

ITEM: 23

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements and Cease and Desist Orders

REPORT: Following are the proposed waste discharge requirements/Cease and Desist Orders 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>CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, CLOSURE, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY</p> <p>The facility is on a 760-acre property at 23500 Kasson Road, Tracy. The facility currently operates a reverse osmosis (RO) groundwater treatment plant that includes a brine concentrator system (BCS) and four evaporation ponds (Class II Surface Impoundments) that serves the CDCR vocational facility which includes inmate housing and supporting operations. Wastewater generated from the RO water treatment plant is discharged to four existing 1.1-acre Class II surface impoundments. The Discharger proposes to clean close the existing surface impoundments and replace them with four new 1.7-acre Class II surface impoundments. The primary constituents of concern in the wastewater are total dissolved solids which include chloride, sodium, sulfate, manganese, aluminum, and iron.</p> <p>Following construction of the four 1.1-acre ponds in 2008, a leak in the secondary liner was discovered on 18 September 2014. In February 2015 the Discharger ceased discharging waste to the ponds. On 30 March 2015 Central Valley Water Board Executive Officer issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) requiring the Discharger to develop a Long Term Compliance Implementation Report which included a schedule when the leaks in the primary and secondary liners would be repaired. In response to the CAO, on 30 September 2016, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD). The information in the ROWD and supporting documents contain information related to this revision of the WDRs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean closure of the four existing 1.1-acre Class II surface impoundments;• Reconstruction of the clean closed area into two new 1.7 acre Class II surface impoundments;• Construction of two new 1.7 acre Class II surface impoundments;• Installation of unsaturated zone and groundwater detection monitoring systems for the Class II surface impoundments; and• Updates to financial assurances for closure and post closure maintenance costs.
b	<p>CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, PLEASANT VALLEY STATE PRISON, WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, FRESNO COUNTY</p> <p>The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Discharger), owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) at Pleasant Valley State Prison. The discharge from the WWTF is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order R5-2016-0092, which authorizes a monthly average flow of 0.63 million gallons per day to lined storage ponds prior to being used as recycled water.</p> <p>The proposed Order amends language in Effluent Limitation C.1.d and Provision G.13 of WDRs R5-2016-0092 to fix typographical errors.</p> <p>The proposed WDRs were circulated for public comment on 29 March 2017. The Discharger agreed with the proposed Order and did not provide written comments.</p>
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	<p>TEHAMA COUNTY/CITY OF RED BLUFF CLASS III MSW LANDFILL, RED BLUFF, TEHAMA COUNTY</p> <p>Tehama and City of Red Bluff own, operate, and maintain a Class III Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill in Red Bluff, Tehama County. The site consists of an unlined waste management unit (WMU) that is ready for closure and a lined WMU that is projected to reach capacity in 2040. Closure of the unlined unit will begin in the summer of 2017. A 2007 Engineering Feasibility Study attributed volatile organic compound detections observed in lysimeter samples to landfill gas impacts. These effects are being addressed by the landfill gas extraction system. Landfill operations have not impacted groundwater beneath the site. Waste Discharge Requirements for the landfill are being revised to reflect current operations, to incorporate closure and post-closure maintenance of the unlined WMU, to update the groundwater monitoring requirements, and to incorporate applicable provisions of Title 27, California Code of Regulations.</p>
d	<p>DIGGER BAY MARINA, SHASTA COUNTY</p> <p>Peloria Marinas, LLC, dba Digger Bay Marina (Discharger) owns and operates the Digger Bay Marina (Facility). The Facility is a full-service marina with 143 moorage slips, small convenience store, and fuel sales for privately owned houseboats, smaller fishing boats, and leisure boats. The Facility was previously regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order 94-077, which regulates the discharges from the Facility's wastewater collection and disposal system (System). The System consists of flexible coupled septage lines that are either suspended or submerged within the lake, and which discharge wastewater into a 4,000-gallon floating holding tank. Septage is then pumped from the floating holding tank to a 15,000-gallon septic tank located on the shore.</p> <p>Liquid effluent from the septic tank flows to a 2,500-gallon pump station where it is pumped to 860 lineal feet of leach field consisting of 8 4-inch lines. Downgradient of the leach field there is an interceptor trench designed to collect excess leachate that may be generated. Any excess leachate generated would be collected in a 10,000-gallon percolate holding tank and then re-dispersed on top of the leach field via small spray irrigation nozzles. The automatic backup system is operated by a float mechanism; however, float controls indicate it has never been activated by a high level float event. Based upon calculations provided by the Dischargers consultant, potential peak flows could be as high as 3,283 gpd, and the leach field has an estimated design capacity of at least 4,644 gpd.</p> <p>This Order updates the WDRs for the facility as part of a periodic review, to incorporate revisions to regulations and policies adopted thereunder, for continued monitoring of the facility.</p>
e	<p>RIMMWAY ENTERPRISES, INC., WEST PLANT, KERN COUNTY</p> <p>Grimmway Enterprises, Inc., (Grimmway) owns and operates the former carrot processing plant in Buttonwillow. The carrot processing facility is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 5-00-152 that authorizes the discharge of carrot processing wastewater up to 5.3 million gallons per day (mgd) as a daily maximum to 706 acres of land application areas.</p> <p>In July 2016 and December 2016, Grimmway submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) and amended RWD, respectively, for the discharge of 0.275 mgd from April through August and 0.160 mgd from September through March of potato wash water to 89 acres of land.</p> <p>The proposed WDRs were circulated for public comment on 29 March 2017. On 18 April 2017, Grimmway provided brief comments to clarify the tentative Order. The requested changes were made.</p>
f	<p>J.G. BOSWELL COMPANY, CORCORAN TOMATO PROCESSING FACILITY, KINGS COUNTY</p> <p>Since 2008, the J.G. Boswell Company's (J.G. Boswell) Corcoran Tomato Processing Facility (Facility) has been processing raw tomatoes to tomato paste and has been regulated by waste discharge requirements (WDRs) Order R5-2008-0015. The processing season is typically about 90 days in duration, extending from mid-July to October. Wastewater is blended with irrigation water in a sump within the facility, discharged to a clay-lined retention pond in the land application areas, and discharged to adjacent farmland owned by the J.G. Boswell Company.</p> <p>J.G. Boswell submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) on 1 December 2016, proposing to add 1,690 acres to the existing land application area, which would increase the total acreage to 2,740 acres. The Discharger currently</p>

