



Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

12 August 2020

Lee Taylor, Acting Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, California 93271

CERTIFIED MAIL
7019 2970 0001 5202 3729

NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY (NOA); STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD ORDER WQ 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342; GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS; CLOVER CREEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY; TULARE COUNTY

On 18 December 2019, the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (National Park Service or Discharger) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) for the Clover Creek wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) in Tulare County. The Discharger is requesting coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Water Quality Order 2014-0153-DWQ *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems* (General Order). The RWD included a technical report prepared by Mr. Chris L. Carpenter, a California registered civil engineer (RCE 82184) with the National Park Service. Nitrogen data was submitted on 26 and 31 March 2020 via email. Supplemental technical information was submitted on 3 April 2020. A Form 200 was signed by LT Bright Avusuglo-Ahia, Public Health Specialist with the National Park Service. Based on the information provided, the discharge from your WWTF is eligible for coverage under the General Order.

This letter serves a formal notice that the General Order is applicable to your system and the wastewater discharge described below, you are hereby assigned enrollee number **2014-0153-DWQ-R5342**. After Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 88-031 have been rescinded, coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ will become effective.

You should familiarize yourself with the entire General Order and its attachments enclosed with this letter, which describe mandatory discharge and monitoring requirements. Sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements applicable to your treatment and disposal methods must be completed in accordance with the appropriate treatment system sections of the General Order and the attached *Monitoring and*

KARL E. LONGLEY ScD, P.E., CHAIR | PATRICK PULUPA, ESQ., EXECUTIVE OFFICER

1685 E Street, Fresno, CA 93706 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley

Reporting Program (MRP) No. **2014-0153-DWQ-R5342**. This MRP was developed after consideration of your waste characterization and site conditions described in the attached memorandum.

DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

The WWTF is currently regulated by WDRs 88-031, which allows a monthly average discharge of up to 170,000 gallons per day (gpd) to spray fields (summer disposal) and 82,000 gpd to leach fields (winter disposal). The WWTF treats domestic wastewater from campground stations, employee housing units, concessionaire facilities, a post office, a recreational vehicle (RV) station, and Wuksachi Village within the Lodgepole area of the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks.

The WWTF is about 27 miles northeast of Three Rivers in Tulare County (sections 20, Township 15 South, Range 30 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian [MDB&M]). A site map is included in **Attachment A**, which is incorporated by reference and considered part of this Notice of Applicability (NOA). The WWTF provides secondary treatment (activated sludge treatment system) with chlorine disinfection. The enclosed memorandum provides a more detailed summary of the WWTF. Discharge of disinfected secondary-treated wastewater is to either the spray fields or leach fields. The WWTF flow schematic is shown on **Attachment B** of the NOA.

According to the RWD, the WWTF will be rehabilitated to have a design peak treatment capacity of 95,000 gpd. Based on self-monitoring reports (SMRs) from January 2018 through December 2019, the monthly average flows at the WWTF range from 17,861 to 63,967 gpd. Treated wastewater is disposed on a total of 73 acres of disposal areas consisting of spray fields and leach fields.

FACILITY SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Discharger will maintain exclusive control over the discharge and shall comply with the terms and conditions of this NOA, General Order 2014-0153-DWQ, with all attachments, and MRP No. 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342.

In accordance with Section B.1 of the General Order, treated wastewater discharged from the treatment system to either the ponds and/or disposal field, **shall not exceed a monthly average daily discharge of 95,000 gallons per day (gpd) to the spray irrigation disposal area (summer) and 82,000 gpd to the leach field (winter)**. In addition, discharge to the spray fields is prohibited during winter months (December through February).

The proposed discharge has a flow rate that exceeds 20,000 gpd and a nitrogen evaluation was conducted as described in Attachment 1 of the General Order (summarized in the enclosed memorandum) to determine if nitrogen effluent limits are required. Additional nitrogen monitoring, as proposed by the Discharger and specified in the enclosed MRP, will be conducted to further evaluate if a nitrogen limitation is necessary for the Facility's discharge. The Discharger shall comply with the effluent limitations as specified in Table 1 below. Compliance with the effluent limitations shall

be determined at a point after the disinfection system, prior to discharge to the disposal areas (i.e., spray field or leach field).

Table 1 – Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Unit	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	7-Day Average	Annual Average
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	45	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	--	30	45	--
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	240	--	23	--

The General Order states in Section B.1.I that the Discharger shall comply with the setbacks described in Table 3 of the General Order. This table summarizes different setback requirements for wastewater treatment system equipment, activities, land application areas, and storage and/or treatment ponds from sensitive receptors and property lines where applicable. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable setback requirements, as summarized in the following table:

Table 2 - Site-Specific Applicable Setback Requirements

Equipment or Activity	Domestic Well	Flowing Stream	Property Line
Aerobic Treatment Unit, Treatment System, and Collection System	150 ft	50 ft	5 ft
Leach Field	100 ft	100 ft	5 ft
Land Application Area (disinfected secondary 2.2 or 23)	100 ft.	50 ft	(See 1. Below)

1. No spray irrigation of wastewater shall take place within 100 feet of a residence or a place where public exposure could be similar to that of a park, playground, or school yard. Furthermore, as specified in Requirement B.1.f. of the General Order, public contact with wastewater shall be deterred through such means as fences, signs, and other acceptable alternatives.

The Discharger shall comply with all applicable sections of the General Order, including:

1. Activated Sludge Systems requirements specified in Section B.4 of the General Order;
2. Subsurface Disposal Systems requirements specified in Section B.6 of the General Order;
3. Land Application System requirements in Section B.7 of the General Order;
4. Sludge/Solids/Biosolids Disposal requirements in Section B.8 of the General Order; and

5. Groundwater and Surface Water Limitations specified in Section C.1 of the General Order

Provision E.1 of the General Order requires discharges enrolled under the General Order to prepare and implement the following reports within **90 days** of the issuance of the NOA (**10 November 2020**):

- Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Provision E.1.a.).
- Sampling and Analysis Plan (Provision E.1.b).
- Sludge Management Plan (Provision E.1.c).

A copy of the Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan, the Sampling and Analysis Plan, and Sludge Management Plan shall be maintained at the WWTF and shall be presented to the Regional Water Board staff upon request. The Sludge Management Plan shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board **within 90 days** of the issuance of the NOA.

