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**TENTATIVE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER
R5-2026-XXXX**



ORDER INFORMATION

Order Type(s):	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
Status:	Tentative
Program:	Groundwater Quality Protection Program
Region 5 Office:	Redding
Discharger(s):	Trinity River Lumber Company and CWS Enterprises, Inc.
Facility:	Trinity River Lumber Company Log Yard
Address:	3000 South 7 th Avenue, Oroville
County:	Butte County
Parcel Nos.:	035-370-002-000
CIWQS Place ID:	886925
Prior Order(s):	None

CERTIFICATION

I, PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the following is a full, true, and correct copy of the order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on XX October 2026.

PATRICK PULUPA,
Executive Officer

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GLOSSARY

AMSL.....	Above Mean Sea Level
Antidegradation Policy.....	Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California, State Water Board Resolution 68-16
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin
bgs	Below Ground Surface
BPTC.....	Best Practicable Treatment and Control
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.
COC[s]	Constituent[s] of Concern
DO.....	Dissolved Oxygen
DWR.....	California Department of Water Resources
EC	Electrical Conductivity
FDS	Fixed Dissolved Solids
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
µmhos/cm.....	Micromhos per Centimeter
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MW.....	Monitoring Well
MCL.....	Maximum Contaminant Level per Title 22
NCP.....	Nitrate Control Program
NPDES.....	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

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GLOSSARY

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ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
SPRRs	Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Title 22	California Code of Regulations, Title 22
Title 23	California Code of Regulations, Title 23
Title 27	California Code of Regulations, Title 27
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WQO[s]	Water Quality Objective[s]

FINDINGS

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) hereby finds as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. For approximately 30 years, Trinity River Lumber Company operated a log yard located at 680 Cal Oak Road in Oroville, Butte County. The Cal Oak Road property, hereafter referred to as the Oroville Log Yard, was owned by Soper-Wheeler Company, LLC (Soper-Wheeler) and was leased to Trinity River Lumber Company. In December 2020, Sierra Pacific Land and Timber Company, the Land Holdings Corporation of Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI), acquired the Oroville Log Yard from Soper-Wheeler, and the lease agreement with Trinity River Lumber Company was terminated in May 2022. Since 2018, the Oroville Log Yard has operated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. R5-2018-0083. Although this Order regulates a different facility, the facility and operations are very similar to those regulated under Order R5-2018-0083 and, thus, the 2018 Order and associated records provide useful data for predicting and evaluating the discharges regulated under this Order.
2. Trinity River Lumber Company identified and leased a portion of a property located approximately 0.6 miles south of the Oroville Log Yard in 2022 and began operations at the facility that same year. The new log yard is owned by CWS Enterprises, Inc. and is operated by Trinity River Lumber Company, collectively referred to as the Discharger. The general site location of the Trinity River Lumber Company Log Yard (Facility) is depicted on the map in **Attachment A**.
3. The Facility is located at 3000 South 7th Avenue, Oroville, Butte County, Sections 19, T19N, R4E, MDB&M on a portion Butte County Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 035-370-002-000. The Facility is approximately 15 acres and mostly unpaved. A vicinity map is provided in **Attachments B**.
4. As Facility owner and operator, the Discharger is responsible for compliance with the WDRs prescribed in this order.
5. The following materials are attached and incorporated as part of this Order:
 - a. Attachment A – Site Map Location
 - b. Attachment B – Vicinity Map
 - c. Attachment C – Surrounding Land Use

- c. Attachment D – Facility Map
 - e. Attachment E – Process Flow Diagram
 - f. Standard Provisions & Reporting Requirements dated 1 March 1991 (SPRRs).
6. Also attached is **Monitoring and Reporting Program Order R5-2026-XXXX** (MRP), which requires monitoring and reporting for discharges regulated under these WDRs.

Regulatory History

7. On 22 October 2022, the Discharger submitted a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for permit coverage under State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order 2014-0057-DWQ, the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (Industrial General Permit) to regulate storm water discharge from the Facility. After submitting the Notice of Intent and applicable fee, the Facility was enrolled under the Industrial General Permit on 10 August 2023.
8. There are no existing WDRs for the Facility's non-stormwater discharges of waste. On 18 November 2022, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) to address the discharge of wastewater to land from the new Facility, where the primary source of discharge is runoff of pumped groundwater used to irrigate logs on the log deck. On 20 December 2022, Central Valley Water Board staff found the ROWD to be incomplete and requested additional information, which the Discharger submitted. The ROWD was deemed complete on 13 November 2023.

Existing Facility and Discharge

9. The Discharger applied for development review with the City of Oroville Planning Division for the Facility because log storage is a use permitted by right in an M-2 (intensive manufacturing) zone. On 10 February 2022, the City of Oroville Development Review Committee approved the project.
10. Operations began in June 2022 and are similar to prior operations at the Oroville Log Yard. Raw logs arrive by truck, are unloaded, sorted by size, and placed on the log deck for storage. The log deck occupies approximately 5.5 unpaved acres of the 15-acre Facility. Stored logs are watered via a sprinkler system to prevent checking (i.e., splitting). Stored logs are loaded on trucks and hauled to the Trinity River Lumber Company sawmill in Weaverville, Trinity County. Key features at the Facility are depicted on the facility map provided in **Attachment C**.