	<p>has sufficient acreage to dispose of the wastewater, but it wishes to expand the acreage it irrigates with the acidic tomato processing water because it is an inexpensive soil amendment for the area's alkaline soils.</p> <p>In 2015, the highest biochemical oxygen demand cycle average for the individual parcels was 67 pound per acre per day, nitrogen loading was about 72 pounds per acre per year, and salt loading was about 1,013 pounds per acre per year. In 2015, J.G. Boswell applied 747 acre-feet of blended water (wastewater and irrigation water) to 648 acres for an average application of 1.09 feet of irrigation water over the 648 acres.</p> <p>Groundwater monitoring is not required by the current WDRs, due to the poor water quality of the first-encountered groundwater.</p>
g	<p>LEHIGH SOUTHWEST CEMENT COMPANY AND CALAVERAS CEMENT COMPANY, CALAVERAS CEMENT PLANT, CALAVERAS COUNTY. The former Calaveras Cement Plant (facility) is located on a 250-acre parcel about 2.5 miles south of San Andreas. The facility quarried limestone from an open pit and produced cement for approximately 50 years (1926 to 1982). Cement kiln dust (CKD), a byproduct of cement production, was discharged to three CKD piles on the property. Highly alkaline CKD contains elevated metal concentrations including aluminum, copper, chromium, lead, and manganese. Based on CCR Title 27, CKD has been classified as Group B mining waste. Two of the CKD piles were consolidated in 1998 and closed with a low permeability cover. The revised WDRs address the final closure of the third CKD pile as corrective action for the impact to groundwater. The facility includes an active aggregate processing facility which is mining waste rock generated by quarrying activities. This Order also regulates post-closure monitoring and maintenance of the entire facility.</p>
h	<p>MCCLOUD COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, WASTEWATER TREATMENT/DISPOSAL PONDS, SISKIYOU COUNTY. McCloud Community Services District (Discharger) owns and operates the McCloud Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP currently serves approximately 700 residential and commercial connections; there are no industrial connections to the system. The disposal/treatment system consists of inlet structures (flume, ultrasonic flow meter, and two distribution boxes), four unlined ponds, and a land application area, which has not been currently used in the past 10 years due to decreased flows.</p> <p>Ponds (1, 2, and 3) were constructed in 1965; Pond 4 and a land-application area were added in 1996. In 2000 the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) issued Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2000-0109 to the Discharger to address the Facility's aging wastewater collection system. The collection system was fully replaced between 2002 and 2006 at a cost of 11 million dollars.</p> <p>The WWTP is currently regulated under WDRs Order 97-083 which allows discharge to 4 unlined treatment ponds and a land application area. The ponds receive an average daily flow of 155,000 gallons per day (gpd). This flow is down from the 255,000 gpd peak flow reported in 1997. The design capacity for the facility is 300,000 gpd.</p> <p>This Order updates the WDRs for the facility as part of a periodic review, to incorporate revisions to regulations and policies adopted thereunder, for continued monitoring of the facility. The WDR proposes to set an average dry weather flow limit of 0.16 million gallons per day and a total annual flow limit of 62 million gallons. The proposed order will also no longer allow the discharge of wastewater to the land application area.</p> <p>Additionally this WDR proposes the submittal of a Water Quality Assessment Report that summarizes and evaluates water quality data collected from the facility. The submittal of a Bio-Solids Handling and Disposal Plan to address reuse or disposal of current bio-solids stored at the facility. The WDR also proposes the submittal of an Overland Flow/Land Application Area Decommissioning Report, which will address activities completed to disconnect infrastructure that allowed wastewater to be diverted from the pond(s) to the former land application area.</p>
i	<p>MONARCH NUT COMPANY, LLC; PISTACHIO AND BLUEBERRY PROCESSING FACILITY, TULARE COUNTY</p> <p>Monarch Nut Company (the Discharger) owns and operates an existing pistachio and blueberry processing facility that has been in operation for at least 25 years. The Discharger is regulated under WDRs Order 92-190, which had a flow limit of 0.8 million gallons per day.</p>