Failure to comply with the requirements in this NOA, General Order **2014-0153-DWQ-R5342**, with all attachments, and MRP No. **2014-0153-DWQ-R5342** could result in an enforcement action as authorized by provisions of the California Water Code. Discharge of wastes other than those described in this NOA is prohibited. If the method of waste disposal changes from that described in this NOA, you must submit a new Report of Waste Discharge describing the new operation.

As stated in Section E.2.w of the General Order, in the event any change in control or ownership of the WWTF or wastewater disposal areas, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this General Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board Executive Officer.

The required annual fee specified in the annual billing from the State Water Board shall be paid until this NOA is officially terminated. You must notify this office in writing if the discharge regulated by the General Order ceases, so that we may terminate coverage and avoid unnecessary billing.

On 31 May 2018, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Basin Plan amendments incorporating new strategies for addressing ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation in the Central Valley as part of the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (**CV-SALTS**) initiative. Further details of these strategies are discussed in the enclosed memorandum. As these strategies are implemented, the Central Valley Water Board may find it necessary to modify the requirements of this NOA to ensure the goals of the Salt and Nitrate Control Program are met.

All monitoring reports and other correspondence should be converted to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF) and submitted electronically. Documents that are less than 50MB should be emailed to: centralvalleyfresno@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents

that are 50MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the Central Valley Water Board office at 1685 E Street, Fresno, CA 93706. To ensure that your submittals are routed to the appropriate staff, the following information block should be included in any email used to transmit documents to this office:

Program: Non-15,
Place ID: 214873,
Facility Name: Clover Creek WWTF,
Order: 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342

All document, including responses to inspection and written notification, submitted to comply with this General Order shall be directed, via the paperless office system, to the Compliance and Enforcement Unit, attention to Russell Walls. Mr. Walls can be reached at (559) 488-4392 or russell.walls@waterboards.ca.gov. Questions regarding the permitting aspects of the General Order and notification for termination of coverage under the General Order, shall be directed, via the paperless office system, to the WDR Permitting Unit, attention to Denise Soria. Ms. Soria can be reached at (559) 444-2488 or by email at denise.soria@waterboards.ca.gov.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the action in accordance with California Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 and following. The State Water Resources Control Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this NOA, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this NOA falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Resources Control Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. [Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions](#) may be found on the internet (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/) or will be provided upon request.

In order to conserve paper and reduce mailing costs, a paper copy of the General Order has been sent only to the Discharger. Others are advised that the [General Order](#) is available on the State Water Board's website at: (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2014/wqo2014_0153_dwq.pdf).

WDRs Order 88-031 is proposed to be rescinded at the **15/16 October 2020 meeting** of the Central Valley Water Board. Upon rescission of your individual WDRs, coverage for your Facility under the General Order shall become applicable under this Notice of Applicability.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Denise Soria by phone at (559) 444-2488, by email at dsoria@waterboards.ca.gov.

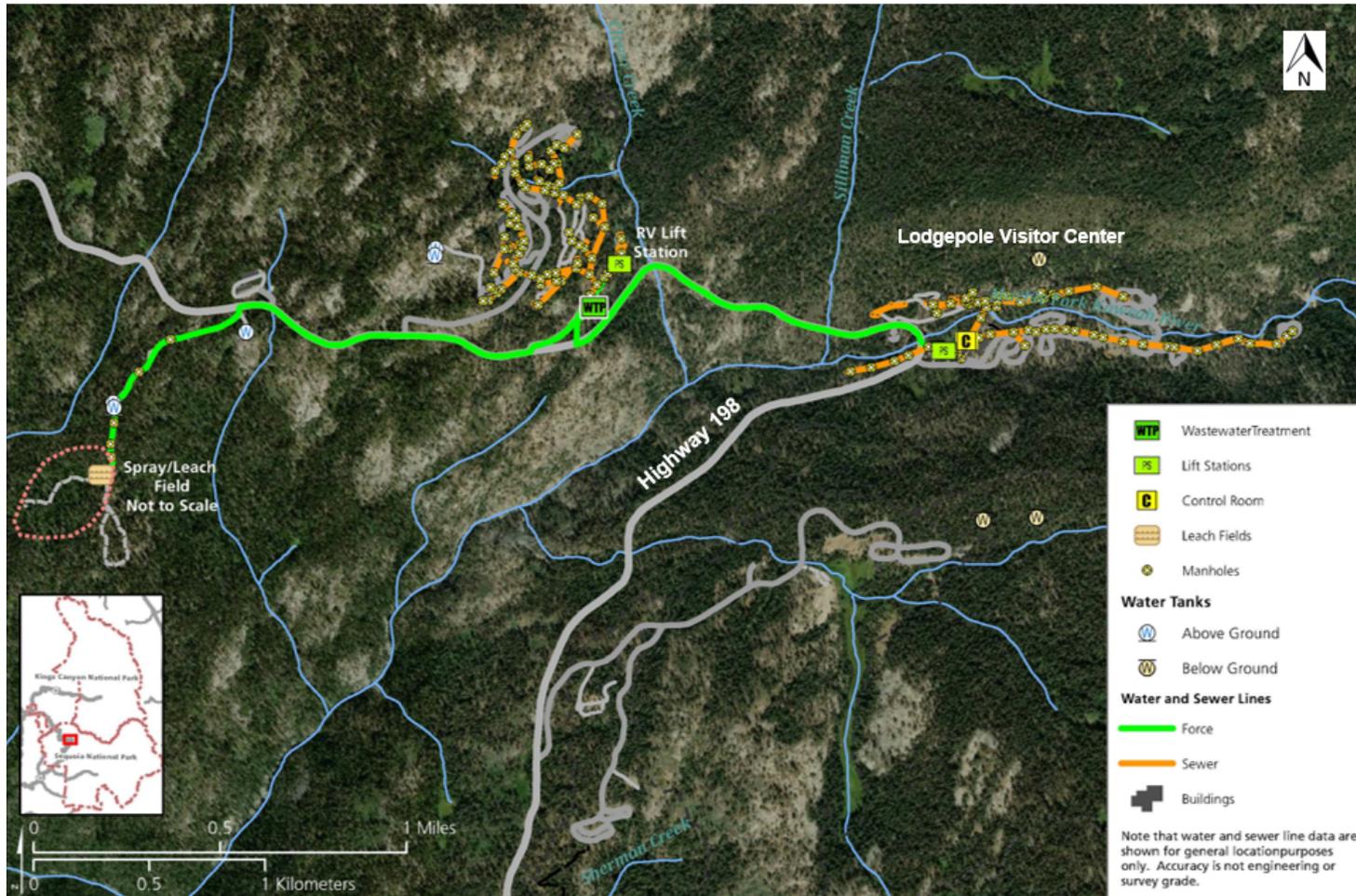
Original Signed by Clay L. Rodgers for:

Patrick Pulupa
Executive Officer

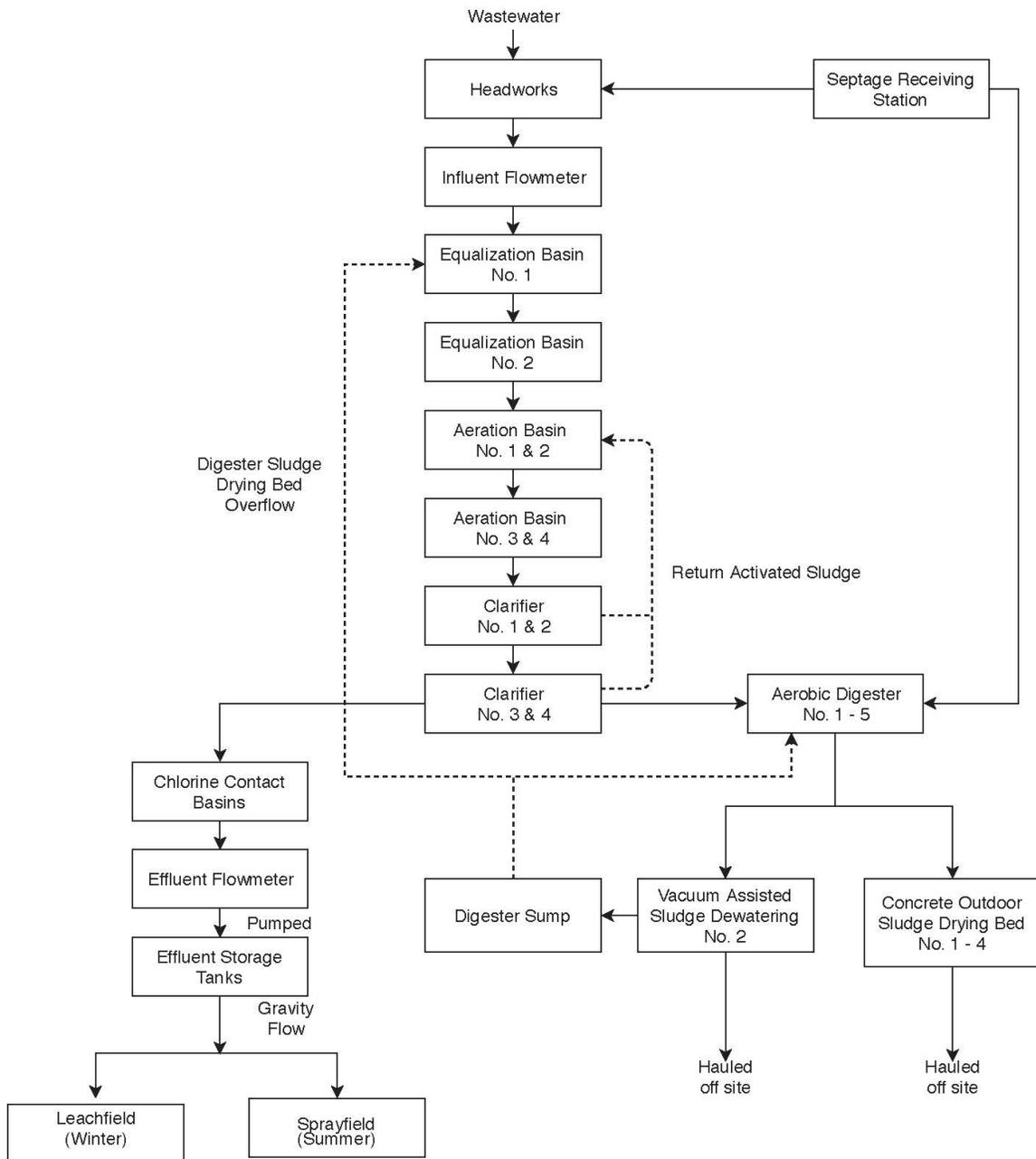
Attachments: • Attachment A – Site Map
 • Attachment B – Flow Schematic

Enclosures: ○ Monitoring and Reporting Program 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342
 ○ 12 August 2020 Regional Water Board Staff Memorandum
 ○ State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2014-0153-DWQ
 (Discharger Only)

cc: • LT Bright Avusuglo-Ahia, National Park Service, Three Rivers
 (via email)
 • Chris Carpenter, National Park Services, Three Rivers (via email)
 • Laurel Warddrip, Senior Scientist, State Water Resources Control
 Board, Division of Water Quality, Sacramento (via email)
 • Russell Walls, Senior Engineer, Central Valley Water Board,
 Fresno (via email)
 • Tulare County, Environmental Health Division, Visalia
 • Tulare County, Resource Management Agency, Visalia



ATTACHMENT A – SITE MAP
 NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342
 FOR
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
 SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
 CLOVER CREEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
 TULARE COUNTY



NOT TO SCALE

ATTACHMENT B – FLOW SCHEMATIC
 NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342
 FOR
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
 SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
 CLOVER CREEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
 TULARE COUNTY

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342
FOR
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
CLOVER CREEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
TULARE COUNTY**

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) describes requirements for monitoring a wastewater treatment system. This MRP is issued pursuant to Water Code section 13267. The United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks (National Park Service or Discharger) shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until a revised MRP is issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board) or Executive Officer.

Section 13267 of the California Water Code states, in part:

“In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.”

Section 13268 of the California Water Code states, in part:

“(a) Any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by subdivision (b) of Section 13267, or failing or refusing to furnish a statement of compliance as required by subdivision (b) of Section 13399.2, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b).

(b)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with article 2.5 (commencing with section 13323) of chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.”

