

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION**

ORDER R7-2015-0049

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
HEBER FIELD COMPANY, OWNER, ORMAT NEVADA, INC, OPERATOR  
WELLFIELD MUD SUMPS/CONTAINMENT BASINS**

Heber - Imperial County

Heber Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA)

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region (Colorado River Basin Water Board), finds that:

1. Ormat Nevada, Inc. (Discharger) operates Geothermal Power Plants and associated well fields known as the Heber Complex, located at 947 Dogwood Road, Heber, CA. This Order regulates the well field, which consists of geothermal production and injection wells on private lands.
2. The project components are located in the NE1/4, of Section 34 of Township 16 South (T16S), Range 14 East (R14E), the SW1/4, of Section 33 of Township 16 South (T16S), Range 14 East (R14E), the SE1/4, Section 30 of Township 16 South (T16S), Range 14 East (R14E), and the SE1/4, Section 31 of Township 16 South (T16S), Range 14 East (R14E), San Bernardino Base and Meridian, Imperial County. A map showing the location of the Project is included as Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made a part of this Order by reference. The mailing address of the operator, Ormat Nevada, Inc., and owner, Heber Field Company, is 6225 Neil Road, Reno, NV 89511.
3. The discharge has been subject to Waste Discharge Requirement (WDRs) prescribed under Board Order R7-2005-0063, adopted on May 4, 2005. The Colorado River Basin Water Board has determined that WDRs for the discharge are in need of revision. The WDRs are being updated to implement the most current laws and regulations applicable to the discharge. Prior to the adoption of Board Order R7-2005-0063, the wellfield was regulated under three WDRs: Board Order 93-025 adopted on March 31, 1993, and Board Orders 92-029 and 92-030, both adopted on May 13, 1992. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge on July 15, 2015, for the Project. Those WDRs were combined and updated to comply with Division 7 of the California Water Code and to incorporate the applicable provisions of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations.
4. The wells are located entirely within the Heber Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA).

5. Primary access to the Project area will be via Interstate 8 to Dogwood Road. Locations of the production wells and start-up pits are shown on Attachments A and B, which is incorporated herein and made a part of this Order by reference.
6. This Board Order regulates the handling and disposal of drilling wastes generated by the Discharger during geothermal well drilling, testing, and maintenance in the vicinity of the Heber KGRA.
7. The Project will consist of well pad construction, geothermal well drilling, testing, and waste handling and disposal. A standard or typical well pad configuration, including the mud pits that are also called mud sumps, is shown on Attachment C, which is incorporated herein and made a part of this Order by reference. Currently, there are two existing geothermal exploration well pads and mud sumps known as P-17 and P-18, as shown in Attachment D.
8. The property owners and assessor parcel numbers are listed in the following table:

Property owner	APN	Well
Tom & Eleanor Kurupas	054-160-027	SIGC Injection Island (HGU 151, HGU 152-157)
Larry & Marcella Smith	054-250-007	P-3, P-4
La Brucherie Farms LLC	054-250-037	P-1
La Brucherie Farms LLC	054-250-039	P-2
Heber Limited Partnership	054-260-023	HGC InJ Isl II (HGU 71-72), HGC Inc Isl. (HGU-50-57)
Walter & Toni Holtz	054-250-023	Holtz #2, P-5, P-6, P-7, P-8
Imperial Solar 1 LLC	054-250-019	P-9, P-10
SIGC (plant owner)	054-250-031	P-11, P-16
Paul & Carolynn Pitman	054-250-030	HGU 101-110, HGU 253-254
Nowlin Family LLC	054-250-017	Nowlin 1 & 2, P-17, P-18
Heber Field Company (plant owner)	054-250-035 & 036	HGU 5-16
Carol Beyschlag Trust	059-030-001	HGU-175
James Abatti & Deborah Owen	059-030-002	P-17A
Victor Thompson	059-030-005	Thompson 1
Charles Ferrell, Gordon Ferrell	059-030-008	P-20
Thomson Foundation Properties LLC	059-020-001	HGU-173, HGU-174

9. Definition of terms used in this Board Order:
  - a. **Facility** – The entire parcel of property where the Discharger’s or related geothermal, industrial, and drilling activities are conducted.
  - b. **Waste Management Unit (WMUs)** – Mud sumps/containment basins are WMUs.
  - c. **Discharger** – The term Discharger means any person who discharges waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, and includes any person who owns the land, waste management unit, or who is responsible for the operation of a waste management unit. Specifically, the terms Discharger or Dischargers in this Board Order means Ormat Nevada, Inc.