	<p>In 2014, the Discharger began upgrading the wastewater system, which included removing all unlined wastewater ponds and constructing a large, double lined wastewater pond, referred to as the Wastewater Lagoon. In addition, the Facility converted their pistachio hulling process to a dry hulling process which significantly reduced the volume of wastewater generated. All wastewater is collected in the Wastewater Lagoon and then discharged to 1,664 acres of land application areas (LAAs). The wastewater is used to irrigate pistachio and almond orchards and used for dust control on approximately 20 miles of roads located in and around blueberry fields and pistachio and almond orchards.</p> <p>Groundwater samples collected from on-site groundwater monitoring wells and nearby source water wells contain nitrate as nitrogen at concentrations greater than the Water Quality Objective and sodium greater than the Lowest Agriculture Water Quality Goal. Comparing the data from the monitoring wells and drinking water wells up- and down-gradient from the Facility demonstrates uniform levels of nitrate as nitrogen and sodium pollution both in source water wells and the monitoring wells. While Facility discharges of wastewater to unlined ponds may have previously contributed to the groundwater pollution, the sole source of pollution is not the result of discharges from the Facility. The pollutants are likely the result of long term regional agricultural land use.</p> <p>Groundwater in the area is greater than 200 feet below ground surface. The three groundwater monitoring wells have been dry since 2011 due to drops in groundwater levels. Upon evaluation of improvements to the wastewater treatment system, the depth to groundwater, the large LAA acreage, and poor quality groundwater in the area, groundwater monitoring is not required at this time. A Salinity Reduction Workplan and a Nutrient Management Workplan are requirements in the WDRs.</p> <p>There are no issues associated with the WDRs. No comments were submitted by the Discharger and we are not aware of any unresolved issues.</p>
j	<p>SHASTA COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 8, PALO CEDRO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLAN, SHASTA COUNTY</p> <p>Shasta County (Discharger) owns and operates the Palo Cedro Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Palo Cedro is a small valley community in central Shasta County. The WWTP serves a population of approximately 405 and has approximately 132 residential connections and 31 commercial connections. The facility has no industrial connections.</p> <p>The WWTP consists of headworks, two lined aeration basins subdivided into four aeration cells, three evaporation/percolation ponds with compacted soil liners, a 6.2-acre flood irrigation field and two land application spray field areas totaling 35.8 acres. A drainage pond collects runoff from the fields and pumps it to Storage Reservoir 1.</p> <p>The WWTP was previously regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements Order 99-090 which allowed an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 0.117 million gallons per day (mgd). However, current ADWF is estimated to be 0.042 mgd based on 2010 through 2016 summer flows (July-September). This Order also allowed the discharge of treated effluent under a Wastewater Reclamation Requirement (WRR) Order 88-171 for adjacent property owned by Hawes River Acres Inc. WRR Order 88-171 was rescinded in July 2014.</p> <p>This Order updates the WDRs for the facility as part of a periodic review, to incorporate revisions to regulations and policies adopted thereunder, for continued monitoring of the facility. The WDR proposes to set an average daily dry weather flow limit of 0.117 mgd and a peak wet weather flow limit of 0.65 mgd. Effluent limits for BOD are proposed at 80 mg/L (30-Day Average) and 40 mg/L (7-Day Average). The proposed order will also no longer allow the discharge of wastewater to the property owned by Hawes River Acres Inc. Additionally this WDR proposes the submittal of a Sludge Cleanout Plan that must include a detailed plan for sludge removal, drying, and disposal.</p>
k	<p>SIERRA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS; CLASS III LANDFILL, SIERRA COUNTY. The Loyalton Landfill is a 76-acre facility, with a 10.5-acre waste management unit about 1.25 miles east-southeast of Loyalton. The landfill facility has been active since 1977, accepting primarily household and commercial wastes. Low volumes of waste have been received at the landfill since 2012 when the Waste Discharge Requirements were last updated, and Sierra County has decided to close the landfill by October 2017.</p>