The Discharger owns and operates the Clover Creek wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) that is subject to the Notice of Applicability (NOA) 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342. This NOA enrolls the WWTF under State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2014-0153-DWQ, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems* (General Order) upon the rescission of WDRs Order 88-031. The reports required in this MRP are necessary to ensure that the Discharger complies with the NOA and General Order. Pursuant to Water Code section 13267, the Discharger shall implement this MRP and shall submit the monitoring reports described herein.

All samples shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. The name of the sampler, sample type (grab or composite), time, date, location, bottle type, and any preservative used for each sample shall be recorded on the sample chain of custody form. The chain of custody form must also contain all custody information including date, time, and to whom samples were relinquished. If composite samples are collected, the basis for sampling (time or flow weighted) shall be approved by Central Valley Water Board staff.

Field test instruments (such as those used to test pH, dissolved oxygen, and electrical conductivity) may be used provided that they are used by a State Water Resources Control Board, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) certified laboratory, or:

1. The user is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;
2. The instruments are field calibrated prior to monitoring events at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer;
3. Instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and
4. Field calibration reports are maintained and available for at least three years.

If monitoring consistently shows no significant variation in magnitude of a constituent concentration or parameter after at least 12 months of monitoring, the Discharger may request this MRP be revised to reduce monitoring frequency. The proposal must include adequate technical justification for reduction in monitoring frequency.

ACTIVATED SLUDGE MONITORING

Influent Monitoring

Influent samples shall be taken from a location that provides representative samples of the wastewater, prior to any treatment or return flows. At a minimum, influent monitoring shall include the monitoring specified in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Influent Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Flow	gpd	Metered	Continuous	Quarterly
EC	µmhos/cm	Grab/Composite (See 1. below)	Monthly	Quarterly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab/Composite (See 1. below)	Monthly	Quarterly
BOD ₅	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly

1. The Discharger shall collect monthly influent composite samples for a minimum of one year. The Discharger shall identify if composite samples are flow proportioned or time-based composite samples. After 12 months of composite sampling, the Discharger may submit a request to conduct grab samples (with justification demonstrating that grab samples will be representative of the influent).

Effluent Monitoring

Effluent samples shall be taken at an area after disinfection that represents the effluent quality and effluent flow distributed to the disposal areas (spray field or leach field). At a minimum, effluent monitoring shall include the monitoring specified in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Flow (see 1. below)	gpd	Metered	Continuous	Quarterly
pH	std. units	Grab	Weekly	Quarterly
EC	umhos/cm	Grab/Composite (See 2. below)	Monthly	Quarterly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab/Composite (See 2. below)	Monthly	Quarterly
BOD ₅	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly

1. Effluent flow monitoring shall distinguish between wastewater flows sent to the spray field and flows sent to the leach field.
2. The Discharger shall collect monthly effluent composite samples for a minimum of one year. The Discharger shall identify if composite samples are flow proportioned or time-based composite samples. After 12 months of composite sampling, the Discharger may submit a request to conduct grab samples (with justification demonstrating that grab samples will be representative of the effluent).

DISINFECTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Samples shall be collected from immediately downstream of the disinfection system. At a minimum, disinfection monitoring shall include the monitoring specified in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Disinfection Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Measurement Type	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Total Coliform Organism	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Weekly	Quarterly
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Grab	Twice Weekly	Quarterly

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DISCHARGE MONITORING

Recreational vehicle monitoring as specified in Table 4 below shall be conducted if the Facility in the past 12 months accepted recreational vehicle, portable toilet, or similar waste. Samples shall be collected to characterize effluent that is stored in the effluent storage tanks and that will be applied to the disposal area.

Table 4 – Recreational Vehicle Discharge Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Measurement Type	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Zinc	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Phenol	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Formaldehyde	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly

SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL AREA MONITORING

In general, subsurface disposal monitoring shall be sufficient to determine if wastewater is evenly applied, the disposal area is not saturated, burrowing animals and/or deep-rooted plants are not present, and odors are not present. Inspection of dosing pump controllers, automatic distribution valves, etc. is required to maintain optimum treatment in disposal area. Monitoring of the leach field system shall at a minimum, include the monitoring specified in Table 5.

Table 5 – Subsurface Disposal Area Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Pump Controllers, Automatic Valves, etc. (see 1. below)	Quarterly	Quarterly
Nuisance Odor Condition	Quarterly	Quarterly
Saturated Soil Conditions (see 2. below)	Quarterly	Quarterly
Plant Growth (see 3. below)	Quarterly	Quarterly
Vectors or Animal Burrowing (see 4. below)	Quarterly	Quarterly

1. All pump controllers and automatic distribution valves shall be inspected for proper operation as recommended by the manufacturer.
2. Inspect a disposal area for saturated conditions.
3. Shallow-rooted plants are generally desirable, deep-rooted plants such as trees shall be removed as necessary.
4. Evidence of animals burrowing shall be immediately investigated and burrowing animal populations controlled as necessary.

SPRAY FIELD AREA MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor the spray field when wastewater is applied. If wastewater is not applied during a reporting period, the monitoring report shall so state. Monitoring of the spray field, at a minimum shall include the monitoring specified in Table 6.

Table 6 – Spray Field Area Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Acreage Applied (See 1. below)	acres	Calculated	Monthly	Quarterly
Precipitation	Inches	Weather Station (See 2 below)	Monthly	Quarterly
Containment Berm Condition	---	Observation	Monthly	Quarterly
Soil Erosion Evidence	---	Observation	Monthly	Quarterly
Soil Saturation/Ponding	---	Observation	Monthly	Quarterly
Evidence of runoff	---	Observation	Monthly	Quarterly
Evidence of nuisance odors and/or vectors	---	Observation	Monthly	Quarterly
Condition of sprinkler heads and control valves	---	Observation	Monthly	Quarterly
Depth to water (See 3. below)	0.1 feet	Measurement	Semi- Annually	Annually

1. Acreage applied denotes the acreage to which wastewater is applied.
2. Weather station may be site-specific station or nearby governmental weather reporting station.
3. Discharger shall check the monitoring wells and observation ports within the spray field and leach field areas semi-annually for evidence of high groundwater. If there is insufficient water present to measure the report shall so state.

