

ITEM: 13

SUBJECT: Uncontested NPDES Permits

REPORT: Following are the proposed permits. All agencies and the dischargers concur, or have offered no comments.

	<p>a. GENERAL ORDER FOR DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATERS OF GROUNDWATER FROM CLEANUP OF PETROLEUM FUEL POLLUTION (GENERAL ORDER)</p> <p>The presence of petroleum constituents in groundwater at various sites throughout the Central Valley Region of California poses a threat to existing and potential beneficial uses of the groundwater. As responsible parties investigate and remediate these sites, the number of groundwater cleanup projects for petroleum constituents is increasing. Remediation at many of these sites includes groundwater treatment and discharge to surface water. The tentative General Order proposes to provide regulatory coverage for discharge of treated groundwater from cleanups of petroleum constituents to waters of the United States.</p> <p>Discharges of groundwater from cleanup of petroleum fuel pollution may be polluted with petroleum constituents (e.g., various hydrocarbons and fuel additives). Depending on the characteristics at the site, additional constituents of concern may be present, such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), pesticides, inorganic constituents, and other chemical constituents. Treatment of the groundwater for petroleum constituents is required for all discharges authorized by this proposed General Order. Further treatment is required if the wastewater is polluted with additional constituents. Discharges that are proposed to be regulated by the General Order include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <p>Treated groundwater which had been polluted with petroleum constituents; Potentially polluted groundwater pumped from beneath a layer of free product in order to establish a cone of depression to aid in the containment and extraction of the free product; Potentially polluted groundwater extracted during short- and long-term pump tests; Potentially polluted well development water; and Potentially polluted purge water prior to well sampling.</p> <p>The proposed General Order renewal includes new and/or more stringent requirements than the existing General Order by incorporating requirements of the California Toxic Rule and the State Water Resources Control Board's Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, 2005 (also referred to as the SIP).</p>
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	b.	<p>CITY OF TRACY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT</p> <p>The City of Tracy owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system, and provides sewerage service to the City of Tracy. On 4 May 2007, the Regional Water Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R5-2007-0036, NPDES No. CA0079154, that prescribes waste discharge requirements for the City of Tracy Wastewater Treatment Plant for the discharge of treated municipal wastewater to Old River, within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Order No. R5-2007-0036 includes new final effluent limitations for ammonia, dibromochloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and total coliform organisms. The Discharger has found that due to a reduction in ammonia prior to chlorine disinfection, it is necessary to provide a higher dosage of chlorine to meet its total coliform organisms effluent limits, resulting in an increase in disinfection byproducts (e.g. dibromochloromethane and chlorodibromomethane). Consequently, the Discharger is unable to comply with the effluent limits for dibromochloromethane and chlorodibromomethane and has requested a compliance schedule. A Resolution is proposed to amend Order No. R5-2007-0036 by adding a compliance schedule for the effluent limits for dibromochloromethane and chlorodibromomethane, with full compliance required by 18 May 2010.</p>
	c.	<p>CITY OF BRENTWOOD WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT</p> <p>The City of Brentwood owns and operates a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant. On 25 January 2008, the Regional Water Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2008-0006 (NPDES No. CA0082660) that prescribes waste discharge requirements for the City of Brentwood Wastewater Treatment Plant for the discharge of treated municipal wastewater to Marsh Creek, within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. A Resolution is proposed to amend Order No. R5-2008-0006 to make some minor corrections to the permit. The Order contains new final effluent limitations for total recoverable copper, but fails to include an effluent monitoring requirement to determine compliance with the effluent limitations. The proposed Resolution adds monthly effluent monitoring for total recoverable copper. The interim effluent limits for total mercury were incorrectly applied as a total monthly mass loading rather than a total annual mass loading as was applied in the previous Order No. 5-00-171 and as discussed in the Fact Sheet. The proposed Resolution changes the interim total mercury effluent limit to be consistent with the Fact Sheet. Finally, in order for the</p>