11. Wastewater consists of runoff from the log deck area, which is comprised of all excess water applied to the decked logs by the sprinkler system and stormwater runoff from the log deck area since it is comingled within the retention/recycle wastewater pond (Pond). See Attachment D for the Process Flow Diagram.
12. Wastewater from the log deck is directed into the Pond where it is either recycled onto the log deck, evaporates, or percolates. According to the ROWD, the Pond is approximately 250 feet long, 50 feet wide and 8 feet deep, with a maximum capacity of 2 acre-feet with 2 feet of freeboard. The Pond is unlined.
13. The onsite water supply well (SPW-1) located on the northern end of the Facility is pumped into the sprinkler system and used to irrigate the logs. SPW-1 is constructed with a 16-inch steel casing to a depth of 240 feet below ground surface (bgs) and the well is perforated from 91 feet to 240 feet bgs. SPW-1 is equipped with a variable-speed pump to minimize water use and runoff into the Pond. During typical summer months, up to 300 gallons per minute or 432,000 gallons per day (gpd) of water is applied to the decked logs. No chemicals are applied to the decked logs.
14. During 2024, the Facility pumped an average daily flow ranging from approximately 57,000 to 449,400 gpd, as shown in Table 1. The Discharger calculates the average daily wastewater flow using monthly totals obtained from a totalizing flow meter and dividing by the total number of days in each month.

Table 1 – 2024 Supply Well SPW-1 Flow Monitoring

Month	Average Daily Flow (gpd)	Total Flow
January	NM	NM
February	NA	NA
March	1,638,823	4,916,464
April	96,029	2,880,857
May	57,854	1,735,607
June	111,414	3,342,414
July	285,964	8,578,909
August	320,653	9,619,588

Month	Average Daily Flow (gpd)	Total Flow
September	349,846	10,495,393
October	449,473	13,484,200
November	444,906	13,347,188
December	265,039	7,951,179

NM = not measured, because the Facility did not start monitoring in the month of January.

NA = not applicable, because the first readings occurred in February and therefore the Discharger was unable to calculate averages.

15. In November 2024 and May 2025, the Discharger performed groundwater monitoring at the Facility. Table 2 shows well SPW-1 sampling results from these monitoring events.

Table 2 – Supply Well SPW-1 Constituent Monitoring

Constituent	Unit	November 2024 Result	May 2025 Result	Mean Average	Potential WQOs
pH	SU	4.89	5.29	5.09	6 – 8 Secondary MCL
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	122	100	111	900 Secondary MCL
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	< 5	< 5	< 5	--
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	67	58	62.5	500 Secondary MCL
Tannins & Lignans	mg/L	< 0.05	< 0.05	<0.05	--
Chloride	mg/L	6.73	4.8	5.77	250 Secondary MCL
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	0.12	0.27 J	0.2	10 Primary MCL

Constituent	Unit	November 2024 Result	May 2025 Result	Mean Average	Potential WQOs
Calcium	mg/L	10.1	7.8	8.95	--
Magnesium	mg/L	3.6	2.9	3.25	--
Potassium	mg/L	1.0 J	0.8 J	0.9	--
Total Copper	µg/L	5.39	4.27	4.83	--
Dissolved Copper	µg/L	5.15	4.16	4.7	1,000 Secondary MCL
Total Zinc	µg/L	15.2	12.2	13.7	--
Dissolved Zinc	µg/L	13.9	11.9	12.9	5,000 Secondary MCL
Total Iron	µg/L	3.5 J	7.8 J	5.65	--
Dissolved Iron	µg/L	< 2.0	2.2 J	-	300 Secondary MCL
Total Manganese	µg/L	0.15 J	0.23 J	0.19	--
Dissolved Manganese	µg/L	0.11 J	< 0.1	-	50 Secondary MCL

J indicates an estimated value.

16. The average pH concentration in the supply well SPW-1 was detected at 5.09, which is outside of the California Secondary MCL range of 6-8.
17. The Pond has been reportedly dry from February 2024 to December 2025. The Pond is monitored monthly, and monitoring has been reported in the two semi-annual reports per year since 2024. Given the similarity of operations at the Oroville Log Yard, this Order considers analytical results collected from the Oroville Log Yard's recycle pond to be reflective of the process water that will be collected in the Pond. These results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Oroville Log Yard Recycle Pond Constituent Monitoring, February 2024

Constituent	Unit	Result	Potential WQOs
pH	SU	6.25	6 – 8 Secondary MCL
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	513	900 Secondary MCL
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	5.33	-
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	93	-
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	464	500 Secondary MCL
Tannins & Lignans	mg/L	3.36	-
Chloride	mg/L	6.89	250 Secondary MCL
Sulfate	mg/L	207	-
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	0.63	10 Primary MCL
Calcium	mg/L	34.4	-
Magnesium	mg/L	23.6	-
Potassium	mg/L	16.4	-
Total Copper	µg/L	9.45	-
Dissolved Copper	µg/L	7.76	1,000 Secondary MCL
Total Zinc	µg/L	43.8	-
Dissolved Zinc	µg/L	43.4	5,000 Secondary MCL
Total Iron	µg/L	1,480	-
Dissolved Iron	µg/L	993	300 Secondary MCL
Total Manganese	µg/L	756	-
Dissolved Manganese	µg/L	782	50 Secondary MCL

18. The pH concentration in the Oroville Log Yard recycle pond sample was detected at 6.25, which is within the California Secondary MCL range of 6-8. Additionally, concentrations of iron, and manganese each exceeded respective secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 64449), which the Basin Plan incorporates as water quality objectives (WQOs).