SOLIDS DISPOSAL MONITORING

The Discharger shall report the handling and disposal of all solids (e.g., screenings, grit, sludge, biosolids, etc.) generated at the WWTF. Records shall include the name/contact information for the hauling company, the type and amount of waste transported, the date removed from the wastewater system, the disposal facility name and address, and copies of analytical data required by the entity accepting the waste. These records shall be submitted as part of the annual monitoring report.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Consistent with the Business and Professions Code, groundwater monitoring reports, well construction workplans, etc. shall be prepared under the supervision of a California licensed civil engineer or geologist. Prior to construction of any groundwater monitoring wells, the Discharger shall submit plans and specification to the Regional Water Board for review and approval. Once installed, all monitoring wells designated as part of the monitoring network shall be sampled and analyzed according to the schedule below.

Analysis of the data and groundwater flow directions shall be performed at least annually and shall be performed under the supervision of a California licensed professional (as described above). The Discharger may request a reduced monitoring and reporting schedule once adequate data has been collected to characterize the site.

Prior to sampling, groundwater elevations shall be measured and the wells shall be purged of at least three well volumes and until pH and electrical conductivity have stabilized. No-purge, low-flow, or other sampling techniques are acceptable if they are described in an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan. Depth to groundwater shall be measured to the nearest 0.01 feet. Groundwater elevations shall be calculated. Samples shall be collected using approved USEPA methods. Groundwater monitoring shall include, at a minimum, the following:

Table 7 – Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Groundwater Elevation (See 1. Below)	0.01 feet	Calculated	Semi-Annually	Annually
Depth to Groundwater	0.01 feet	Measurement	Semi-Annually	Annually
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Semi-Annually	Annually
EC	µmhos/cm	Grab	Semi-Annually	Annually

1. Groundwater elevation shall be based on depth to water using a surveyed measuring point elevation on the well and a surveyed reference elevation.

REPORTING

In reporting monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, sample type (e.g., effluent, solids, etc.), and reported analytical or visual inspection results are readily discernable. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate compliance with the General Order and NOA as applicable. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified in the MRP shall be reported in the next regularly scheduled monitoring report and shall be included in calculations as appropriate.

All regulatory documents, submissions, materials, data, monitoring reports, and correspondence shall be converted to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF) and submitted electronically. Documents that are less than 50MB should be emailed to: centralvalleyfresno@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 50MB or larger should be

transferred to a disk and mailed to the appropriate Regional Water Board office, in this case 1685 E Street, Fresno, CA 93706.

To ensure that your submittals are routed to the appropriate staff, the following information block should be included in any email used to transmit documents to this office:

Program: Non-15,
Place ID: 214873,
Facility Name: Clover Creek WWTF,
Order: 2014-0153-DWQ-R5342

A. Quarterly Monitoring Reports

Quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board on the **first day of the second month after the quarter ends** (e.g. the January-March Quarterly Report is due by May 1st). The reports shall bear the certification and signature of the Discharger's authorized representative. At the minimum, the quarterly reports shall include:

1. Results of all required monitoring.
2. For each month of the quarter, a calculation of the average total nitrogen concentration (influent and effluent) and a calculation of the 12-month rolling average total nitrogen reduction (as a percentage) using the nitrogen data from that month and the previous 11 months.
3. A comparison of monitoring data to the discharge specifications, applicable effluent limits, disclosure of any violations of the NOA and/or General Order, and an explanation of any violation of those requirements. (Data shall be presented in tabular format).
4. Copies of laboratory analytical report(s) and chain of custody form(s).

B. Annual Monitoring Reports

Annual Reports shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board by **March 1st following the monitoring year**. The Annual Report shall include the following:

1. Tabular and graphical summaries of all monitoring data collected during the year.
2. A groundwater monitoring report summarizing the groundwater data collected during the calendar year with an analysis of the data and groundwater flow directions performed under the supervision of a California licensed professional.
3. An evaluation of the performance of the WWTF, including discussion of the capacity issues nuisance conditions, system problems and a forecast of the flows anticipated in the next year. A flow rate evaluation as described in the General Order (Provision E.2.c), shall also be submitted.
4. Copies of laboratory analytical report(s) and chain of custody form(s).

5. A discussion of compliance and the corrective action taken, as well as any planned or proposed actions needed to bring the discharge into compliance with the NOA and/or General Order.
6. A discussion of any data gaps and potential deficiencies/redundancies in the monitoring system or reporting program.
7. The name and contact information for the wastewater operator responsible for operation, maintenance, and system monitoring.

C. State Water Board Volumetric Annual Reporting

Per [State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Control Policy](#)

(https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/), amended in December 2018, dischargers of treated wastewater and recycled water are required to report annually monthly volumes of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type. The Discharger shall submit an annual report to the State Water Board by **April 30 of each calendar year** furnished with the information detailed below. The Discharger must submit this annual report containing monthly data in electronic format via the State Water Board's Internet GeoTracker system (<http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>). Required data shall be submitted to the GeoTracker database under a site-specific global identification number. Any data will be made publicly accessible as machine readable datasets. The Discharger must report all applicable items listed below:

1. **Influent.** Monthly volume of wastewater collected and treated by the wastewater treatment plant.
2. **Production.** Monthly volume of wastewater treated, specifying level of treatment.
3. **Discharge.** Monthly volume of treated wastewater discharged to land, where beneficial use is not taking place, including evaporation or percolation ponds, overland flow, or spray irrigation disposal, excluding pasture of fields with harvested grounds.
4. **Reuse.** Monthly volume of recycled water distributed.
5. **Reuse Categories.** Annual volume of treated wastewater distributed for beneficial use in compliance with California Code of Regulations, title 22 in each of the use categories listed below:
 - a. Agricultural irrigation: pasture or crop irrigation.
 - b. Landscape irrigation: irrigation of parks, greenbelts, and playgrounds; school yards; athletic fields; cemeteries; residential landscaping, common areas; commercial landscaping; industrial landscaping; and freeway, highway, and street landscaping.
 - c. Golf course irrigation: irrigation of golf courses, including water used to maintain aesthetic impoundments within golf courses.

