CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
NORTH COAST REGION

ORDER NO. R1-2008-0003
ID. No. 1B80154OMEN

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR

HOPLAND PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

Mendocino County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region, (hereafter Regional Board) finds that:

1. The Hopland Public Utility District (Hopland PUD, hereafter Discharger) owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF), which provides wastewater treatment and disposal for the community of Hopland in Mendocino County. The WWTF is located near Feliz Creek and the Russian River in Section 19, T13N, R11W, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, incorporated herein and made part of this Order.

2. The Hopland PUD was formed in 1951 to consolidate the various water sources and water distribution systems in the town of Hopland. Oversight of a centralized wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system was added to the Hopland PUD in 1973. The Hopland PUD is a public entity in accordance with section 53090 et seq. of the California Government Code, and is therefore vested with all the powers necessary to collect funds to perform the necessary operation, maintenance, and monitoring to comply with this Order.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the term "wastewater treatment facility" (WWTF) shall mean the sewage collection and conveyance systems, the wastewater treatment system, wastewater pump stations, and the effluent disposal system.

## Report of Waste Discharge

4. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) on November 30, 2004. The ROWD was initially deemed incomplete on December 27, 2004, due to the absence of a technical analysis prepared by a registered civil engineer characterizing the discharge and assessing the ability of the treatment facility to adequately treat septage and chemical toilet waste and the failure to provide a description of future plans for wastewater reclamation by the Discharger. On October 27, 2005, the Discharger submitted additional information that completed the ROWD. The ROWD also included recommendations by the consulting engineer for improvements to treatment and disposal facilities and operating procedures.

5. In addition to the ROWD, the Discharger submitted an Implementation Schedule developed to address treatment and disposal capacity issues and septage handling issues. The plan also proposes a revenue program to finance needed improvements to the facility and a plan for long-term treatment plant expansion to accommodate expected growth in Hopland PUD's service area. The Hopland PUD Board of Directors approved the Implementation Schedule and recommendations contained in the ROWD at a special board meeting on October 20, 2005.

6. The recommendations for improvements to treatment and disposal facilities and operating procedures include:

   a. Increase treatment capacity by splitting influent between Ponds 1 and 2 or by increasing Pond 1 aeration. Alternatively, Hopland PUD could reduce organic loading of the treatment facility by reducing the volume of septage accepted at the facility.

   b. Evaluate the need for expansion of treatment capacity to accommodate growth in its service area.

   c. Continue control programs initiated in 1999 by the Hopland PUD to minimize inflow and infiltration (I/I) during wet weather.

   d. Develop and implement a septage management program that includes issuance of permits for septage haulers, video surveillance of the WWTF, and chemical monitoring of hauled waste.

   e. Increase in frequency of discharge and reduction in flow rate through the treatment facility and the percolation ponds to increase residence time of wastewater in treatment system.

   f. Commence bi-annual measurement of sludge levels in treatment ponds and removal of sludge from ponds when the sludge level reaches approximately 3 feet of depth.

   g. Conduct a survey of equipment, structures and valves to develop a maintenance and replacement program.

   h. Consider construction of an influent channel with a self-cleaning screen to better accommodate septage disposal in the treatment ponds.

   i. Reroute piping from chlorine contact chamber floor drain to drain into Pond 4.

   j. Replace and upgrade emergency power generation system.

   k. Install piping in each percolation pond to distribute discharge to the entire surface of each percolation pond bed.

## Wastewater Collection and Treatment System

7. The Discharger provides sewer service to approximately 290 connections for domestic and commercial users within the Hopland PUD. The WWTF is designed for an average daily dry weather flow (ADWF) of 90,000 gallons per day (gpd). The current average dry weather flow is approximately 30,000 gpd, as determined by the lowest average monthly flow for the calendar years 2001 to 2004. The peak month average flow over this period was 0.121 million gallons per day (mgd).