	<p>Discharger to properly employ clean sampling techniques for mercury monitoring, it is necessary to use grab samples. Therefore, for the total mercury and methyl mercury effluent monitoring and Title 22 metals pond influent monitoring, which includes total mercury, the sample types have been changed from 24-hour composites to grab samples.</p>
	<p>d. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS CAMPUS, J. AMOROCHO HYDRAULICS LABORATORY, YOLO COUNTY</p> <p>The University of California owns and operates a hydraulics laboratory at the Davis Campus. The facility includes an indoor experiment floor and a covered outdoor experiment area where tests are conducted on fish swimming performance, behavior and physiological response. Source water for the indoor and outdoor systems is drawn from a nearby well and air-equilibrated with tap water from the University water supply system used as a back-up water source. Water used in the outdoor flume will be exposed to experimental fish and to river bottom soils or riparian plants prior to discharge. Water used in the indoor system is exposed only to experimental fish prior to discharge, and only when fish are used for experiments. The effluent is not treated prior to discharge to the North Fork of Putah Creek, which flows to Putah Creek, the Yolo Bypass and then to the Sacramento Delta. The University has submitted a Report of Waste Discharge for land disposal of this wastewater. If Waste Discharge Requirements for land disposal are adopted, the NPDES discharge will cease and this Permit will be rescinded. There are no significant issues with this permit that involve interpretation of a Basin Plan narrative objective.</p>
	<p>e. J.F. Enterprises And Burchell Nursery, J.F. Enterprises Worm Farm, Stanislaus County</p> <p>The J. F. Enterprises Worm Farm cultivates tubifex worms for use as live food for tropical fish. As part of the worm culturing operation, 3 to 4 million gallons of water is diverted each day from the Stanislaus River to 41 shallow ponds on the south bank of the River. Prepared food, consisting primarily of grains, is added to the ponds at a ratio of approximately 3 pounds of food per pound of worms harvested. Approximately 80,000 pounds of worms are harvested annually. After passing through the ponds, the co-mingled surface and groundwater is delivered to a 112,500 cubic foot settling basin. From the settling basin, process water is discharged at a maximum flow rate of 5.44 mgd to the Stanislaus River. The Facility maintains the ability to add up to 1.44 mgd of groundwater to the ponds to control turbidity in the event that the Stanislaus River is excessively turbid (e.g., during periods of high run-off). However, under normal</p>

	<p>operating conditions the Facility does not use groundwater. There are no significant issues with this permit that involve interpretation of a Basin Plan narrative objective.</p>
f.	<p>SIERRA PACIFIC INDUSTRIES, QUINCY DIVISION, PLUMAS COUNTY</p> <p>Sierra Pacific Industries, Quincy Division (hereinafter Discharger) owns and operates a sawmill and wood-burning cogeneration facility in East Quincy, Plumas County.</p> <p>The sawmill produces approximately 210 million board feet of lumber per year and the cogeneration plant generates a gross 27 megawatts of electric power. During the summer, logs are sprinkled with water but discharge does not occur. Excess log deck runoff drains to a log deck pond system, which consists of a bark separator; four log deck recycle ponds, and one five-acre retention pond. Log deck sprinkling is usually terminated in late October or early November when the rainy season begins. After capturing and containing the first flush off the log deck, storm water runoff is discharged to Mill Creek during the rainy season. The Discharger is separating the process water (from cogeneration plant) from the log deck stormwater. Effluent limits are included for the cogeneration plant and receiving water limitations are provided for the log deck stormwater discharges.</p> <p>The proposed Order requires the Discharger to implement a combination of BMPs, and contains numeric effluent limitations, and receiving water limitations to ensure the quality of the receiving water is protected. As specified in 40 CFR Section 122.44(k), BMPs may be used in lieu of numeric effluent limitations for stormwater.</p>
g.	<p>STALLION SPRINGS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, Kern County</p> <p>The Stallion Springs Community Services District (District) owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system, and provides sewerage service to a portion (approximately 320 connections) of the unincorporated community of Stallion Springs in Kern County. The District's wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) discharges disinfected, secondary-treated wastewater to Chanac Creek, a water of the United States. Discharges from the WWTF are currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. R5-2002-0054 (NPDES No. CA0080489). The tentative WDRs renew the District's NPDES permit and contain compliance schedules and interim performance-based effluent limitations for ammonia and copper. The tentative WDRs also implement</p>

		Basin Plan effluent salinity limitations. (MSS)
	h.	<p>CITY OF MODESTO STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM, STANISLAUS COUNTY</p> <p>The City of Modesto (Discharger) requested renewal of their NPDES permit to discharge storm water runoff from their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. The discharge consists of surface runoff generated from various land uses that discharge into storm drains, irrigation canals, and detention basins which in turn discharge to natural drainage watersheds. The major natural drainage watersheds in the Modesto Urbanized Area are Dry Creek and the Tuolumne River. All of these water bodies discharge to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.</p> <p>Federal regulations require the Discharger to develop a management program to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). The proposed Order requires the Discharger submit a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) that prescribes specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Performance Standards to be implemented. The SWMP is a comprehensive document that provides a schedule for the study of the source and effects of storm water pollution, and control measures to reduce pollutant discharge to surface waters.</p> <p>Regional Board staff has responded to the Discharger's comments and, where appropriate, has made revisions to the permit to address their concerns.</p>

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed NPDES permits.

Mgmt Review _____

Legal Review _____

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
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 12 June 2008