- d. Commercial application: commercial facilities, business use (such as laundries and office buildings), car washes, retail nurseries, and appurtenant landscaping that is not separately metered.
- e. Industrial application: manufacturing facilities, cooling towers, process water, and appurtenant landscaping that is not separately metered.
- f. Geothermal energy production: augmentation of geothermal fields.
- g. Other non-potable uses: including but not limited to dust control, flushing sewers, fire protection, fill stations, snow making, and recreational impoundments.
- h. Groundwater recharge: the planned use of recycled water for replenishment of a groundwater basin or an aquifer that has been designated as a source of water supply for a public water system. Includes surface or subsurface application, except for seawater intrusion barrier use.
- i. Reservoir water augmentation: the planned placement of recycled water into a raw surface water reservoir used as a source of domestic drinking water supply for a public water system, as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, or into a constructed system conveying water to such a reservoir (Water Code § 13561).
- j. Raw water augmentation: the planned placement of recycled water into a system of pipelines or aqueducts that deliver raw water to a drinking water treatment plant that provides water to a public water system as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code (Water Code § 13561).
- k. Other potable uses: both indirect and direct potable reuse other than for groundwater recharge, seawater intrusion barrier, reservoir water augmentation, or raw water augmentation.

A letter transmitting the monitoring reports, excluding the State Water Board Volumetric Report, shall accompany each report. The letter shall report violations found during the reporting period, and actions taken or planned to correct the violations and prevent future violations. The transmittal letter shall contain the following penalty of perjury statement and shall be signed by the Discharger or the Discharger's authorized agent:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

12 August 2020

The Discharger shall begin implementing the above monitoring program upon the rescission of WDRs Order 88-031.

Ordered by:

Original Signed by Clay L. Rodgers for:

PATRICK PALUPA, Executive Officer

8/12/2020

(Date)

GLOSSARY

BOD ₅	Five-day biochemical oxygen demand
CaCO ₃	Calcium carbonate
DO	Dissolved oxygen
EC	Electrical conductivity at 25° C
FDS	Fixed dissolved solids
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TKN	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen
TSS	Total suspended solids
Continuous	The specified parameter shall be measured by a meter continuously.
24-hr Composite	Samples shall be a flow-proportioned composite consisting of at least eight aliquots over a 24-hour period.
Daily	Every day except weekends or holidays.
Twice Weekly	Twice per week on non-consecutive days.
Weekly	Once per week.
Twice Monthly	Twice per month during non-consecutive weeks.
Monthly	Once per calendar month.
Quarterly	Once per calendar quarter.
Semiannually	Once every six calendar months (i.e., two times per year) during non-consecutive quarters.
Annually	Once per year.
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
mL/L	Milliliters [of solids] per liter
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
µmhos/cm	Micromhos per centimeter
gpd	Gallons per day
MPN/100 mL	Most probable number [of organisms] per 100 milliliter



Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

TO: Scott J. Hatton
Supervising Water Resource Control Engineer

FROM: Alexander S. Mushegan
Senior Water Resource Control Engineer
RCE 84208

Denise Soria
Water Resource Control Engineer



DATE: 12 August 2020

APPLICABILITY OF COVERAGE UNDER STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD ORDER WQ 2014-0153-DWQ; GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS; CLOVER CREEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, TULARE COUNTY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 88-031 regulates the discharge of treated domestic wastewater for the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Sequoia – Kings Canyon National Parks (National Park Service or Discharger) Clover Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) in Tulare County. WDRs 88-031 allows a flow of up to 170,000 gallons per day (gpd) to the spray fields (summer disposal) and 82,000 gpd to the leach fields (winter disposal). WDRs Order 88-031 needs to be updated to ensure the discharge is consistent with Central Valley Water Board plans and policies.

On 18 December 2019, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) staff received a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) from the Discharger applying for coverage under State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 2014-0153-DWQ, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems* (General Order). The RWD includes a Form 200 signed by LT Bright Avusuglo-Ahia, Public Health Specialist with the National Park Service and a technical report signed and stamped by Mr. Chris L. Carpenter, a California registered civil engineer (RCE 82184) also with the National Park Service. On

KARL E. LONGLEY ScD, P.E., CHAIR | PATRICK PULUPA, ESQ., EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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26 and 31 March 2020, nitrogen data was submitted. On 3 April 2020, additional supplemental technical information was submitted. On 3 June 2020, the Discharger submitted a *Nitrogen Sampling Plan*.

This memorandum provides a summary of Central Valley Water Board staff's review of the RWD and subsequent submittals and the applicability of the discharge to be covered under the General Order.

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The WWTF is about 27 miles northeast of Three Rivers in Tulare County (section 20, Township 15 South, Range 30 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian [MDB&M]). The disposal areas (spray fields and leach fields) are in the Red Fir area (northeast quadrant of section 25, Township 15 South, Range 29 East, and northwest quadrant of section 30, Township 15 South, Range 30 East, MDB&M). A site map is shown on **Attachment A** of the Notice of Applicability (NOA). According to the RWD, the WWTF services campground stations, employee housing units, concessionaire facilities, a post office, a recreational vehicle (RV) station, and Wuksachi Village within the Lodgepole area of the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks.

The WWTF flow schematic is show on **Attachment B** of the NOA. The WWTF consists a 5,000-gallon concrete storage tank septage receiving station, a headworks (including a manual bar screen and grinder), influent flow meter, two aerated equalization basins, four aeration basins, four rectangular secondary clarifiers, chlorine contact basins, effluent flow meter, and two effluent storage tanks (storage capacity of 10,000 gallons and 250,000 gallons). Treated effluent is discharged from the effluent storage tanks (via gravity flow) to either the leach fields during the winter (design capacity of 82,000 gpd) or the spray fields during the summer (disposal capacity of 170,000 gpd). For biosolids storage and treatment, the Facility has five aerobic digesters, four outdoor concrete lined sludge drying beds, and two indoor vacuum-assisted sludge drying beds.

Soda ash is added at the aerated equalization basins for pH adjustment. Currently, only two aeration basins are operational while the other two aeration basins function as overflow for the equalization basins. A polymer is added at the aeration basins. Two of the four clarifiers are currently operational. Also, only aerobic digesters 4 and 5 are currently operational while aerobic digesters 1, 2, and 3 have not been in service for years. The indoor vacuum-assisted sludge drying beds are also currently not in use.

According to the RWD, the WWTF is designed for a rehabilitation project to be constructed in fall of 2021. The rehabilitation project will include converting the current coarse bubble aeration to fine bubble aeration as well as rehabilitation of the sludge handling practices. After the rehabilitation, the WWTF will treat a peak capacity of 95,000 gpd. The General Order states that domestic wastewater treatment systems discharging under 100,000 gpd are eligible for coverage.