Geothermal Drilling Wastes

10. The following list typical wastes that are generated during construction, operation, and maintenance of geothermal exploration wells:

a. **Geothermal brine** – The Discharger reports the geothermal brines in the area of the Heber KGRA are hot saline solutions located approximately 6,000 feet below ground surface with Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ranging from 14,000 to 16,000 mg/L, and approximate major brine constituent concentrations as follows:

1. Sodium (Na) 5,000 mg/L
2. Chloride (Cl) 8,000 mg/L
3. Calcium (Ca) 1,000 mg/L
4. Potassium (K) 300 mg/L
5. Sulfate (SO<sub>4</sub>) 100 mg/L
6. Lithium (Li) 5 mg/L
7. Lead (Pb) 1 mg/L
8. Arsenic (As) 0.13 mg/L

b. **Drilling muds with additives** – Drilling fluid also known as mud is used to aid the drilling process. Muds are circulated through the drill bit to lubricate and cool the bit, control the formation fluid pressure and aid in carrying the drill cuttings to the surface. Drilling mud additives may include sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, drilling soap, organic polymers, wood fibers, graphite, cottonseed hulls, walnut shells and cement. Drilling mud additives are not expected to render the drilling mud hazardous when used according to manufacturer's specifications.

c. **Drill cuttings (rock)** – small rock fragments pulverized during drilling and forced to the surface by drilling mud, aerated mud, and/or air.

Drilling Waste Containment (WMUs)

11. The Discharger proposes to contain geothermal brine generated during drilling, testing, or maintenance by discharging into large portable tanks. Geothermal brine will be returned to the geothermal resource via injection, or discharged offsite into Class II surface impoundments constructed pursuant to Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (Title 27).

12. Drilling muds and rock cuttings generated during well drilling, testing or maintenance will be discharged to mud sumps/containment basins designed to temporarily (less than one year) contain the material while drying. Mud sumps/containment basins will be built with a minimum of twelve (12) inches of compacted clay with permeability of approximately  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  cm/sec, or with synthetic liners with equivalent performance.

13. Geothermal wells are drilled to minimize mixing of drilling mud and cuttings with geothermal brine. Only a small amount of brine may commingle with drilling mud, primarily brines in that part of the formation displaced by the drill bit. Geothermal brine will not be discharged into mud sumps/containment basins. Standing fluid observed in mud sumps/containment basins (if any) will be removed immediately, stored in portable tanks, and returned to the geothermal resource, or discharged offsite into Class II surface impoundments constructed pursuant to Title 27.
14. Clay liner compaction must be certified by a Civil Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist registered by the State of California. Synthetic liner placement and welding must be certified by the installer to verify that proper factory requirements were satisfied, and no damage occurred during placement. Both types of certification must be submitted, in writing, to the Regional Board prior to use of the temporary mud sump/containment basin. After cleanout of geothermal solids, the integrity of the liner must be re-certified before reuse.

#### Drilling Waste Disposal

15. Liquid wastes produced from drilling, testing, and maintenance of geothermal wells will be contained in portable tanks (the number of tanks required will be determined as drilling proceeds) and returned to the geothermal resource, or will be properly disposed of off-site into permanent Class II surface impoundments constructed pursuant to Title 27 standards.
16. Solids discharged to mud sumps/containment basins are classified as designated waste and must be removed off-site and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and county regulations.

#### Surface Water

17. Surface water in the area of the Heber KGRA consists of canals and agricultural drains operated and maintained by the Imperial Irrigation District. The largest surface water in the area is the Central Main Canal, which bisects the Heber KGRA area.
18. The Discharger has determined that the muds sumps/containment basins are not located in a 100-year flood zone.

#### Regional Groundwater

19. The regional groundwater flow direction within the Imperial Valley is toward the Salton Sea, a closed basin with a surface elevation of approximately 225 feet below sea level. The Heber KGRA is located below sea level; groundwater flows in a general northwest direction.

### Local Groundwater

20. Groundwater depth, gradient, and quality in the area of the Heber KGRA may be influenced, at times, by irrigation of adjacent agricultural fields, and by recharge from nearby canals.

### Regional Geology

21. The Project is located within the Salton Trough area of southeast California. The Salton Trough is a tectonically active zone containing numerous faults associated with the San Andreas Fault Zone. The site is located on the south central portion of the trough, and is underlain by deltaic and lacustrine formations associated with the Colorado River delta. Bedrock in this part of the Salton Trough is approximately three miles below ground surface.