19. Wash water from the equipment maintenance area is routed into an oil water separator that discharges into a 1,500-gallon underground concrete septic tank. The tank is pumped on a routine basis, and the discharge is transported offsite for disposal.
20. Hazardous materials storage onsite includes diesel fuel and heavy equipment lubricants. Diesel fuel is stored in a 1,000-gallon, above-ground storage tank with secondary containment and located on a concrete pad. The concrete pad measures 52 feet by 60 feet. Lubricants are stored in a closed/locked shed at the maintenance area.
21. Domestic wastewater from the Facility is discharged to the municipal sewer and is treated at the Sewerage Commission-Oroville Region's wastewater treatment plant.

Site-Specific Conditions

Topography, Climate, and Land Use

22. The Facility lies in the northeast part of the Sacramento Valley, near the western Sierra Nevada foothill, at an elevation of approximately 145 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The nearest surface water in the area includes Dry Creek and the Feather River. Dry Creek is an urban drainage located approximately 250 feet east of the Facility. Dry Creek discharges into the Feather River approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the Facility.
23. According to a custom soil survey from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the predominant soil in the area is identified as Xerorthents loamy sand, which is primarily composed of dredged tailings and similar soils from gravelly alluvium that are typically excessively drained and therefore have very low runoff.
24. The Facility is in a Mediterranean climate characterized by dry summers and wet winters; the rainy season is typically from November through April.
25. Climatic data summarized in the National Weather Service NOW Data database is available from the Oroville Municipal Airport. The average annual precipitation measured from 2000 to 2024 is 23.35 inches and the annual maximum recorded in 2010 is 31.79 inches. The 100-year total annual precipitation is 51.07 inches, according to data reported from Oroville Bridge Station in Department of Water 6 Resources Bulletin 195, which is approximately 8.5 miles southwest of the Facility. Monthly evapotranspiration data from the CIMIS Durham Station #12 compiled between 1982 and 2024 ranges from 1.01 inches in January to 7.51 inches in July. Average annual evapotranspiration is approximately 50 inches.

26. Storm water discharges from the Facility at the northeast corner through Sample Point 1 (SP-1). Samples will be collected SP-1 per the Industrial General Permit requirements.
27. The Facility is in an area zoned by City of Oroville as M-2 (Intensive Industrial). Currently surrounding land use in the vicinity of Facility consists of wastewater treatment, biomass to energy operations and vacant properties as depicted on the surrounding land use map provided in **Attachment D**.
28. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) the Facility is not located within a 100-year floodplain.

Groundwater Conditions

29. The Facility is in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin (5-021.69), as depicted on interagency hydrologic maps prepared by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). Groundwater in the Wyandotte Creek Subbasin occurs under both unconfined and confined conditions. Unconfined conditions are generally present in the surficial Quaternary deposits and in the Pliocene deposits that are exposed at the surface. Confined conditions exist where one or more confining layers rests above the underlying aquifer deposits. Surface geology at the Facility is primarily the Laguna Formation. The Laguna Formation consists of sandy gravel channel, sandy channel facies, and sandy clay to clay floodplain facies and ranges in thickness in the northern part of the subbasin from 120 feet to 220 feet.
30. The ROWD proposed installing three monitoring wells at the Facility: one well upgradient of the log deck and two wells downgradient of the Pond. Monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-3 were installed in October 2024. Monitoring well locations are depicted on the map provided in **Attachment C**. Table 4 below shows well construction details and survey information collected at the time of well installation.

Table 4– Well Construction Details and October 2024 Survey Data

Monitoring Well	MW-1 Upgradient	MW-2 Downgradient	MW-3 Downgradient
Total Depth (feet bgs)	24.5	25	25
Screen Interval (feet bgs)	9.5 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 25
Seal (feet bgs)	0.5 to 2.5	0.5 to 2.9	0 to 2.5
Filter Pack Interval (feet bgs)	7.5 to 24.5	8 to 25	8 to 25
Datum	NAD83	NAD83	NAD83
Top of Well Casing (feet AMSL)	150.39	149.19	151.39
Depth to Groundwater (feet below TOC)	14.74	15.45	16.08
Groundwater Elevation (feet AMSL)	135.65	133.74	135.31

