

ITEM: 27

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.

a	<p><b>ARO PISTACHIOS, INC AND MEHDI ORANDI, TERRA BELLA PROCESSING FACILITY, TULARE COUNTY (NEW)</b></p> <p>ARO Pistachios, (ARO) Inc is re-starting operation of the Terra Bella Processing Facility (Facility). The discharge from the Facility was historically regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 93-061, that authorized a daily maximum flow of 0.10 million gallons and a seasonal maximum flow of 2.80 million gallons of pistachio process wastewater to 72 acres of land application areas (LAAs). WDRs 93-061 were rescinded on 5 September 2003.</p> <p>In June 2015, ARO submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) to re-start the operation of the Facility and to discharge 0.576 million gallons per day (annual discharge of 26 million gallons) of pistachio wastewater to 232 acres of pistachio orchards.</p> <p>The harvest season is from August to early September, lasting approximately 30 to 45 days. ARO does both wet and dry hulling, with dry hulling being the primary hulling line and the wet hulling line operating as needed. Based on limited groundwater data, the Facility and LAA's are over good quality groundwater. The proposed WDRs include the Basin Plan effluent EC limit of 1,000 umhos/cm for discharges over good quality groundwater.</p> <p>The proposed WDRs includes a time schedule of five years requiring ARO to either utilize existing supply wells and/or irrigation wells or install a groundwater monitoring well network to monitor underlying groundwater and determine if the effluent EC of 1,000 umhos/cm applies to the discharge.</p>
b	<p><b>ANDERSON CLASS III MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL AND CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, SHASTA COUNTY</b></p> <p>Anderson Landfill, Inc., owns and operates the Anderson Class III Municipal Solid Waste Landfill and Class II surface impoundments (Anderson Landfill), approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the City of Anderson in Shasta County. Anderson Landfill has nine waste management units (Units), including Unit 1 which was partial final closed in 2008, the unclassified North of Cambridge Road Unit which was final closed in 2007, Unit 2B which was final closed in 2008, Unit 2Ba which was final closed in 2008, the South Canyon Unit which was final closed in 2008, and the currently operating Unit 4 which is being developed in sub-Units, and two Class II surface impoundments (ELP and LSI-2) for storage and evaporation of leachate.</p> <p>ISSUES: Anderson Landfill currently operates under Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2005-0118. Order No. R5-2005-0118 is being revised to incorporate the construction design of future units, incorporate the final closure of closed Units 2B, 2Ba, and the South Canyon Unit, extend the final closure date of Unit 1, and incorporate other minor operational changes at the facility.</p> <p>The Discharger submitted minor comments for clarification. Staff is in agreement with the clarifications and revised the WDRs accordingly.</p>
c	<p><b>CITY OF MENDOTA, MENDOTA WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, FRESNO COUNTY (REVISED)</b></p> <p>The City of Mendota (Discharger) owns and operates an existing publicly owned wastewater treatment facility (WWTF). The WWTF treats domestic wastewater from the City of Mendota and a nearby Federal Correctional Institution. The City has a population of approximately 11,000 residents and the prison has approximately 1,100 inmates and 300 staff. The WWTF was originally constructed in 1972</p>

