

ITEM: 22

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

REPORT: Following are the proposed waste discharge requirements that prohibit discharge to surface waters. All agencies and the dischargers concur or have offered no comments. Items indicated as updates on the summary agenda make the requirements consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.

- a. Oroville Landfill Properties, et al., owns an inactive Class III wood waste landfill in Oroville, Butte County. This landfill was formerly owned and operated by Louisiana-Pacific Corporation for disposal of wastes generated from the nearby Louisiana-Pacific Corporation sawmill and hardboard manufacturing plant. The 105-acre facility has three existing waste management units, two containing wood waste and one containing wood ash. The Discharger proposes to “clean-close” the units and transport recovered materials to locations or facilities approved by the Executive Officer. The clean-closure project is considered complete when the Discharger demonstrates that residual wastes left on-site no longer pose a threat to water quality. Waste Discharge Requirements for the landfill are being revised to allow the clean-closure project to proceed.
- b. Sierra Nevada Cheese Company, Inc. and Gregersen Properties LLC (Discharger) own and operate a small cheese production facility four miles north of Willows. Currently, approximately 6000 gpd (0.006 mgd) of process wastewater and 14,000 gpd (0.014 mgd) of non-contact cooling water are discharged to several, aerated, wastewater ponds. There are no surface water discharges to nearby Walker Creek. The discharge is currently regulated under an NPDES permit (No. CA0077763) written on the former owner of the facility, Dairy Farmers of America. The Discharger purchased the large, powdered milk plant and converted it to the small, specialty cheese facility and significantly reduced the hydraulic, organic and salt loading to the ponds, as well as eliminated the discharge of non-contact cooling water to Walker Creek. This Order rescinds the NPDES permit and limits the discharge of process wastewater to the wastewater pond system to 8,000 gpd (0.008 mgd) and includes interim groundwater limitations for total coliform (2.2 MPN/100mL), electrical conductivity (700 umhos/cm), nitrate as N (10 mg/L), and sulfate (250 mg/L). This Order requires the Discharger to develop and submit a Flow Measurement and Groundwater Monitoring Plan and a Groundwater Quality Assessment Report.
- c. The United States Air Force (Discharger) operates Beale Air

Force Base located in Yuba County approximately 40 miles north of Sacramento and 10 miles east of Marysville. Site 31, the location of the proposed Enhanced In-situ Bioremediation (EISB) system, is in the south-central portion of Beale AFB.

Contaminants of concern in groundwater at Site 31 include volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The primary VOCs detected in groundwater in the project area are trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE). The maximum historical concentration of TCE detected at the site is 18,000 micrograms per liter (mg/l). The Discharger proposes to operate an EISB to enhance dechlorination of VOCs using the treatment enhancing substance sodium lactate. The addition of sodium lactate through injection stimulates natural anaerobic microorganisms and produces a reducing environment that induces dechlorination of VOCs. The Discharger may also add similar substances that may include emulsified oil and/or cheese whey and that would produce similar reducing conditions. The Discharger may also inject KB-1™, a proprietary, non-pathogenic microbial community, which is an enrichment derived from naturally occurring bacteria found in soil and groundwater, which would provide greater degradation rates for VOCs. The EISB system at Site 31 will include up to 10 injection wells and 10 extraction wells that will be aligned in a grid over the 1,000 mg/l TCE plume area. The location of the injection points may be modified as necessary to assure treatment of the 1,000 mg/l TCE plume area and will be optimized to provide cleanup of the 500 mg/l TCE plume area if shown to be technically and economically feasible. There is a potential for an increase of some dissolved metals and other constituents within the treatment areas. If it is determined that dissolved metals or other constituents are migrating outside of the treatment area, the Discharger would be required to implement contingency measures that could include additional remediation to address impacts from dissolved metals or incomplete degradation of VOCs.

- d. The Tisdale Bypass is a key flood control facility along the Sacramento River. Sediment deposits have reduced the flow capacity of the bypass reducing the efficiency of the channel to transport floodwaters from the Sacramento River to the Sutter Bypass. To restore capacity, the California Department of Water Resources (Discharger) proposes to remove approximately 1.7 to 2 million cubic yards of sediment from the 4.3-mile long bypass channel. Spoils from the project will be discharged to agricultural land immediately north of the bypass for use as buttress soil for the levee and soil stockpile for emergency levee repair. The Discharger has demonstrated that the spoils are not contaminated with pesticides and are chemically similar to the native soils at the discharge site. A conditional waiver of waste

discharge requirements is proposed since the discharge poses little or no threat to water quality if the spoils are discharged under conditions that prevent erosion. Surface water drainage is to the Sacramento River. (WLB)