31. Based on the logs from monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3, loose cobbles and gravel were encountered 10 to 15 feet bgs. These cobbles are from the historic dredging of native alluvium for gold and selectively removed finer sediments. Beneath the cobbles and gravel, monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2 are underlain by fine sands, silts, and clays. Monitoring well MW-3 is underlain by coarser gravel and medium to coarse sands. Static groundwater was encountered between 10 to 13.5 feet bgs.
32. Following installation and development of the monitoring wells, groundwater monitoring was performed over the fourth quarter of 2024 and the four quarters of 2025. Groundwater elevation in the three new monitoring wells ranged from 134.48 to 126.66 feet AMSL, a depth to groundwater of approximately 13 to 15 feet bgs, and hydraulic gradient of 0.0022 feet/foot that flows towards the southwest. Values in Table 5 below are mean averages and range of values of data from the fourth quarter of 2024, and all four quarters of 2025 for the Facility's monitoring wells

Table 5– Groundwater Monitoring

Constituent	Unit	MW-1 Mean Avg & Range	MW-2 Mean Avg & Range	MW-3 Mean Avg & Range	Potential WQOs
pH	SU	6.11 5.13 - 7.29	6.66 5.66 – 7.47	6.80 5.90 – 7.58	6 – 8 Secondary MCL
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	373 201 - 521	485 304 - 601	455 252 - 605	900 Secondary MCL
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	33 11 - 73	21 7 - 44	21 14 - 30	-
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	321 276 - 376	354 281 - 430	299 202 - 402	500 Secondary MCL
Tannins & Lignans	mg/L	1.31 0.51 - 3.32	0.45 0.12 - 1	0.87 0.4 – 1.09	-
Chloride	mg/L	41.46 12 - 63.3	57 29.7 - 81	56 18.4 – 87.5	250 Secondary MCL
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	0.55 0.26 – 1.07	0.71 0.03 - 1930	1.96 0.025 – 4.81	10 Primary MCL
Calcium	mg/L	27.62 16.8 – 35.8	24.2 16.1 – 32.8	24 17.8 – 27.2	-
Magnesium	mg/L	30.74 18.8 - 39	41.9 28.5 – 82.5	24 15.8 – 32.9	-
Potassium	mg/L	5 3.6 – 7.40	5.1 2.6 – 12.1	7 5.4 – 10.4	-
Sodium	mg/L	35.26 14.90 - 60	69.7 45.5 – 90.0	50.5 20.2 - 75	-

Constituent	Unit	MW-1 Mean Avg & Range	MW-2 Mean Avg & Range	MW-3 Mean Avg & Range	Potential WQOs
Total Copper	µg/L	88.48 43.7 -189	97.78 22.2 - 283	43.2 23 - 82	NA
Dissolved Copper	µg/L	1.45 1.13 – 1.82	0.76 0.64 – 1.0	2.44 0.71 – 3.86	1,000 Secondary MCL
Total Zinc	µg/L	78.38 38.1 - 161	108.5 22.9 - 329	35.28 17.9 – 71.1	-
Dissolved Zinc	µg/L	0.64 0.40 – 1.60	0.33 0.4 – 1.6	0.56 0.4 – 1.2	5,000 Secondary MCL
Total Iron	µg/L	50,620 18,600 – 129,000	57,200 11,000 – 171,000	17,628 9,040 – 38,900	NA
Dissolved Iron	µg/L	11 1.90 – 26.70	9 3.9 – 16.5	82 1.9 - 375	300 Secondary MCL
Total Manganese	µg/L	2,837 994 - 4280	1,813 436 - 4940	424 239 - 794	-
Dissolved Manganese	µg/L	248 0.21 - 1200	4 0.33 - 10	81 0.65 - 181	50 Secondary MCL

33. Groundwater monitoring shows exceedances of the WQO for dissolved manganese concentrations (50 µg/L) in monitoring wells MW-1 (1,200 µg/L, fourth quarter of 2024) and MW-3 (181 µg/L, 53.1 µg/L, and 170 µg/L for the fourth quarter of 2024, third quarter of 2025, and fourth quarter of 2025 respectively). This suggests that current operations are likely contributing to dissolved manganese concentrations in groundwater since the downgradient concentration is often higher than the upgradient concentration. The result of 1,200 µg/L of dissolved manganese in MW-1 appears to be an outlier given than the next highest recorded dissolved manganese concentration in MW-1 is 23.7 µg/L. Downgradient MW-2 had lower concentrations of manganese in the third and fourth quarters of 2025 than the upgradient MW-1, while downgradient MW-3 continued to have higher concentrations of dissolved manganese than MW-1.

Legal Authorities

34. This Order is adopted pursuant to Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), which provides in pertinent part as follows:

The regional board, after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge..., with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed.

Compliance with section 13263, subdivision (a), including implementation of applicable water quality control plans, is discussed in the findings below.

35. The ability to discharge waste is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order shall not be construed as creating a vested right to continue discharging waste. (Wat. Code, § 13263, subd. (g).)
36. This Order and its associated MRP are also adopted pursuant to Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b)(1), which provides as follows:

[T]he 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 ... 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.

37. The reports required under this Order, as well as under the separately issued MRP, are necessary to verify and ensure compliance with WDRs. The burden associated with such reports is reasonable relative to the need for their submission.

