

ITEM: 36

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.	<p>JAMESTOWN TRUSTS I & II, THROUGH ITS TRUSTEE, COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE, ROBERT CAMERON, GARY WILSON; CLOSURE OF THE JAMESTOWN MINE, Tuolumne County</p> <p>The Jamestown Mine is a closed gold mine near Jamestown in Tuolumne County. The mine site consists of four waste management units: the Harvard Mine Pit, the Process Water Retention Pond (PWRP), the Rock Storage Area (RSA) and The Tailings Management Facility (TMF). These Waste Discharge Requirements require closure and post-closure of the TMF and operation and maintenance of the Harvard Mine Pit and PWRP. Surface water discharge is to Woods Creek, a tributary to the Tuolumne River, which drains to the San Joaquin River. (RDA)</p>
	b.	<p>COVE CONTRACTORS, INC., EL DORADO PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING OF COVE CONTRACTORS LANDFILL, San Joaquin County</p> <p>Cove Contractors, Inc. and El Dorado Property Management, Inc., (hereafter jointly referred to as Discharger) are the owners of the former unlined Cove Contractors Landfill. The landfill is on 21-acres at 3200 and 3242 South El Dorado Street in Stockton, California. After 1955, the landfill began accepting construction debris into an unlined pit. Beginning in 1973, the landfill began accepting auto shredder waste in the eastern portion of the site. Waste was discharged on nearly the entire southern portion of the site and an eastern triangular portion of the property. Waste disposal operations ceased in 1988. Closure activities will be completed in July 2007 with a Title 27 prescriptive cover. These WDRs require groundwater detection and corrective action monitoring. Site drainage is to Duck Creek, a tributary to Walker Slough, which flows into the San Joaquin River Delta. (MLB)</p>
	c.	<p>COUNTY OF PLACER DEPARTMENT OF FACILITY SERVICES, MEADOW VISTA LANDFILL, CLASS III LANDFILL, POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION, Placer County (update)</p>

		<p>The eight-acre Meadow Vista Landfill is a closed landfill on Combie Road two miles north of the community of Meadow Vista. The unlined landfill operated from the mid-1960s to 1983, accepting household wastes. The landfill stopped accepting wastes in 1983 and in 1984 was covered with interim soil. Additional closure work, including installation of a geosynthetic cover, was conducted in 1997 to address historical groundwater impacts, including low concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and elevated minerals. Leachate, landfill gas and storm water collection facilities were also installed.</p> <p>Current monitoring results show a decline in VOCs detected in groundwater, with only benzene (0.6 µg/L) above its water quality objective. General minerals remain elevated. These updated WDRs prescribe requirements for post-closure maintenance and corrective action monitoring of the landfill. The WDRs require that the Discharger submit an updated post-closure maintenance and monitoring plan and provide updated financial assurances for post-closure maintenance and corrective action. The monitoring and reporting program requires semiannual monitoring for VOCs and specified general minerals, and less frequent monitoring (i.e. annual to every five years) for other landfill monitoring parameters and constituents of concern. Surface drainage in the area is to an intermittent drainage course upstream of Lake Combie, part of the Bear River and tributary to the Feather and Sacramento Rivers. (JDM)</p>
	d.	<p>CITY OF SACRAMENTO UTILITIES DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO RIVER WATER TREATMENT PLANT, SACRAMENTO COUNTY</p> <p>The City of Sacramento owns and operates the Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant (WTP) near downtown Sacramento. The WTP is designed to treat up to 160 million gallons of water per day and provides treatment by settling, coagulation with aluminum sulfate, chlorine disinfection, fluoridation, and pH adjustment. Alum sludge and spent lime are pumped to sludge drying lagoons. Dilute alum sludge is discharged to lagoons for settling/decanting and evapoconcentration. Dewatered sludge is disposed of at a landfill or other appropriately permitted facility. Surface water drainage is to the Sacramento River. (ALO)</p>
	e.	<p>CITY OF SACRAMENTO UTILITIES DEPARTMENT, E.A. FAIRBAIRN WATER TREATMENT PLANT, SACRAMENTO COUNTY</p> <p>The City of Sacramento owns and operates the E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (WTP) near east Sacramento. The WTP is designed to treat up to 200 million gallons of water per day</p>

	<p>and provides treatment by settling, coagulation with aluminum sulfate, chlorine disinfection, fluoridation, and pH adjustment. Alum sludge and spent lime are pumped to the sludge drying lagoons. Dilute alum sludge is discharged to lagoons for settling/decanting and evapoconcentration. Supernatant water has historically been discharged to the headworks or the sanitary sewer. Dewatered sludge is disposed of at a landfill or other appropriately permitted facility. Surface water drainage is to the American River. (ALO)</p>
f.	<p>COMPOST SOLUTIONS INC. AND ROAD 27 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, COMPOST FACILITY, GLENN COUNTY</p> <p>Compost Solutions Inc. proposes to own and operate a composting business on property owned by Road 27 Limited Partnership in Glenn County. The facility will be constructed on 28 acres and will produce approximately 30,000 tons of compost annually. Compost Solutions Inc. will compost green materials, dairy manure, and bedding. Approved additives include: water, clay, co-generation wood ash, bone char, potassium sulfate, and dry urea. Post-composting amendments include: fertilizer, lime, and gypsum. The upper one-foot of soil in the storage and composting pads will be compacted to have a permeability of no faster than 5×10^{-6} cm/sec. Active composting will only during the dry season (1 April to 31 October). Three groundwater monitoring wells will be installed, one upgradient and two downgradient. Surface water drainage is to the Colusa Drain Basin. In preparing this Order, the language in the draft general green order, which is undergoing public review, has been considered. Some of the requirements of this Order are more stringent than those in the draft general green waste order.</p>
g.	<p>Glenn County Mosquito and Vector Control District and City of Willows, Mosquito Fish Rearing Ponds, Glenn County</p> <p>The Glenn County Mosquito and Vector Control District operates three mosquito fish rearing ponds on property owned by the City of Willows, both are the User. The User proposes to recycle disinfected secondary recycled water from the City of Willows (Producer) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP has a design average dry weather flow of 1.2 mgd and treats domestic and commercial wastewater from the City of Willows and Northeast Willows Community Service District in Glenn County. The Plant is designed to provide advanced secondary treatment with average concentrations of BOD less than 10 mg/L; and average suspended solids less than 10 mg/L. The Plant is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2006-0009 (NPDES No. CA0078034).</p> <p>The User will pump recycled water (as needed) from an outfall ditch to the three mosquito fish rearing ponds to keep the ponds</p>