### Climate

22. Climate in the region is arid. Climatological data obtained from 1951 to 1980 indicate an average seasonal precipitation of 2.5 inches, and an average annual pan evaporation rate greater than 100 inches.
23. The wind direction follows two general patterns:
- a. Seasonally from fall through spring, prevailing winds are from the west and northwest. Most of these winds originate in the Los Angeles basin, and tend to decrease the humidity in the Salton Sea area.
  - b. Summer weather patterns are dominated by intense heat induced low-pressure areas that form over the interior desert, drawing air south of the Facility, which typically increases the humidity in the Salton Sea area.

### Basin Plan

24. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California (Basin Plan), which was adopted November 17, 1993 and amended on November 16, 2012, designates the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters in this Region, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve objectives.
25. The Project is located within the Imperial Hydrological Unit. The beneficial uses of groundwater in the Imperial Hydrological Unit are:
- a. Municipal Supply (MUN)\*
  - b. Industrial Supply (IND)

*\*With respect to the MUN designation, the Basin Plan states: At such time as the need arises to know whether a particular aquifer which has no known existing MUN use should be considered as a source of drinking water, the Regional Board will make such a determination based on the criteria listed in the 'Sources of Drinking Water Policy' in Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan. An [indication of MUN] for a particular hydrologic unit indicates only that at least one of the aquifers in that unit currently supports a MUN beneficial use. For example, the actual MUN usage of the Imperial Hydrologic Unit is limited only to a small portion of that ground water unit.*

26. The beneficial uses of surface waters in the area of the Project are as follows:

- a. Imperial Valley Drains
  - i. Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)
  - ii. Water Contact Recreation (RECI)
  - iii. Non-contact Water Recreation (RECII)
  - iv. Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM)
  - v. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
  - vi. Preservation of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)
  
- b. All American Canal System
  - i. Municipal (MUN)
  - ii. Agricultural (AGR)
  - iii. Aquaculture Supply (AQUA)
  - iv. Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)
  - v. Industrial (IND)
  - vi. Groundwater Recharge (GWR)
  - vii. Water Contact Recreation (RECI)
  - viii. Non-Contact Water Recreation (RECII)
  - ix. Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM)
  - x. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
  - xi. Hydropower Generation (POW)
  - xii. Preservation of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)

### Storm Water

27. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on November 16, 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124). These regulations required discharges of storm water to surface waters associated with construction activity, including clearing, grading, and excavation activities (except operations that result in disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area and which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale) to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and to implement Best Conventional Pollutant Control

Technology and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable to reduce or eliminate storm water pollution. (40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x).) On December 8, 1999, federal regulations promulgated by USEPA (40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124) expanded the NPDES storm water program to include, in pertinent part, storm water discharges from construction sites that disturb a land area equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres, or is part of a larger common plan of development or sale (small construction activity). (40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).)

28. To comply with these federal requirements, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted Water Quality Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000002, *Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity* (Construction General Permit). The Construction General Permit became effective on July 1, 2010, and was amended by Board Orders 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ. The Construction General Permit specifies requirements for this facility for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity that results in a land disturbance of one acre or more or is part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The Construction General Permit specifies certain construction activities that are exempted from coverage. Because these exemptions do not apply to the Discharger's proposed construction activity and because this activity will result in a land disturbance of more than 1 acre, the Discharger is subject to the Construction General Permit requirements.

#### Anti-Degradation Policy

29. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (*Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State*; hereafter Resolution No. 68-16); requires a Regional Water Board in regulating the discharge of waste to maintain high quality waters of the state (i.e., background water quality) until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in plans and policies (e.g., violation of any water quality objective). The discharge is required to meet waste discharge requirements that result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure pollution or nuisance will not occur, and the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people will be maintained.

#### CEQA

30. In accordance with Section 15301, Chapter 3, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, the issuance of these WDRs, which govern the operation of an existing facility involving negligible or no expansion of use beyond that previously existing, is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.)