Basin Plan Implementation

38. Pursuant to Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), WDRs must “implement any relevant water quality control plans and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Section 13241.”

Beneficial Uses of Water

39. This Order implements the Central Valley Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin (Basin Plan), which designates beneficial uses for surface water and groundwater and establishes WQOs necessary to preserve such beneficial uses. (See Wat. Code, § 13241 et seq.)
40. Beneficial uses are not specifically assigned to Dry Creek. However, based on the tributary rule, the beneficial uses assigned to the Feather River apply. The designated beneficial uses assigned to Feather River downstream from the confluence of Dry Creek are municipal and industrial supply (MUN), agricultural supply (AGR); water contact recreation (REC-1); warm and cold freshwater habitat (WARM; COLD); wildlife habitat (WILD); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR) and spawning, reproduction and/or early development (SPWN).
41. Per the Basin Plan, beneficial uses of underlying groundwater at the Facility are: MUN; AGR; industrial service supply (IND); and industrial process supply (PRO).

Water Quality Objectives

42. The Basin Plan establishes narrative WQOs for chemical constituents, taste and odors, and toxicity in groundwater.
43. The narrative WQO for chemical constituents requires that ground waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses and, at a minimum, that ground waters designated for the MUN beneficial use shall not contain concentrations of chemicals in excess of the MCLs specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22 (Title 22), sections 64431, 64444, and 64449. The Basin Plan further specifies that the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.
44. The narrative WQO for tastes and odors specifies that ground waters shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
45. The narrative WQO for toxicity specifies that ground waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses.
46. Quantifying a narrative WQO requires a site-specific evaluation of those constituents that have the potential to impact water quality and beneficial uses. The Basin Plan states that when compliance with a narrative objective is required to protect specific beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board will, on a

case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations to implement the narrative objective.

Salt and Nitrate Control Programs

47. The Central Valley Water Board adopted Basin Plan amendments incorporating new programs for addressing ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation in the Central Valley at its 31 May 2018 Board Meeting (Resolution R5-2018-0034). The Basin Plan amendments became effective on 17 January 2020 and were revised by the Central Valley Water Board in 2020 with [Resolution R5-2020-0057](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/r5-2020-0057_res.pdf) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/r5-2020-0057_res.pdf). The revisions to the Basin Plan amendments became effective on 10 November 2021.
48. For the Salt Control Program, dischargers that are unable to comply with stringent salinity requirements will instead need to participate in a basin-wide effort known as the Prioritization and Optimization Study (P&O Study), which is intended to develop a long-term salinity strategy for the Central Valley, and to implement reasonable, feasible, and practicable efforts to control salinity through performance-based measures determined by the Central Valley Water Board. The Discharger (**CV-SALTS ID 3638**) has not been issued a Notice to Comply with the Salt Control Program, but is currently participating in the P&O Study. This Order requires the Discharger to control salinity in its discharge to the extent reasonable, feasible, and practicable and sets a performance-based effluent limit for EC of 125 percent of the measured annual average concentration. (See Requirement D, Effluent Limitations.)
49. The Discharger is not currently subject to the Nitrate Control Program (NCP) because they are located in a non-prioritized basin, have not received a notice to comply, and are not proposing a new or expanded discharge of nitrate. The Discharger may become subject to the NCP in the future if the Central Valley Water Board issues Notices to Comply to dischargers discharging nitrate to the receiving basin and/or authorizes an expansion of the Discharger's discharge of nitrate to the environment. In such case, the Facility presently, based on currently available data, meets the criteria of a Category (1) nitrate discharge (See [Resolution R5-2020-0057](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/r5-2020-0057_res.pdf), p. 42, Tbl. N-3) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/r5-2020-0057_res.pdf). This Order requires the Discharger to comply with the Basin Plan's WQO for Nitrate as Nitrogen of 10 mg/L.

Compliance with Antidegradation Policy

50. State Water Board Resolution 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California* (Antidegradation Policy), which is incorporated as part of the Basin Plan, prohibits the Central Valley Water Board from authorizing degradation of "high quality waters" unless it is shown that such degradation: (1) will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of California; (2) will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or otherwise result in water quality less than as prescribed in applicable policies; and (3) is minimized through WDRs requiring implementation of the best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.

The Antidegradation Policy applies when an activity discharges to high-quality waters and will result in some degradation of such high-quality waters. "High quality waters" are defined as those waters where water quality is more than sufficient to support beneficial uses designated in the Basin Plan. Whether a water is a high-quality water is established on a constituent-by-constituent basis, which means that an aquifer can be considered a high-quality water with respect to one constituent, but not for others (SWRCB Order No. WQ 91-10). If the activity will not result in the degradation of high-quality waters, the Antidegradation Policy does not apply, and the dischargers need only demonstrate that it will use "best efforts" to control the discharge of waste.