	<p>and has been incrementally modified over the years. The WWTF is located along Bass Avenue about one mile northeast of the City of Mendota and adjacent to the Fresno Slough near the convergence with the San Joaquin River.</p> <p>The WWTF is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) 91-192. The WWTF previously consisted of three unlined treatment ponds and four percolation/evaporation disposal ponds. The disposal ponds have a low percolation rate that has limited hydraulic disposal capacity. Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5 2002 0048, adopted in April 2002, required the Discharger to implement salinity source control, wastewater treatment improvements, and hydraulic capacity improvements. To comply with the CDO, the Discharger proposed a WWTF improvements project that comprised decommissioning the old treatment ponds, constructing a new headworks, constructing a new unlined treatment pond system with more capacity and better treatment performance, and improving disposal capacity by rehabilitating existing disposal ponds and constructing new disposal ponds. The Discharger completed construction of the WWTF improvements project from 2010 through 2012 as available funding allowed, which has improved the WWTF's treatment and disposal capacity. However, the disposal capacity remains limited by poor percolating soils despite the Discharger's attempts to build new disposal ponds in areas expected to provide better percolation rates. An economically feasible solution to improve percolation rates at the WWTF does not appear to exist.</p> <p>Despite the Discharger's efforts to improve effluent quality through upgrading the WWTF, improving source water quality, and public outreach, the discharge is not able to meet the Basin Plan maximum effluent limit for electrical conductivity (EC) of 1,000 <math>\mu\text{mhos/cm}</math>. Groundwater monitoring data indicate that groundwater quality is generally poor, highly spatially variable, and that any impacts from the WWTF discharge are not discernible from other factors, such as agricultural impacts to groundwater quality or influence from the Fresno Slough. Therefore, the proposed Order implements an exception to discharge requirements for EC pursuant to the Basin Plan and establishes performance based effluent limit for EC. The Order also sets a performance based effluent limits for BOD and groundwater limitations that will ensure compliance with the Basin Plan. The Order establishes flow limits to the WWTF and a schedule to increase flow limits based on proposed work to finish rehabilitating disposal ponds that were not rehabilitated during the WWTF improvement project.</p> <p>The proposed Order requires the Discharger to operate and maintain all basins and ponds sufficiently to protect the integrity of containment dams and berms and prevent overtopping and/or structural failure, specifies freeboard limits for all ponds, and requires submittal of technical and monitoring reports by specified dates. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is designed to ensure and verify compliance with the limitations and requirements in the Order.</p>
d	<p><b>MERIDIAN BEARTRACK CO., ROYAL MOUNTAIN KING MINE, CALAVERAS COUNTY</b></p> <p>Meridian Beartrack Co. and Meridian Gold Company (hereafter jointly Discharger) operated the Royal Mountain King Mine (RMKM or facility) in Calaveras County. The Discharger operated the facility for the mining and extraction of gold. Active mining began in March 1989 and ceased in June 1994. Mining facilities consisted of three open pits, a mill, a FTR, a Leached Concentrate Residues Disposal Area (LCRF), a Process Water Retention Pond (PWP), and three ODSs (FTR, West, and Gold Knoll).</p> <p>In conjunction with the State Water Board Water Quality Order (WQO 2004-0007), National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Order R5 2007 0162, and Basin Plan Amendment R5-2014-0047, the facility Waste Management Units (WMUs) are considered closed with the exception of the PWP evaporation pond, Skyrocket Pit, and the North Pit. Following adoption of the Basin Plan Amendment by the State Water Board in January 2015, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge in July 2015 to update existing WDRs R5-2008-0021 for final closure of the facility. These WDRs address the final closure and post-closure maintenance for the facility.</p>
e	<p><b>RECOLOGY HAY ROAD; RECOLOGY HAY ROAD DBA JEPSON PRAIRIE ORGANICS; RECOLOGY HAY ROAD LANDFILL; CLASS II, &amp; III LANDFILLS, CLASS II WASTE PILE, CLASS II LAND TREATMENT UNIT AND COMPOSTING FACILITY, SOLANO COUNTY</b></p> <p>The Recology Hay Road Landfill is an active, municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill on a 640-acre site about eight miles east of Vacaville. The landfill has been in operation since 1973, accepting inert, nonhazardous, and designated wastes, as defined under Title 27 regulations (e.g., household,</p>