	No future landfill expansion is proposed and closure construction is scheduled to be completed by October 2018.
I	<p>SOPER COMPANY, SPANISH MINE, NEVADA COUNTY</p> <p>Soper Company owns the inactive Spanish Mine, a former underground gold and surface barite mine covering 456 acres. The property is located approximately three miles north of the town of Washington in Nevada County. The Spanish Mine operated intermittently as a gold mine from 1883 to 1942 and as an open pit barite mine from the late 1970s to 1988. As a result of former mining activities, groundwater seepage through the underground mine workings produces and discharges moderately acidic water containing metals (“acid mine drainage” or “AMD”) from two mine adits (A00-1 and A-003) to Poorman Creek, tributary to the South Fork Yuba River.</p> <p>In July 2008, the Board adopted WDR Order R5-2008-0104 (NPDES Permit No. CA0085286) regulating discharges from the Spanish Mine adits. In August 2008, the California Sport Fishing Protection Alliance petitioned the issuance of the NPDES permit to the State Water Board contending that in approving the permit, the Regional Board violated federal NPDES regulations and the State Water Board’s policy for Implementation of the Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP) by failing to include various numeric effluent limitations in the permit.</p> <p>In 17 November 2009, the State Water Board issued Water Quality Order 2009-0015 remanding the permit back to the Regional Board for reconsideration and revision, either to <i>“include numeric effluent limitations or to comply with the applicable requirements for including BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations for priority pollutants”</i>.</p> <p>In 2011, after consultation with Regional Board staff, Soper constructed two passive treatment systems (PTS) for the treatment of AMD from the A-001 and A-003 adits. In March 2015, Soper submitted a Report of Waste Discharge for the PTS and land disposal of mine drainage from the Spanish Mine.</p> <p>Treated effluent from the Spanish Mine PTS is now discharged to land and as a result of treatment, there is an overall net decrease in metals entering and impacting both groundwater and surface water and an overall improvement in groundwater quality. Point source discharges from the mine workings to surface waters have been eliminated and NPDES Permit No. CA0085286 is no longer necessary to regulate this site.</p> <p>The proposed WDRs regulate land disposal of the PTS effluent with standard Non-Chapter 15 waste to land discharge requirements.</p>

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review _____

Legal Review _____

June 8/9, 2017

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board meeting
Rancho Cordova, CA