Waste Discharge Requirements 88-031 includes the following conditions and effluent limits:

- a) Prohibits discharge to the spray field in winter months (December through February).
- b) 30-day average daily flow limit of 170,000 gpd to the spray field and 82,000 gpd to the leach field.
- c) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and suspended solids effluent limits of 30 mg/L (30-day mean) and 60 mg/L (instantaneous maximum).
- d) Settleable solids effluent limits of 0.1 ml/L (30-day mean) and 0.5 ml/L (instantaneous maximum).
- e) Total coliform effluent limits of 23 MPN/100 ml (30-day median) and 240 MPN/100 ml (instantaneous maximum).

Based on Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) from January 2018 through December 2019, the monthly average flows generated at the WWTF range from 17,861 to 63,967 gpd. Table 1 below shows the monthly average flow applied to the spray fields and leach fields.

Table 1 – Monthly Average Wastewater Flows (in gallons per day)

Month	Spray field (2018)	Leach field (2018)	Spray field (2019)	Leach field (2019)
January	--	20,442	--	28,929
February	--	17,815	--	29,759
March	--	32,367	--	36,274
April	--	36,714	--	47,267
May	--	33,697	--	45,865
June	--	34,533	33	40,638
July	49,790	--	--	29,932
August	36,060	--	38,685	52,975
September	23,540	--	39,920	--
October	38,986	--	36,489	--
November	46,182	--	5,517	19,708
December	--	39,438	--	20,790

Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) 88-031 requires weekly effluent monitoring for BOD and total suspended solids (TSS) but does not require influent monitoring. The monthly average effluent concentrations for BOD and TSS, based on SMRs from January 2018 through December 2019, are tabulated below.

Table 2 – Effluent BOD and TSS Data

Month	BOD (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)
January 2018	2	6
February 2018	2	8
March 2018	2.4	14

Month	BOD (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)
April 2018	3.3	12
May 2018	4	12
June 2018	9.3	11
July 2018	5.3	25
August 2018	10	17
September 2018	4.7	17
October 2018	2.7	9
November 2018	3.8	7
December 2018	3.1	10
January 2019	3.8	10
February 2019	2.4	5
March 2019	<2	7
April 2019	---	13
May 2019	3.2	6
June 2019	8	16
July 2019	3.6	14
August 2019	3.2	12
September 2019	7	11
October 2019	4	7
November 2019	2.9	8
December 2019	3.4	11

As shown in Table 2, effluent BOD and TSS concentrations meet the monthly average limit of 30 mg/L prescribed in WDRs Order 88-031. Based on data from January 2018 through December 2019 SMRs, it appears that BOD and TSS concentrations of the discharge meet both the monthly average and 7-day average effluent limitations of 30 mg/L and 45 mg/L, respectively, prescribed in Table 4 of the General Order for activated sludge treatment systems.

Influent and effluent monitoring for nitrogen and electrical conductivity (EC) were also not required by MRP 88-031. However, the Discharger collected influent and effluent grab samples at the WWTF to characterize nitrogen and EC in the wastewater in 2019. Collected data are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3 - Influent and Effluent Total Nitrogen Data

Date	Influent TN (mg/L)	Effluent TN (mg/L)	TN Removed (%)
6/5/2019	50.5	33.9	32.8
6/26/2019	74	44.8	39.5
7/2/2019	75.5	64.1	15.1

Date	Influent TN (mg/L)	Effluent TN (mg/L)	TN Removed (%)
7/10/2019	75.6	69.4	8.2
7/17/2019	86.2	81.9	4.9
7/24/2019	66.7	66.1	0.9
7/31/2019	76.4	74.4	2.6
8/7/2019	83.6	76.1	8.9
8/14/2019	65.6	80.5	-22.7
8/21/2019	70.3	83.1	-18.2
9/25/2019	64	37.2	41.8

Table 4 - Influent and Effluent EC Data

Date	Influent EC (umhos/cm)	Effluent EC (umhos/cm)
8/1/2019	1,047	1,271
8/2/2019	1,035	1,572
8/3/2019	1,117	1,243
8/4/2019	799	1,701
8/5/2019	830	1,999
8/6/2019	1,017	1,829
8/7/2019	1,112	1,645
8/8/2019	1,107	2,020
8/9/2019	1,089	2,480
8/10/2019	976	2,360
8/11/2019	1,118	2,380
8/12/2019	958	2,170
8/13/2019	946	2,410
8/14/2019	880	1,702
8/15/2019	1,095	2,100
8/16/2019	978	1,983
8/17/2019	1,110	2,086
8/18/2019	918	1,504
8/19/2019	2,030	1,698
8/20/2019	1,263	1,526
8/21/2019	1,488	2,216
8/22/2019	1,229	1,927
8/23/2019	836	2,040
8/24/2019	938	2,010
8/25/2019	1,126	2,116
8/26/2019	982	2,001

Date	Influent EC (umhos/cm)	Effluent EC (umhos/cm)
8/27/2019	823	1,676
8/28/2019	855	1,057
8/29/2019	947	1,272
8/30/2019	1,042	1,043
8/31/2019	987	1,127

As shown in Table 4, reported effluent EC levels are elevated and, at times, almost twice that of influent EC levels. Staff contacted LT Bright about this issue on 21 July 2020. LT Bright suspected that the reported high EC levels are erroneous due to equipment/operator error. At this time, there is insufficient information to determine the cause of high EC. Staff proposes EC measurements required in the new MRP for both the influent and effluent be composite samples (see the Nitrogen Sampling section below for further discussion on composite sampling) to better characterize the influent and effluent EC levels.

Treated wastewater is disposed at the spray fields in the summer and at the leach fields in the winter. According to the 1986 As-Build Plans submitted via email on 3 April 2020, the spray fields and leach fields combined are about 73 acres. There are 17 spray fields zones (labeled A through Q) and 17 leach fields (labeled 1 through 17).

Native grass, pine and red fir trees reportedly grow in the disposal field, but nothing is harvested. As described in Finding 7 of the General Order, application of treated wastewater to land that does not meet the definition of beneficial use is allowed and is therefore not subject to Title 22 requirements.