8. The wastewater collection system was originally constructed in 1975 and consists of approximately 19,000 feet of 8-inch vitrified clay sewer pipe, 3,000 feet of 4-inch cast iron force main and two lift stations. The Discharger is also responsible for operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection system.

9. The wastewater collection system has historically experienced high levels of infiltration and inflow (I/I) during wet weather. The Discharger currently cleans the lift stations and portions of the force mains biannually. Known areas of I/I are periodically video taped and smoke tested to locate leaks.

10. On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted State Water Board Order 2006-0003-DWQ, a Statewide General WDRs for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The Discharger was enrolled under this General WDR on April 10, 2006.

11. The WWTF consists of three aerated lagoons; a facultative treatment pond; chlorine disinfection unit; and two percolation ponds. A schematic of the proposed Facility is shown in Attachment B, a part of this Order.

12. Treatment and settling ponds are unlined. However, soil underlying the treatment and settling ponds is thought to be of low permeability. During pond construction, existing soil was field compacted to 2 feet depth. (see Cooper, Clark & Assoc., 1973)

## Site Specific Conditions

13. The average annual precipitation for Hopland is approximately 37 inches, based on rainfall data for the Hopland area collected by the U.C. Davis Hopland Research and Extension Center for the years 1952 to 2006.

14. The facility lies within the Upper Russian River Hydrologic Unit Area No. 114.30 (Ukiah Hydrologic Subarea- 114.31), as depicted on interagency hydrologic maps prepared by the Department of Water Resources in August 1986.

15. According to tests conducted in the vicinity of Percolation Ponds #1 and #2 in 1991/1992 by Kleinfelder, Inc. Geologists, infiltration rates were found to be 0.006 cubic feet per square foot per day for Pond #1 and 0.010 cubic feet per square foot per day for Pond #2. The estimated disposal capacity for Pond #1 is 152,700 gpd

(3.3 gpd per square foot). The estimated disposal capacity for Pond #1 is 303,300 gpd (6.7 gpd per square foot).

16. The soils in the Hopland area in the vicinity of the WWTF are described as Esparto silt loam and Maywood sandy loam. (Soil Survey of the Mendocino County Bottomlands, USDA, Soil Conservation Service) Permeability of these soils is moderate to rapid.

17. Mendocino County is a seismically active area. The Maacama-Brush Fault extends north from the Sonoma County line, running just east of the Russian River to Lake Mendocino and then near Highway 101 to about Laytonville. The maximum credible earthquake on the Maacama-Brush Fault is projected to be 7.25±0.25 on the Richter Scale. (Source: 2001 Mendocino County Regional Transportation Plan Draft EIR)

**Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses and Regulatory Considerations**

18. The Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region (Basin Plan) contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Board. Pursuant to Water Code section 13263(a), waste discharge requirements must implement the Basin Plan.

19. Surface water drainage from the Hopland PUD and the WWTF is to Feliz Creek and the Russian River. The existing and potential beneficial uses of the Ukiah Hydrologic Subarea include:

    a. municipal and domestic supply (MUN)
    b. agricultural supply (AGR)
    c. industrial service supply (IND)
    d. process water supply (PRO)
    e. groundwater recharge (GWR)
    f. freshwater replenishment (FRSH)
    g. navigation (NAV)
    h. hydropower generation (POW)
    i. water contact recreation (REC-1)
    j. non-contact water recreation (REC-2)
    k. commercial and sport fishing (COMM)
    l. warm freshwater habitat (WARM)
    m. cold freshwater habitat (COLD)
    n. wildlife habitat (WILD)
    o. rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE)
    p. migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR)
    q. spawning, reproduction, and/or development (SPWN)
    r. shellfish harvesting (SHELL)
    s. aquaculture (AQUA)

20. Beneficial uses of areal groundwaters include:

    a. municipal and domestic water supply (MUN)
    b. agricultural water supply (AGR)
    c. industrial water supply (IND)
    d. process water supply (PRO)