	<p>full for rearing mosquito fish. There will be no discharge from the ponds. The ponds are clay lined which will minimize percolation to groundwater. Surface water drainage is to Agricultural Drain C, which is tributary to Logan Creek, then to the Colusa Basin Drain, waters of the United States.</p>
	<p>h. Univar USA Inc. (Formerly Van Waters & Rogers) operates an existing bioremediation groundwater treatment and disposal system at its former West Sacramento chemical distribution center, currently occupied by the Raley Field Ballpark. The property owner is River City Baseball Group, the current owner and operator of the ballpark facility. Past chemical distribution operations at the Site resulted in solvents, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as tetrachlorethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), cis-1,2-DCE and trans-1,2-DCE pollution in soil and groundwater. Cleanup systems for the soil and groundwater were incorporated into the stadium design during construction of Raley Field as part of redevelopment of the 15-acre site in 2000. The highest on-site groundwater VOC concentrations ranged from 2000 to 3000 ug/l in 1999 when Van Waters and Rogers decommissioned the air sparging system and proposed in-situ bioremediation as the preferred remedial alternative for the site.</p> <p>The Discharger proposes to continue to operate the existing bioremediation groundwater treatment and disposal system using above ground granular activated carbon treatment vessels and the extraction and injection of groundwater amended with sodium lactate or ethyl lactate, potassium phosphate, and anaerobic bacteria to stimulate reductive dechlorination process. The addition of sodium lactate or other carbon substrate food source through injection stimulates natural anaerobic microorganisms and produces a reducing environment that induces dechlorination of VOCs. Treated unamended groundwater will be injected outside the in-situ treatment zone for hydraulic control and treated and untreated amended groundwater will be injected within an in-situ treatment zone to provide enhanced degradation of VOCs. The Discharger may also add appropriate batches of nano-scale zero valent iron (NS-ZVI) as a slurry consisting of dilute iron, propylene glycol, and water to extracted groundwater prior to injection into the treatment zone. Using a different aerobic mode of operation, appropriate doses of dissolved methane/propane and oxygen in the form of dilute hydrogen peroxide or pure oxygen may be added to the extracted groundwater prior to injection into the treatment zone.</p> <p>There is a potential for an increase of some dissolved metals and other constituents within the treatment area. If it is</p>

		determined that dissolved metals or other pollutants or constituents are migrating outside of the treatment area, the Discharger would be required to take actions to optimize the groundwater treatment and extraction system or to implement a different remedial approach to address these impacts from dissolved metals or incomplete degradation of VOCs.
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	j	<p>COUNTY OF KERN, FOR CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE, BUTTONWOLLOW SANITARY LANDFILL, Kern County</p> <p>The County of Kern owns and maintains the Buttonwillow Sanitary Landfill, located approximately one mile north of Buttonwillow. The facility contains one unlined waste management unit (Unit) covering approximately 7.7 acres and is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 5-01-158. Surface drainage is toward the Eastside Canal in the Semitropic Hydrologic Area (558.70) of the Tulare Lake Basin. The Discharger adequately demonstrated that construction of a Title 27 prescriptive standard cover would be unreasonable and unnecessarily burdensome when compared to the proposed engineered alternative design. The Discharger has proposed using an evapo-transpirative cover as an appropriate engineered alternative to the prescriptive design. This Order requires the Discharger to install a pan lysimeter(s) beneath the final cover for long-term monitoring of the cover integrity. This Order revises the existing Waste Discharge Requirements to provide for the design and construction of a final cover, and regulate post-closure maintenance of the facility. (REH)</p>
	k	<p>COUNTY OF KERN, FOR OPERATION AND CONSTRUCTION, BAKERSFIELD METROPOLITAN (BENA) SANITARY LANDFILL, Kern County</p> <p>The County of Kern owns and operates the Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill located about 17 miles east of Bakersfield and one-half mile northwest of the community of Bena. The 2,285-acre facility contains one existing 54-acre lined waste management unit (Unit) designated as Unit Phase 1 and a 175-acre Unit designated as Unit Phase 2A, in which municipal solid waste is discharged. The facility accepts nonhazardous solid waste including municipal solid waste from the Bakersfield metropolitan area. Surface drainage is toward an unnamed tributary to Caliente Creek. The Discharger has proposed to accept treated wood waste in accordance with guidelines established by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. This Order revises the existing Waste Discharge</p>

	Requirements to allow the acceptance of treated wood waste. (REH)
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RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review _____

Legal Review _____

21/22 June 2007

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

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