- e. The French Camp Landfill is a closed Class III landfill near Stockton. These Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) mandate post-closure maintenance and environmental monitoring. The WDRs also require landfill gas monitoring because of the potential threat to groundwater quality. There is a response contingency if significant increases of gas are detected. The response includes the implementation of a soil gas extraction plan if soil gas becomes a significant threat to groundwater. Surface water discharge is to the Sacramento – San Joaquin River Delta. (RDA)
- f. The Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) owns and operates a landfill facility in Placer County between the cities of Roseville and Lincoln. The facility accepts municipal solid wastes, inert and designated wastes, and de-watered sludge in its Class II and Class III landfill units. WPWMA requested revised WDRs to modify its landfill liner design. The proposed design continues to use a double composite liner on the base of the landfill and a single composite liner on the side slopes. The design includes a leak detection layer beneath the secondary liner. The proposed design decreases the thickness of the leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) gravel drainage layer from 12 inches to 9 inches on the floor of the landfill. The interior side-slopes are steepened from 3:1 (horizontal:vertical) to 2:1, and the geocomposite drainage layer LCRS is eliminated from the side-slopes. The proposed design was supported by a liner performance demonstration that showed the design meets the performance goals of Title 27. Surface water drainage is to Orchard Creek and Pleasant Grove Creek, which are eventually tributary to the Sacramento River. (JSH)
- g. Contra Costa Water Authority and Contra Costa Water District own and operate the existing Randall Bold Water Treatment Plant (WTP) in Contra Costa County. Raw water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is pumped to the Randall Bold WTP for treatment prior to distribution as a public water supply. Contra Costa Water Authority plans to modify the existing Randall Bold WTP and in addition, construct a new WTP (Brentwood WTP) at the same site to serve the City of Brentwood. The Randall Bold WTP currently provides treatment by pre ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, post ozonation, chloramination, fluoridation, and pH adjustment. Periodic filter backwash water is discharged to three lagoons.

The new Brentwood WTP will utilize the same treatment technology. Current peak demand is approximately 25 million gallons per day (mgd), and average annual demand is approximately 10 mgd. Surface water discharge is to Marsh Creek, tributary to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. (BPK)

- h. Kautz Vineyards, Inc. owns and operates the Ironstone Vineyards winery in Murphys in Calaveras County. The winery is upgrading its process wastewater treatment system to include biological treatment, and to comply with the requirements in Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2004-0712. The updated WDRs prescribe requirements for the new treatment system and discharge to land. Treated winery wastewater will be used to irrigate 58 acres of vineyards, orchards, and other crops. Solid waste will be composted onsite, and once composted, will be reused as fertilizer and soil amendments in the landscaping areas throughout the winery. Domestic wastewater generated at the winery is discharged into the Murphys Sanitary District collection system. Surface water drainage is to Six Mile Creek, which is a tributary to Angels Creek, tributary to New Melones Reservoir. (JSK)
- i. John and Gail Kautz own Hay Station Ranch where recycled water obtained from Murphys Sanitary District (MSD) is used to irrigate vineyards, orchards and pasture. Requirements for the use of recycled water on Hay Station Ranch are currently in WDRs Order No. 5-01-063. These WDRs also prescribe requirements the Ironstone Vineyards winery wastewater system. The Hay Station Ranch proposed WDRs only prescribe requirements for the use of recycled water at Hay Station Ranch. Requirements for the Ironstone Vineyards winery wastewater are contained in separate WDRs also being considered on this agenda. Recycled water obtained from MSD is treated to a secondary 2.2 disinfection standard, which complies with the Department of Health Services Title 22 requirements. The Discharger proposes to use recycled water to irrigate approximately 120 acres on Hay Station Ranch. Recycled water used on the vineyards and orchards is applied via drip irrigation, while irrigation of the pasture land is done via spray irrigation. Surface water drainage is to Six Mile Creek, which is a tributary to Angels Creek, which is a tributary to New Melones Reservoir. (JSK)
- j. Murphys Sanitary District owns and operates a domestic wastewater collection, treatment, and storage system that serves the community of Murphys in Calaveras County. Treated effluent is subsequently discharged for reuse to Hay Station Ranch for irrigation of vineyards, orchards, and pasture land. The WDRs allow MSD to discharge up to 350,000 gallons per

day (gpd) between 2 March and 29 November of each year. The WDRs are being amended to facilitate changes in the way recycled water is used at the Hay Station Ranch. This proposed resolution allows MSD to discharge recycled water to Hay Station Ranch year-round, and increases the monthly average discharge to 450,000 gpd. Surface water drainage is to Six Mile Creek, which is a tributary to Angels Creek that flows to New Melones Reservoir. (JSK)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review _____

Legal Review _____

Regular Board Meeting
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
11020 Sun Center Drive, #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
3/ 4 May 2007