21. The Basin Plan identifies numerical water quality objectives for waters designated as municipal supply. Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the limits specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 64435 (Tables 2 and 3) and 64444.5 (Table 5), and listed in Table 3-2 of the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan's incorporation of these provisions by reference is prospective, and includes future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

22. The Basin Plan contains narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, tastes and odors, and toxicity. The toxicity objective requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, plants or animals. The chemical constituent objective requires that groundwater shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. The tastes and odors objective requires that groundwater shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

23. As required by Water Code section 13263, these WDRs are crafted to implement the Basin Plan, and in so doing, the Regional Water Board has taken into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other (including previous) waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and considerations of the provisions of Water Code section 13241.

24. The project is exempt from the provisions of CEQA under California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301 for Existing Facilities. The Regional Water Board will file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15062 after issuance of this order.

25. State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 68-16 (hereafter Resolution 68-16 or the "Antidegradation Policy") requires the Regional Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the state 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 the Regional Water Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). The permitted discharge is consistent with Resolution 68-16.

26. Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to submit to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) an updated list that identifies waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards and are not supporting their beneficial uses. The list also identifies the pollutant or stressor causing impairment, and establishes a schedule for developing a control plan to address the impairment. The USEPA requires the Regional Water Board to develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for each listed pollutant and waterbody combination. The entire Russian River Watershed, including the Ukiah HSA, is currently listed for sedimentation/siltation and temperature impairments. This Order contains a provision that allows modifications to the Order based on changes to the Basin Plan, including TMDLs.

27. Water Code section 13267 allows the regional board to require dischargers to furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports. The attached Monitoring and Reporting Program is issued pursuant to Water Code section 13267, and is necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The burden, including costs, of these reports bears a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.

28. The Discharger will maintain a 250-KW diesel powered generator at the WWTF for emergency operations for prolonged power outages. The Discharger also maintains two portable gasoline motor driven pumps that can be used for influent pumping and recirculation and aeration of one aerated lagoon during a power outage. Emergency power to the lift stations using portable generators obtained under contract with local rental businesses can be arranged within 24 hours of a request for assistance.

29. In the past, the Regional Water Board has issued permits allowing seasonal and year-round discharges to percolation ponds adjacent to surface waters. These discharges are typically regulated as discharges to land and subject to different standards than discharges directly to surface waters. Percolation ponds are often sited in permeable gravels and are operated and maintained in order to facilitate wastewater percolation However, there is evidence of pollutants reaching surface water from some of these percolation ponds. The Regional Water Board and USEPA now consider the conveyance or discharge of pollutants to surface water via subsurface pathways (e.g., groundwater or seepage through the soil column) as a discharge to waters of the U.S., subject to all Basin Plan requirements and prohibitions, permitting under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, as well as to all waste discharge requirements established by the Regional Water Board pursuant to Water Code section 13263. In order to comply with applicable regulations, some facilities with percolation ponds adjacent to surface waters may need to implement facility modifications.

The waste discharge requirements under this Order for the WWTF contain the requirements applicable to discharges to land, not surface water. Groundwater monitoring results submitted as part of the ROWD are inconclusive in determining if the discharges to the percolation ponds are impacting groundwater or nearby surface water. Further information is necessary to ensure that disposal methods

would not result in detectable wastewater constituents in the Russian River or Feliz Creek; and would not result in violation of ground water quality standards; and to determine the ability of the disposal area to accommodate projected wastewater flows over the next 20 years.

This Order requires the Discharger to conduct a hydrogeologic study to determine the fate and transport of pollutants discharged by seepage or percolation from the WWTF and/or conduct a study to determine an alternative disposal method to be implemented to assure compliance with the Basin Plan discharge prohibitions identified in this Order.

**Storm Water Management**

30. The USEPA, on 16 November 1990, promulgated storm water regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122, 123, and 124) that require specific categories of industrial facilities which discharge storm water to obtain NPDES permits and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.