51. The Discharger initiated monitoring groundwater quality at the site in 2024. Determination of compliance with the Antidegradation Policy is based on comparisons to background water quality.
52. Constituents of concern (COCs) with a potential to degrade groundwater include salts (primarily EC and TDS), pH, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), tannins and lignans, and dissolved metals (iron and manganese). Historic local groundwater data from samples taken between June 1957 and August 1968 from four wells within approximately 1.2 miles of the facility are used to establish groundwater quality in relation to the COCs. Table 6 below shows the historic groundwater data from the nearby wells

Table 6 – Historic Groundwater Data from Nearby Wells

Constituents of Concern	Units	19N03E25J00?M Avg	19N04E20C01 M Avg	19N04E20N001M Avg	19N04E30J001M Avg	Avg Across Wells	Range of Values Across all Wells	Water Quality Objectives
pH	SU	-	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.3	7 – 7.7	6 – 8 Secondary MCL
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	-	253	238	-	246	87 - 272	500 Secondary MCL
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	-	2.07	2.6	1.2	2.26	0.2 - 3.6	10 Primary MCL
Magnesium	mg/L	-	-	18.1	-	18.05	5.4 - 21	-
Dissolved Copper	µg/L	0	-	-	0	0	0 - 0	1,000 Secondary MCL
Dissolved Iron	µg/L	-	30	126	0	75.7	0 - 330	300 Secondary MCL
Dissolved Manganese	µg/L	0	0	-	0	0	0 - 0	50 Secondary MCL

53. The only constituent in Table 6 that exceeded any MCL is dissolved iron. Dissolved iron was only above the secondary MCL in one sample taken in 1964 from well 19N04E20N001M. The mean average of seven dissolved iron concentrations for well 19N04E20N001M is 126 µg/L, well below the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. Therefore, the groundwater is considered high quality in terms of pH, total dissolved solids, nitrate as nitrogen, dissolved copper, dissolved iron, and dissolved manganese.
54. Values in Table 7 below are mean averages and range of values of data from the fourth quarter of 2024, and all four quarters of 2025 for the Facility's monitoring wells. J-flagged values were included in the calculation. Results and comparisons of constituents of concern upgradient and downgradient of the log deck in Table 7 are discussed below.

Table 7- Constituents with Potential for Degradation

Constituent	Units	MW-1 (Upgradient)	MW-2 (Downgradient)	MW-3 (Downgradient)	Water Quality Objectives
pH	SU	6.11 5.13 - 7.29	6.66 5.66 – 7.47	6.80 5.90 – 7.58	6 – 8 Secondary MCL
Electrical Conductivity	µmho s/cm	373.40 201 - 521	485 304 - 601	455 252 - 605	900 Secondary MCL
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	321 276 - 376	354 281 - 430	299 202 - 402	500 Secondary MCL
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	33 11 - 73	21 7 - 44	21 14 - 30	-
Tannins & Lignans	mg/L	1.31 0.51 - 3.32	0.45 0.12 - 1	0.87 0.4 – 1.09	-
Sodium	mg/L	35.26 14.90 - 60	69.7 45.5 – 90.0	50.5 20.2 - 75	-
Dissolved Iron	µg/L	11 1.90 – 26.70	9 3.9 – 16.5	82 1.9 - 375	300 Secondary MCL
Dissolved Manganese	µg/L	248 0.21 - 1200	4 0.33 - 10	81 0.65 - 181	50 Secondary MCL

55. **pH.** Low or high pH in process wastewater discharged to land can deteriorate soil health, decrease biological processes, and mobilize metals that may degrade underlying groundwater. Process wastewater that is neutralized to a pH between 6.0 and 9.0 prior to discharge will minimize the potential for negative impacts to soil biological treatment, crop growth, and groundwater quality; however, neutralization may increase salinity in the discharge. The pH values collected in the fourth quarter of 2024 and the four quarters of 2025 in the monitoring wells ranged from 5.13 to 7.58. Upgradient MW-1 had the lowest pH recorded in any monitoring well at 5.13, which is low enough to degrade water quality, but the average of 6.11 is within the range to minimize negative impacts to groundwater. The pH averages are higher in the downgradient monitoring wells at 6.66 and 6.8 respectively as are the lowest values for each well at 5.66 and 5.90 respectively.

Additionally, pH values are greater in the downgradient wells than the upgradient well in the fourth quarter of 2024 and the four quarters of 2025. Therefore, Facility operations appear to increase the pH of groundwater. Since upgradient pH was lower than the pH range, the increase of pH downgradient reduced negative impacts to groundwater. For three out of five quarters of monitoring there were sample results lower than a pH of 6 in the upgradient well, but the downgradient wells had pH values in the 6 – 9 range during the same monitoring events. The increase to pH across the Facility has not negatively impacted groundwater as of the fourth quarter monitoring 2025 date.

56. **Salinity (EC, TDS & Sodium).** The Facility's moderately high-strength saline wastewater appears to have the potential to degrade underlying groundwater for salinity constituents.