POTENTIAL THREAT TO WATER QUALITY

The 1986 As-Build Plans show ten groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-10) throughout the spray field and leach field disposal area. MRP 88-031 requires semi-annual monitoring for bacteriological quality. According to SMRs, all the groundwater monitoring wells have been dry since 2009.

Clover Creek and Halstead Creek are located about a quarter of mile from the WWTF. These creeks are tributaries to the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River. According to the RWD, the edge of the spray fields and leach fields have a setback distance of 2,000 feet, greater than the 50 feet and 100 feet, respectively from the nearest flowing stream. This distance meets the minimum setback requirements for treatment and disposal as described in Table 3: *Summary of Wastewater System Setbacks* of the General Order.

Underlying surface soils at the spray field and leach field consist of silty sand in the shallow topsoil with silty sands up to 45 to 50 feet below ground surface (bgs) where weathered granitic bedrock occurs. The depth to groundwater is estimated to be 30 to 35 feet bgs. Order 88-031 requires disinfection to protect underlying groundwater and includes effluent limits for total coliform organisms of 23 most probable number per 100

milliliters (MPN/100 mL) as a monthly average and 240 MPN/100 mL as a daily maximum.

Finding 6 of the General Order states that dischargers enrolled under the General Order must comply with the applicable Basin Plan requirements, and that between the requirements of the General Order and the applicable Basin Plan, the more stringent requirements prevail. The Tulare Lake Basin Plan, Section 3.2.1 contains a water quality objective for bacteria requiring groundwater designated as municipal and domestic supply (MUN) have a total coliform of less than 2.2 MPN/100 mL over any 7-day period. Given shallow soils and limiting site conditions discussed above it is appropriate to carry over the existing effluent limits for total coliform organisms of 23 MPN/100 mL as a monthly average and 240 MPN/100 mL as a daily maximum from Order 88-031.

Percolation tests of the soil conducted in 1988 reported percolation rates ranging from 1 to 5 minutes per inch (MPI) in the disposal area. In Table 5: *Minimum Depth to Groundwater and Minimum Soil Depth from the Bottom of Dispersal System*, of the General Order, the minimum depth to groundwater required for soils with percolation rates between 1 MPI and 5 MPI is 20 feet bgs. With depth to highest groundwater at about 30 feet bgs, the discharge area meets this requirement.

NITROGEN SAMPLING PLAN

According to the National Park Service's June 2020 Nitrogen Sampling Plan, the National Park Service proposes to collect manual influent and effluent composite samples to better characterize nitrogen concentrations in the wastewater. Influent samples will be collected downstream of the Parshall flume or from the aerated equalization basins. Effluent samples will be collected from the effluent pipeline before disposal to the spray fields/leach fields. Monthly influent and effluent monitoring will be conducted for a minimum of one year to determine the need for a nitrogen effluent limitation. The proposed monitoring should be incorporated in the new MRP.

The Discharger is proposing to collect influent and effluent nitrogen composite samples in two different configurations:

- 1) Flow proportioned composite samples collected by varying the volume of each aliquot proportional to the wastewater flow at a constant time interval into one container.
- 2) Time composite samples collected by equal volume of each aliquot at a constant two-hour time interval for 12-hours from 7:00 am to 7:00 pm into one container.

NITROGEN LIMIT EVALUATION

Attachment 1 of the General Order includes five site-specific considerations (Step A) that shall be considered when evaluating a discharge and the need for nitrogen effluent limits. These five site-specific considerations include: flow, groundwater depth, percolation rate, wastewater strength, and if nitrogen is of concern in the area. The

proposed flow is greater than 20,000 gpd and, therefore, a nitrogen effluent limit evaluation is required for the WWTF.

Influent and effluent monitoring for nitrogen was not required by Monitoring and Reporting Program 88-031. The Discharger began collecting nitrogen influent and effluent samples in 2019. As shown in Table 3 above, the influent wastewater concentrations for TN at the WWTF are within the typical strength of domestic wastewater presented in Table 1 of the General Order (Finding 8). As discussed above, the MRP will include a more robust monitoring schedule that requires composite nitrogen monitoring to better characterize the wastewater. In addition, flows at the WWTF will not be increasing from the currently permitted flows of 170,000 gpd at the spray field (summer disposal) and 82,000 gpd at the leach field (winter disposal). Therefore, nitrogen limits are not necessary at this time, the additional monitoring proposed above, which will be incorporated in the new MRP, will help determine if nitrogen limits are needed for the Facility in the future.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Due to the apparent variability in the influent and effluent nitrogen data, influent and effluent composite sampling for nitrogen and EC should be required in the associated monitoring and reporting program. Monitoring requirements included in the following sections from Attachment C of the General Order are appropriate for this discharge:

- Activated Sludge System Monitoring
- Disinfection System Monitoring
- Recreational Vehicle Discharge Monitoring
- Subsurface Disposal Area Monitoring
- Land Application Area Monitoring
- Solids Disposal Monitoring
- Groundwater Monitoring

SALT AND NITRATE CONTROL PROGRAMS

As part of the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS) initiative, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Basin Plan amendments (Resolution R5-2018-0034) incorporating new programs for addressing ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation in the Central Valley at its 31 May 2018 Board Meeting. On 16 October 2019, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution 2019-0057 approving the Central Valley Water Board Basin Plan amendments and also directed the Central Valley Water Board to make targeted revisions to the Basin Plan amendments within one year from the approval of the Basin Plan amendments by the Office of Administrative Law. The Office of Administrative Law approved the Basin Plan amendments on 15 January 2020 (OAL Matter No. 2019-1203-03).

Pursuant to the Basin Plan amendments, discharges will receive a Notice to Comply with instructions and obligations for the Salt Control Program within one year of the effective date of the amendments. Upon receipt of the Notice to Comply, the Discharger will have no more than six months to submit their Notice of Intent informing the Central Valley Water Board of their choice between Option 1 (Conservative Salinity Permitting Approach) or Option 2 (Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach). For the Nitrate Control Program, the WWTF and disposal areas are approximately 42 miles northeast of Groundwater Basin 5-022.11 (San Joaquin Valley – Kaweah) in a non-prioritized basin/sub-basin. Implementation within a non-prioritized basin/sub-basin will occur as directed by the Central Valley Water Board Executive Officer.

[More information on the Salt and Nitrate Control Program](https://www.cvsalinity.org/public-info) may be found on the internet (<https://www.cvsalinity.org/public-info>).