31. On April 17, 1997, the State Water Board adopted Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001), specifying waste discharge requirements for discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent by industries covered under the permit. Because this municipal discharge is less than 1.0 mgd, the Discharger is not required under federal regulations to obtain a permit for storm water.

32. The Discharger has determined that this facility does not have storm water discharges to surface waters. Storm water falling within the confines of the WWTF is retained within the WWTF and allowed to percolate in place. Storm water run-on from surrounding areas is diverted around the treatment facility grounds.

**Septage Management**

33. The primary obligation of the WWTF is to treat waste generated from within the Hopland PUD's jurisdiction. However, the Discharger also accepts septage pumped from onsite wastewater treatment and disposal systems and other waste treatment and/or holding tanks located within Mendocino County.

34. Domestic septage is defined as the liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, type III marine sanitation device, recreational vehicle's sanitation tank, or similar storage or treatment works that receives only domestic septage. Septage is characterized by high organic strength, high solids content, high odor potential, high vector attraction potential, and high potential to pollute groundwater. Septage may be six to eighty times more concentrated that typical municipal wastewater and may also contain heavy metals and illicitly dumped hazardous materials. Septage has the potential to upset plant treatment operations or process performance or both if the plan is not designed to handle septage. Some of the impacts of septage addition to WWTFs include: potential

toxic shock to biological processes; increased odor emissions, increased volume of grit, scum, screenings, and sludge; increased organic loading to biological processes; and increased housekeeping requirements.

35. This Order requires the Discharger to manage septage accepted at the WWTF in a manner that ensures that pollutants associated with domestic septage do not pass through or interfere with the operation or performance of the WWTF.

36. The attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R1-2007-00003, and Attachments A and B are part of this Order. The Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board retains discretion to modify the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

37. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

38. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

## 1. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of any waste not disclosed by the Discharger or not within the reasonable contemplation of the Regional Water Board is prohibited.

2. Creation of a pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by Water Code section 13050 is prohibited.

3. The discharge of sludge is prohibited, except as authorized under Section F. (Solids Disposal and Handling).

4. The discharge or reclamation of untreated or partially treated waste from anywhere within the collection, treatment, or disposal facility is prohibited, except as provided for in Prohibition A.5.

5. Any sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to (a) waters of the State, (b) groundwater, or (c) land that creates a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050, subdivision (m) is prohibited.

6. The discharge into the WWTF of hazardous wastes,[1] including any flammable, explosive, or corrosive wastes is prohibited.

[1] Hazardous waste" is defined under California Code of Regulations, Article 1, title 22, section 66261.3 et seq..

7. The discharge of grease trap wastes into the WWTF is prohibited.

8. The average daily dry weather flow of waste into the WWTF is prohibited in excess of 0.083 mgd, as determined from the lowest consecutive 30-day mean daily flow from May 1 to November 30.

9. The discharge of liquid or solid waste other than municipal wastewater and domestic septage into the WWTF is prohibited.

10. The discharge of septage to a location other than an approved septage receiving station is prohibited.

11. The discharge of septage into the WWTF shall not exceed 35,000 gallons in any day in warm weather conditions (May 1 to November 30) and 58,000 gallons in any day in cool weather conditions (December 1 to April 30).

## 2. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Representative samples of the wastewater discharged to the spray irrigation system shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

| Constituent | Units | Monthly Average[2] | Daily Maximum[3] |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOD (20º C, 5-day) | mg/l | 50 | 80 |
| Suspended Solids | mg/l | 50 | 80 |
| Total Coliform Organisms | MPN/ 100 ml | 23 [4] | 240 |

2. A minimum total chlorine residual of 1.5 mg/L shall be maintained at the end of the disinfection process.

3. Effluent discharged to the percolation ponds shall not have a pH of less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.

## 3. SEPTAGE HANDLING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Discharger shall implement any necessary legal authorities to monitor and enforce septage handling requirements, including restriction of discharges of toxic materials to the collection system and WWTF and inspection facilities connected to the system.