The Facility's discharge has the potential to degrade underlying groundwater quality with regard to sodium. Elevated sodium concentrations reduce agricultural productivity and impact the taste of water. The range in sodium concentrations across the three monitoring wells from fourth quarter of 2024 and the four quarters of 2025 is 14.90 mg/L – 90 mg/L. Downgradient MW-2 had the high value of 90 mg/L in the fourth quarter of 2024. Downgradient monitoring well MW-3 has a maximum concentration of 75 mg/L of sodium from the results of the fourth quarter of 2025. Upgradient MW-1 has a maximum sodium concentration of 60 mg/L from the fourth quarter of 2025. Additionally, the downgradient wells consistently have higher concentrations of sodium than the upgradient well. Based on this data, Facility operations have likely elevated the sodium concentrations in the downgradient groundwater.

The Discharger (CV Salts ID 3683) is currently participating in the P&O study to comply with CVSALTS requirements as discussed in Finding 45.

57. **Chemical Oxygen Demand.** COD data in the groundwater monitoring network ranged from 7 to 73 mg/L at the Facility from the fourth quarter of 2024 to the fourth quarter of 2025, with the high value being from the upgradient MW-1. Therefore, it is unlikely that the processes at this site are contributing significantly to the COD.
58. **Tannins and Lignans.** Tannins and lignans contribute to COD and help determine the cause of high COD concentrations. Additionally, excessive tannins and lignans discolor water and are odorous. There are detections of tannins and lignans in the monitoring wells. The highest groundwater concentration of tannins and lignans at the facility was 3.32 mg/L at the upgradient MW-1, the maximum concentrations recorded in the downgradient wells was 1.09 mg/L. The mean average concentration of tannins and lignans in upgradient MW-1 is 1.31 mg/L and the downgradient MW-2, and MW-3 are 0.45 mg/L, and 0.87 mg/L, respectively. Facility operations don't appear to be elevating concentrations of

tannins and lignans in receiving water because both the highest recorded concentration and mean average concentration of tannins and lignans are higher in the upgradient monitoring well.

59. **Dissolved Iron.** Excessive wastewater discharge into the Pond could lead to saturation of the vadose zone, causing anoxic conditions that cause groundwater to dissolve naturally occurring metals, such as iron, in soil. Dissolved iron data in the groundwater monitoring network ranged from 1.9 – 375 µg/L at the Facility (groundwater monitoring well across the four quarters of 2025. The average dissolved iron for MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 are 11 µg/L, 9 µg/L, and 82 µg/L respectively. Downgradient MW-3 had a result of 375 µg/L in the fourth quarter of 2025, but the next highest concentration of dissolved iron in the well was 17.4 µg/L. There is not a clear trend in the monitoring well network data from the fourth quarter 2024 and the four quarters of 2025 to determine how the Facility is impacting the iron concentration groundwater.

If downgradient monitoring wells sample results continue to exceed the applicable WQO for dissolved iron, the Discharger will be required to make facility improvements as outlined in Provision H.1.b.

60. **Dissolved Manganese.** Wastewater discharging into the Pond could lead to anoxic conditions that may cause mobilization of manganese in soil to the groundwater.

Dissolved manganese data in the groundwater monitoring network ranged from 0.21 to 1200 µg/L during the fourth quarter of 2024 and four quarters of 2025. Exceedances of the secondary MCL occurred in the upgradient MW-1 in the fourth quarter of 2024, with a concentration of 1,200 µg/L. However, the downgradient monitoring wells had results of 10.3 and 181 for MW-2 and MW-3 respectively during that same quarter, indicating that the dissolved manganese concentration decreased across the facility for that quarter. A decrease in dissolved manganese concentrations occurred between MW-1 and MW-2 in the third and fourth quarter of 2025 as well. Dissolved manganese increased between the upgradient and downgradient wells in all other instances to date.

The next highest dissolved manganese concentrations were recorded in the third and fourth quarter of 2025 at the downgradient MW-3, with concentrations of 53.1 µg/L and 170 µg/L respectively.

Dissolved manganese is elevated compared to historical data from nearby wells and above the secondary MCL in multiple quarters, three of which were in a downgradient well. If downgradient monitoring wells sample results continue to exceed the applicable WQO for dissolved manganese, the Discharger will be required to make facility improvements as outlined in Provision H.1.b.

61. **Mobilization of Metals.** Excessive application of wastewater high in COD can deplete oxygen in the vadose zone and lead to anoxic conditions. At the ground surface this can result in nuisance odors and fly breeding. Below the ground surface, when insufficient oxygen is present, anaerobic decay of organic matter can create reducing conditions that convert metals that are naturally present in the soil as relatively insoluble (oxidized) forms into more soluble reduced forms. This condition can be exacerbated by acidic soil and/or wastewater. If the reducing conditions persist as the percolate travels through the vadose zone, these dissolved metals (primarily iron, manganese, and arsenic) can degrade shallow groundwater quality. Some aquifers contain large vadose (unsaturated) zones with sufficient dissolved oxygen to significantly oxidize or attenuate dissolved metals prior to reaching groundwater, but excessing COD loading over extended periods may cause degradation and beneficial use impacts associated with these metals.

Based on the decrease in COD and tannins and lignans between the upgradient well and downgradient wells and the lack of a clear trend in iron and manganese data between the upgradient and downgradient wells from the fourth quarter of 2024 and the four quarters of 2025, the Facility does not appear to be creating reducing conditions or mobilizing metals.