Notification

31. The Colorado River Basin Water Board has notified the Discharger and all known interested agencies and persons of its intent to adopt waste discharge requirements for said discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting, and to submit comments.
32. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking and sanitary purposes. This order promotes that policy by requiring dischargers to meet maximum containment levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.
33. The Colorado River Basin Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this discharge.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**, that Order R7-2005-0063 is rescinded except for enforcement purposes and that in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the following:

**A. Discharge Specifications**

1. The treatment or disposal of wastes at this Facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of Division 7 of the California Water Code.
2. Waste material at this Facility must be contained at all times.
3. Containment of waste shall be limited to the areas designated for such activity. Any revision or modification of the waste containment area, or change in operation that alters the nature and constituents of the waste produced, must be submitted in writing to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer for review. The Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer must approve of the proposed change before the change in operation or modification of the designated area is implemented.
4. Prior to drilling a new well at the Facility, other than those shown on Attachment A, the Discharger shall notify, in writing, the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer of the proposed change.
5. Any substantial increase or change in volume of material to be discharged under these Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) must be submitted in writing to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer for review. The Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer must approve of the proposed change before the change in discharge volume is implemented.



6. Liquid or solid geothermal waste discharged to tanks shall be contained at all times.
7. A minimum freeboard of two feet shall be maintained in mud sumps/containment basins at all times.
8. Following well completion, residual solids and semisolids contained in tanks shall be tested for constituents listed in Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2015-0049, attached hereto and made a part of this Order by reference, and for any additional constituents requested by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer (if any). Disposal of this material shall be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations based on analytical results of sampling and analysis.
9. Prior to removing solid material discharged to mud sumps/containment basins, the material shall be tested for constituents listed in Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2015-0049 and for any additional constituents requested by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer (if any). Disposal of this material shall be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations based on analytical results of sampling and analysis.
10. Public contact with material containing geothermal wastes shall be precluded through fences, signs, or other appropriate alternatives.
11. Mud sumps/containment basins shall be constructed, operated and maintained to ensure their effectiveness, in particular:
  - a. Erosion control measures shall be implemented;
  - b. Liners in mud sumps/containment basins shall be maintained to ensure proper function, and
  - c. Solid material shall be removed from mud sumps/containment basins in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of damage to the liner.
12. Upon ceasing operation at the facility, all waste, natural geologic material contaminated by any waste, and surplus or unprocessed material, shall be removed from the site and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
13. Surface drainage from tributary areas or subsurface sources, shall not contact or percolate through waste discharged at this site.

14. The Discharger shall use the constituents listed in Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2015-0049 and revisions thereto as Monitoring Parameters.
15. The Discharger shall implement Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2015-0049 and revisions thereto to detect at the earliest opportunity any unauthorized discharge of waste constituents from the Facility, or any impairment of beneficial uses associated with (or caused by) discharges of waste to the mud sumps/containment basins.
16. Water used for the process and site maintenance shall be limited to the amount necessary for the process, dust control, and for cleanup and maintenance.
17. The Discharger shall not cause or permit the release of pollutants or waste constituents in a manner that could cause or contribute to a condition of contamination, nuisance, or pollution.

## **B. Prohibitions**

1. Geothermal wells shall be drilled to minimize mixing of drilling mud and cuttings with geothermal brine. Only a small amount of brine may commingle with drilling mud, primarily brines in that part of the formation displaced by the drill bit. Geothermal brine shall not be discharged into mud sumps/containment basins. Standing fluid observed in mud sumps/containment basins (if any) shall be removed immediately, stored in portable tanks, and returned to the geothermal resource, or properly disposed of off-site into permitted, Class II surface impoundments constructed pursuant to Title 27 standards.
2. The discharge of solid geothermal waste to mud sumps/containment basins, as a final means of disposal, is prohibited unless authorized by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
3. The Discharger shall not cause degradation of any groundwater aquifer or supply water.
4. The discharge of waste to land not owned or controlled by the Discharger is prohibited.
5. Use of geothermal brine or drilling muds for dust control on access roads or well pads is prohibited.
6. The discharge of hazardous or designated wastes to areas other than a waste management unit authorized to receive such waste is prohibited.

7. Permanent (longer than one year) disposal or storage of drilling waste to mud sumps/containment basins is prohibited, unless authorized by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
8. All mud sumps/containment basins must be lined. Drilling waste shall not penetrate the lining during the containment period.
9. Direct or indirect discharge of geothermal drilling wastes in mud sumps/containment basins or tanks to surface water or surface drainage courses (including canals, drains, or subsurface drainage systems) is prohibited, except as allowed under an appropriate NPDES permit.
10. The Discharger shall neither cause nor contribute to the contamination or pollution of groundwater via the release of waste constituents.