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[2] The arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all samples in a calendar month divided by the number of samples. If only one sample is collected in a calendar month, that sample result will constitute the monthly average and daily maximum results for the purpose of determining compliance with effluent limitations.

[3] The maximum sample of all samples collected in a calendar day.

[4] median

2. The Discharger shall maintain a waste hauler manifest that identifies the name of the hauler, county ID number, the date and time the waste load was transferred, and the volume and source of the waste.

3. The Discharger shall accept the discharge of septage only during business hours and when the Discharger's operations staff is on site.

4. The Discharger shall accept septage only at an approved septage receiving station. At a minimum, an approved septage receiving station shall consist of coarse solids screening and grit removal units, coarse solids disposal facilities, spill control facilities, and sample collection equipment.

5. The Discharger shall collect representative grab samples of all septage loads and store samples for a minimum of 48 hours in accordance with standard sample handling procedures.

6. The Discharger shall conduct random analyses of grab samples. At a minimum, the Discharger shall have analyzed at least one septage truck load for each septage hauler at least once every calendar year for the constituents specified in the monitoring and reporting program.

## 4. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Disposal of treated effluent shall be confined to the disposal areas as defined in this Order.

2. No waste constituent shall be released or discharged, or placed where it will be released or discharged, in a concentration or in a mass that causes violation of the Basin Plan's water quality objectives for groundwaters.

3. Objectionable odor originating at the facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the wastewater treatment and disposal areas.

4. As a means of discerning compliance with Discharge Specification No. 3, the dissolved oxygen content in the upper zone (one foot) of the aerated ponds and settling pond shall not be less than 1.0 mg/l.

5. Public contact with wastewater shall be precluded or controlled through such means as fences and signs, or acceptable alternatives.

6. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maximize treatment of wastewater and optimize the quality of the discharge.

7. The WWTF shall have sufficient treatment, storage, and disposal capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, and ancillary infiltration and inflow during the winter months. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.

8. The freeboard in the wastewater treatment or storage ponds shall never be less than two feet as measured vertically from the water surface to the lowest point of overflow.

9. The WWTF shall be managed to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors.

## 5. GROUNDWATER LIMITATIONS

1. The collection, storage, and use of wastewater shall not cause or contribute to a statistically significant degradation of groundwater quality.

2. The collection, storage, and use of wastewater shall not cause groundwater to contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

## 6. SOLIDS HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

1. Sludge, as used in this document, means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment at the WWTF. Biosolids refers to sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially and legally used pursuant to federal and state regulations as a soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation activities.

2. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, and tanks as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.

3. Treatment and storage of sludge generated by the WWTF shall be confined to the WWTF property, and shall be conducted in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils at concentrations that will violate the Basin Plan's water quality objectives for groundwaters.

4. Any storage of residual sludge, solid waste, and biosolids at the WWTF shall be temporary, and the waste shall be controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils at concentrations that will violate the Basin Plan's water quality objectives for groundwaters.

5. Residual sludge, biosolids, and solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with title 27 of the California Code of Regulations. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at disposal sites (i.e., landfills, WWTFs, composting sites, soil amendment sites) operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board will satisfy this specification.

6. Use of biosolids as a soil amendment shall comply with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board. In most cases, this will mean the General Biosolids Order (State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2000-10-DWQ, General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural, and Land Reclamation Activities). For a biosolids use project to be covered by the General Biosolids Order, the Discharger must file a complete Notice of Intent and receive a Notice of Applicability for each project.

7. Use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with the self-implementing federal regulations under title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), section 503, which are subject to enforcement by the USEPA, not the Regional Board. If during the life of this Order, the State accepts primacy for implementation of 40 CFR 503, then the Regional Board may also initiate enforcement where appropriate.

