of blending. The specification that requires blending was kept in the WDRs, but a provision was added to allow the Discharger to propose for Executive Officer approval other operational measures to ensure even distribution of wastewater and prevention of odor conditions.</p>
	<p>m.</p> <p>Port of Stockton, West Complex Docks 14 and 15 Dredging Project, San Joaquin County</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. On 4 August 2006 the Regional Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirement Order R5-2006-0078 for the Port of Stockton West Complex Docks 14 and 15 Dredging Project. Order R5-2006-0078 required that, "The dredged sediment shall be removed for authorized reuse no later than 31 October 2007." 3. In September 2006, the Port of Stockton dredged Dock 15. However, a legal challenge to the Port's Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit prevented the Port from dredging Dock 14. 4. In August 2007, the legal challenge was settled, allowing the Port to dredge Dock 14. On 14 September 2007, the Port submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) requesting that Waste Discharge Requirement Order R5-2006-0078 be amended to change the dredged material reuse requirements. <p>The proposed resolution would change the reuse date for the Dock 14 dredged material to 31 October 2008.</p>

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review _____
 Legal Review _____

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
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26 October 2007