**C. Provisions**

1. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2015-0049 and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
2. Unless otherwise approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer, sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of Standard USEPA methods, and California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) rulings. Water and waste analysis shall be performed by a laboratory approved for these analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. Specific methods of analysis must be identified. If methods other than USEPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and approval by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer prior to use. The director of the laboratory whose name appears on the certification shall supervise all analytical work in his/her laboratory and shall sign all reports of such work submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board. All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurement.
3. Prior to any change in ownership of this operation, the Discharger shall transmit a copy of these WDRs to the succeeding owner/operator, and forward a copy of the transmittal letter to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
4. Prior to any modification that would result in a material change in the quality or quantity of discharge, or material change in the location of the discharge, the Discharger shall report all pertinent information in writing to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer, and obtain revised waste discharge requirements before implementing the modification.

5. Synthetic liner placement and welding must be certified by the installer to verify factory requirements were satisfied, and no damage occurred during placement. Certification must be submitted, in writing, to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer, prior to use of the temporary mud sump/containment basin, or equivalent system approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
6. The Discharger shall ensure that all site-operating personnel are familiar with the content of these WDRs, and shall maintain a copy of these WDRs at the site.
7. These WDRs do not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
8. The Discharger shall allow the Colorado River Basin Water Board, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to:
  - a. Enter upon the premises regulated by these, or the place where records must be kept under the conditions of these WDRs;
  - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the condition of this Order;
  - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under these WDRs; and
  - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with these WDRs or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at this location.
9. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control, and related appurtenances, that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with these WDRs. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures.
10. The Discharger shall comply with the following:
  - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity;
  - b. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by these WDRs, and records of all data used to

complete the application of the these WDRs, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer at any time;

- c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
    - i. The date, exact place(s), and time of sampling or measurement(s);
    - ii. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);
    - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
    - iv. The individual(s) responsible for reviewing the analyses;
    - v. The results of such analyses; and
  - d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, unless other test procedures have been approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
11. The Discharger is the responsible party for these WDRs, and the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Facility. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of these WDRs. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Colorado River Basin Water Board Orders or court orders that require corrective action or impose civil monetary liability, or modification or revocation of these WDRs by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
12. The Discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports, and such reports shall be submitted according to Chapter 30, Division 3, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as data uploads and in Portable Document Format (PDF) electronically over the internet into the State Water Board's GeoTracker database. Documents that are normally mailed by the Discharger, such as regulatory documents, submissions, materials, data, and correspondence, to the Colorado River Basin Water Board shall be converted to Portable Document Format (PDF) and emailed to RB7-wdrs\_paperless@waterboards.ca.gov. Within the subject line of the email cite "Wylie/Land Disposal/Ormat Nevada Geothermal." Documents that are 50 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the Colorado River Basin Water board office in Palm Desert. The Facility is identified in the California Integrated Water Quality Systems (CIWQS) by WDID No. 7A132224001.
13. The monitoring reports shall be certified to be true and correct, and signed, under penalty of perjury, by an authorized official of the company.
14. The Discharger's construction activity is subject to the Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP), which became effective on July 1, 2010. To obtain coverage, the Discharger is required to electronically file Permit Registration

Documents (PRDs), which includes a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under the CGP, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and other compliance-related documents required by the CGP, and mail the appropriate permit fee to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

15. These WDRs do not convey property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges; nor do they authorize injury to private property, invasion of personal rights, or infringement of federal, state, or local laws and regulations.
16. These WDRs may be modified, rescinded, or reissued for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger to modify, or rescind or reissue these WDRs does not stay any WDR condition. Likewise, notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any WDR condition. Causes for modification include: changes in land application plans, sludge use, or disposal practices; or promulgation of new regulations by the State Water Board or Colorado River Basin Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.
17. The Discharger shall submit all documents including information requested by the Executive Officer, correspondence and self-monitoring and other reports electronically over the Internet into the State Water Resource Control Board's GeoTracker database. Groundwater monitoring raw data must be uploaded into GeoTracker in the correct data format and assigned to each monitoring well correlated by the monitoring well's geospatially surveyed location. Electronic submission of reports containing soil, vapor or groundwater data are required for subsurface investigation and remediation at sites in the leaking Underground Storage Tank; Spills, Leaks, Investigation and Cleanup; Department of Defense; and Land Disposal Programs, according to Chapter 30, Division 3, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

I, Jose L. Angel, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on November 19, 2015.

Original signed by

Jose L. Angel  
Interim Executive Officer