## 7. SPECIAL STUDIES AND PROJECTS

1. Hydrogeologic Study

   The Discharger shall comply with the following special study requirements in order to assure compliance with the Basin Plan's discharge prohibitions for the Russian River, described in Discharge Prohibition III.H. of this Order: The Discharger shall conduct all work under the direction of a California registered engineer or geologist experienced in pollution investigation in accordance with all laws. All necessary permits shall be obtained.

| Task | Task Description | Due Date |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Submit for Executive Officer approval, a workplan for a hydrogeologic study to determine the fate and transport of wastewater pollutants discharged via the Discharger's percolation ponds. The workplan proposal should be designed to investigate:<br><br>• current and/or projected surveyed elevations of pond features referenced to mean sea level (e.g., pond bottom, peak water surface level) and nearby surface water features (e.g., channel bed, top of bank, seasonal average and maximum water surface elevations);<br>• site specific lithology;<br>• depth to groundwater across seasonal variations;<br>• seasonal groundwater gradients;<br>• transmissivity of areal soil;<br>• concentration gradients of targeted wastewater constituents measured at various points extending away from the disposal area toward Feliz Creek and the Russian River. | August 1, 2008 |

| Task | Task Description | Due Date |
|---|---|---|
| | The workplan proposal shall contain milestones and a time schedule for completion of the study. The study time schedule shall be as short as practicable, and in no case, extend beyond three and a half years following the effective date of this Order. The study time schedule should also include provision for the submittal of semi-annual progress reports. | |

2. Old Hopland Lift Station Upgrade Project

The Discharger shall comply with the following tasks and due dates to complete an upgrade of the Old Hopland lift station. The Discharger shall conduct all work under the direction of a California registered engineer experienced in wastewater facility and lift station design. All necessary permits shall be obtained.

| Task | Task Description | Due Date |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Submit for Executive Officer approval, a workplan to upgrade the existing Old Hopland lift station. The workplan proposal shall include:<br><br>• a design for improvements to ensure reliable pump and lift station function, sufficient pump capacity for future projected community growth and development for 20 years, redundancy in case of mechanical pump failure and back up power in case of power failure; and<br>• a schedule of project activities including submittal of design plans for review and approval, a bid release date, a date to begin construction, and a date for completion of construction.<br><br>The project time schedule shall be as short as practicable, and in no case, extend beyond three and a half years following the effective date of this Order. The project time schedule should also include provision for the submittal of semi-annual progress reports. | December 1, 2008 |

## 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Availability

A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel.

2. Enforcement

   The Discharger shall implement the project as described in this Order. Violation of any requirements contained in this Order subject the Discharger to enforcement action, including civil liability, under the Water Code.

3. Severability

   Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provision of these requirements is found invalid, the remainder of these requirements shall not be affected.

4. Sanitary Sewer Overflows

   a. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of State Water Board Order 2006-0003-DWQ and any future revisions thereto.

   b. In addition to SSO reporting requirements in State Water Board Order 2006-0003-DWQ, the Discharger shall report SSOs orally[5] to the Regional Water Board staff in accordance with the following:

      i. SSOs in excess of 1,000 gallons or any SSO that results in sewage reaching surface water, or if it is likely that more than 1,000 gallons has escaped the collection system, shall be reported immediately by telephone.

      ii. SSOs that result in a sewage spill between 100 and 1,000 gallons that does not reach a waterway shall be reported by telephone within 24 hours.

      iii. Information to be provided verbally includes:

         a. Name and contact information of caller
         b. Date, time and location of SSO occurrence
         c. Estimates of spill volume, rate of flow, and spill duration
         d. Surface water bodies impacted, if any
         e. Cause of spill
         f. Cleanup actions taken or repairs made
         g. Responding agencies

5. Operation and Maintenance

   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

[5] Oral reporting means direct contact with a Regional Water Board staff person. The oral report may be given in person or by telephone. After business hours, oral contact must be made by calling the State Office of Emergency Services or the Regional Water Board spill officer.

used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory control and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.