	<p>commercial, industrial, and construction &amp; demolition wastes). The landfill also accepts wastes requiring special handling (e.g., treated wood wastes, hazardous asbestos and Title 22 special wastes). In addition to the landfill units, the facility includes a waste pile unit (WP-9.1) for storage of de-watered sewage sludge, and an onsite compost facility.</p> <p>Approximately 164 acres of the 240 acres planned for landfill development have been constructed to date. LFs 1 &amp; 2 are nearing final grade for closure, while LFs 3 &amp; 4 are actively accepting MSW and expanding their footprints through the construction of additional modules. The LTU and the eastern half of WP-9.1 are no longer accepting wastes and are being clean-closed to make room for landfill expansion.</p> <p>These revised WDRs include construction specifications and approved engineered alternative designs for new landfill modules, including a requirement for at least five feet of separation between wastes and groundwater consistent with Title 27 prescriptive standards. Other design elements such as a composite lined sump, capillary break layer, and pan lysimeter are also generally required for new modules.</p> <p>Monitoring is required for all classified units at the facility and the onsite compost facility. The monitoring and reporting program generally requires semiannual monitoring for field and monitoring parameters and five year monitoring for constituents of concern.</p>
f	<p><b>TESORO VIEJO MASTER MUTUAL WATER COMPANY, TESORO VIEJO WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, MADERA COUNTY (NEW)</b></p> <p>The Tesoro Viejo Master Mutual Water Company in conjunction with Tesoro Viejo, Inc. submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) to discharge tertiary disinfected wastewater from a new wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) to be constructed for the proposed Tesoro Viejo Master Planned Community (Development), in southeastern Madera County. The Development will consist primarily of residential units with some minor areas designated for institutional, recreational, commercial, and light industrial uses.</p> <p>The Tesoro Viejo Master Mutual Water Company (or Discharger), created in 2006, will be the agency responsible for providing potable water along with wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services for the Development, and will have a long-term contractual relationship with Tesoro Viejo, Inc., to provide water and sewer service to the new development as it is built. The WWTF will be constructed in phases to allow for expansion as the Development grows, and will provide tertiary treatment with ultraviolet (UV) disinfection to produce recycled water for unrestricted reuse. These WDRs will regulate the WWTF for the first three phases identified as Phase A, Phase B, and Phase 1. The disinfected tertiary treated effluent will be discharged to lined recycled water storage ponds prior to reuse for irrigation of crops and landscaping within the Development and on land currently owned by Rio Mesa Holdings, LLC.</p> <p>The proposed Order sets effluent limits for flow, BOD, TSS, total nitrogen, and total coliform organisms. In addition, the proposed Order sets specific specifications for turbidity and operation of the UV disinfection system, and requires submittal of a copy of the final Title 22 Engineering Report, with approval letter from the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), and a Notice of Intent for coverage under Water Quality Order 2014-0090, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Recycled Water Use (Recycling General Order), prior to startup of the WWTF and initiating wastewater recycling operations.</p>
g	<p><b>CITY OF CLOVIS MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL, FRESNO COUNTY</b></p> <p>The City of Clovis owns and operates the City of Clovis Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (facility) about eight miles north of the City of Clovis. The facility is on a 210-acre (including buffer areas) property at 15679 Auberry Road, Clovis. The existing and future landfill area is approximately 76.3 acres of which 38.62 acres have been constructed. Waste Discharge Requirements are being revised to provide for corrective action as required by Title 27, Section 20430(c).</p> <p>The waste management facility is in a topographically hummocky region of the Sierra Nevada foothills. The native ground surface elevation ranges between approximately 380 feet above mean sea level at the southern boundary of the facility and 490 feet above mean sea level at the northern facility</p>

boundary. The Friant-Kern Canal borders along the north and east, and Little Dry Creek along the south facility boundary.

The vertical and lateral extent of a release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) was determined in an August 1996 Evaluation Monitoring Program (EMP). A recent determination has been made that inorganic constituents are believed to reside within the same VOC delineated area. The 1996 EMP established the presence of VOCs in soil-pore liquid and soil gas at the southern boundary of the previously existing inactive unlined unit that was removed. In general, low concentrations of some VOCs had been detected in groundwater monitoring wells constructed along the southern boundary of the previously inactive area, and in monitoring wells between the waste disposal area and Little Dry Creek. VOC concentrations detected above the MCL's were limited to: 1,2-dichloroethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethene; and 1,4-dichlorobenzene.

In an effort to remove the source of contamination, in June of 2000, the excavation of an unlined inactive 27-acre waste management unit was initiated to remediate environmental impacts related to the unit and reclaim daily cover soils. The project was completed in November of 2010. In addition to source removal as a corrective action alternative, the City of Clovis implemented additional measures to address landfill gas migration. These measures included the installation of an active landfill gas collection and control system. As a result of the removal of the unlined waste management unit and implementation of landfill gas control system measures, the most recent groundwater monitoring event (Second Semi-Annual and Annual 2015) indicates that concentrations of VOCs in groundwater have decreased and are now only sporadically detected at low to trace levels in various groundwater monitoring wells. Concentrations of inorganic constituents are similar to historical.

These revised Waste Discharge Requirements address operation, construction, and incorporate the continuing corrective action measures with associated monitoring.

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

**Mgmt. Review** \_\_\_\_\_

**Legal Review** \_\_\_\_\_

June 24, 2016

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board meeting

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