The Discharger shall comply with this Provision by submitting to the Regional Water Board within 180 days of the effective date of this Order an updated Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual) that it has developed for the facility. The Discharger shall update the O&M Manual, as necessary, to conform with changes in operation and maintenance of the WWTF. The O&M Manual shall be readily available to operating personnel on-site. The O&M Manual shall include the following:

a. Description of the treatment plant table of organization showing the number of employees, duties and qualifications and plant attendance schedules (daily, weekends and holidays, part-time, etc.). The description should include documentation that the personnel are knowledgeable and qualified to operate the treatment facility so as to achieve the required level of treatment at all times.

b. Detailed description of safe and effective operation and maintenance of treatment processes, process control instrumentation and equipment.

c. Description of laboratory and quality assurance procedures.

d. Process and equipment inspection and maintenance schedules.

e. Description of safeguards to assure that, should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Discharger will be able to comply with requirements of this Order.

f. Description of preventive (fail-safe) and contingency (response and cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. These plans shall identify the possible sources (such as loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit failure, process equipment failure, tank and piping failure) of accidental discharges, untreated or partially treated waste bypass, and polluted drainage.

6. Change in Discharge

   The Discharger shall promptly report to the Regional Water Board any material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge. Any material change in the project must receive approval by the Regional Water Board.

7. Change in Ownership

   In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall

notify the succeeding owner or operator of the following items by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board:

a. existence of this Order, and
b. the status of the Dischargers' annual fee account

8. Vested Rights

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, nor protect the Discharger from liability under federal, state, or local laws, nor create a vested right for the Discharger to continue the waste discharge.

The Regional Water Board may modify or revoke this Order if monitoring results indicate that continued operation of the WWTF would violate water quality objectives or impair beneficial uses. The Regional Water Board may revoke, add to or modify the requirements of this Order, as appropriate, to implement any new or revised water quality standards and implementation plans adopted or approved pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act or section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

9. Monitoring

The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program and any modifications to these documents as specified by the Executive Officer. Such documents are attached to this Order and incorporated herein. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services and shall conform to State Department of Health Services guidelines.

10. Signatory Requirements

a. All permit applications submitted to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board shall be signed by a principal Executive Officer, ranking elected official, or responsible corporate officer.

b. Reports required by this Order, other information requested by the Regional Water Board, and Permit applications submitted for Group II storm water discharges under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(3) may be signed by a duly authorized representative provided:

i. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision;

ii. the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or

position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

iii. the written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications signed by the authorized representative.

c. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this provision shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11. Inspections

The Discharger shall permit authorized staff of the Regional Water Board:

a. to enter premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;
b. access to copy any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of this Order; and
c. to inspect monitoring equipment or records; and to sample any discharge.

12. Noncompliance

In the event the Discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:

a. breakdown of waste treatment equipment;
b. accidents caused by human error or negligence; or
c. other causes such as acts of nature;

the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as it or its agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate the steps taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and the steps being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

13. Revision of Requirements

    The Regional Water Board will review this Order periodically and may revise requirements when necessary.

14. Operator Certification

    Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, section 3680. The State Water Board may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Water Board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Health Services where water reclamation is involved.

15. Adequate Capacity

    Whenever a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach design capacity within four years, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies, and the press. Factors to be evaluated in assessing reserve capacity shall include, at a minimum; (1) comparison of the wet weather design flow with the highest daily flow; and (2) comparison of the average dry weather design flow with the lowest monthly flow. The Discharger shall demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The Discharger shall submit a technical report to the Regional Water Board showing how flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased, within 120 days after providing notification to the Regional Water Board, or within 120 days after receipt of Regional Water Board notification, that the publicly-owned treatment works will reach capacity within four years. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Water Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Water Board itself.

Certification

I, Catherine E. Kuhlman, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region, on April 24, 2008.

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Catherine E. Kuhlman
Executive Officer