62. The requirements of this Order will result in the BPTC for the COCs described above. To minimize degradation by all COCs, this Order requires monitoring of effluent and groundwater and prescribes limits on effluent flows and constituent concentrations in groundwater. To minimize salinity- and sodium-related degradation, this Order requires compliance with the Salt Control Program (Discharger has chosen to participate in the P&O Study) and includes a performance-based effluent limit for salinity.
63. According to the November 2022 *Report of Waste Discharge to Land Application for Waste Discharge Requirements*, practices identified as BPTCs that have already been implemented at the Facility include the use of a variable speed pump to reduce runoff, the retention of stormwater from the log deck onsite, maintenance and inspection of all runoff controls and equipment, cleanout and disposal of solids collected in the retention/recycling pond onsite, regular cleanup of bark and other solids from the log deck, monthly removal of all accumulated bark to an offsite disposal, and groundwater monitoring.
64. The Facility contributes to the economic prosperity of the region by providing a necessary service and employment for the local community, incomes for numerous aligned businesses, and a tax base for local and county governments. Locally, Trinity River Lumber Company employs 5 full-time people, 2 seasonal Bureau scalers (10 months a year) and 20 owner-operator flatbeds at this location. The logs stored at this location are transported to their Weaverville sawmill which employs 160 people and an additional 22 owner operator flatbeds.

Accordingly, to the extent that any degradation occurs as the result of the Facility's operation, such degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State of California.

65. Based on the foregoing, the adoption of this Order is consistent with the Antidegradation Policy.

California Environmental Quality Act

66. The issuance of this Order, which prescribes requirements and monitoring of waste discharges at an existing facility, with negligible or no expansion of its existing use, is exempt from the procedural requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Res. Code, § 21000 et seq.) pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301.
67. To the extent that the construction of any new basins, ponds, and/or surface impoundments are authorized under this Order, such features involve minor alterations to land, authorization of which is exempt from CEQA pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15304.

Other Regulatory Considerations

68. Pursuant to Water Code section 106.3, subdivision (a), it is "the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes." Although this Order is not subject to Water Code section 106.3, as it does not revise, adopt, or establish a policy, regulation, or grant criterion (see § 106.3, subdivision (b)), it nevertheless promotes the policy by requiring discharges to meet MCLs for drinking water (excluding salinity), which are designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use. For salinity, this Order requires compliance with the Salt Control Program. Although the Basin Plans' Exceptions Policy for Salinity, Nitrate, and/or Boron allows participants in these Programs to obtain limited-term exceptions from MCLs for salinity, these Programs are consistent with the Human Right to Water Policy because their over-arching management goals and priorities include the short-term provision of providing safe drinking water to impacted users and long-term restoration of impacted groundwater basins and sub-basins where reasonable, feasible, and practicable.
69. This Order, which prescribes WDRs for discharges of non-hazardous wastewater, is exempt from the prescriptive requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 20005 et seq. (See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090, subdivision (b).).

70. The DWR sets standards for the construction and destruction of groundwater wells (DWR Well Standards), as described in *California Well Standards Bulletin 74-90* (June 1991) and *Water Well Standards: State of California Bulletin 74-81* (December 1981). These standards, and any more stringent standards adopted by the state or county pursuant to Water Code section 13801, apply to all monitoring wells used to monitor the impacts of wastewater storage or disposal governed by this Order.

Water Code Section 13149.2

71. These WDRs regulate a facility that may impact a disadvantaged community and include an alternative compliance path that allows the Discharger time to come into compliance with WQOs for saline constituents. In particular, the Discharger has selected the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach for the Salt Control Program, which provides an alternative approach for compliance with salinity limits through implementation of specific requirements (i.e., support facilitation and completion of the P&O Study). The Central Valley Water Board has satisfied the outreach requirements set forth in Water Code section 189.7 by conducting outreach in affected disadvantaged and tribal communities through its notice and comment procedures. Pursuant to Water Code section 13149.2, the Central Valley Water Board reviewed readily available information and information raised by interested persons concerning anticipated water quality impacts in disadvantaged communities resulting from adoption of this Order. The Board also considered environmental justice concerns within the Board's authority previously raised by interested persons with regard to those impacts.
72. The Central Valley Water Board does not anticipate any water quality impacts to Environmental Justice or Tribal communities based on the zoning designations of the surrounding parcels in the City of Oroville Planning Interactive Viewer. Parcel use for the Facility is intensive industrial, as are the parcels north, northeast and southeast of the facility. The wastewater treatment plant east of the Facility is designated public or quasi-public facility and the parcels south and west of the Facility are designated as intensive commercial use.

Threat-Complexity Rating

73. For the purposes of California Code of Regulations, title 23 (Title 23), section 2200, the Facility has a threat-complexity rating of **2C**.
- a. Threat Category "2" reflects waste discharges that can impair receiving water beneficial uses, cause short-term water quality objective violations, cause secondary drinking water standard violations, and cause nuisancesb.

- b. Complexity Category “C” reflects any discharger for which WDRs have been prescribed per Water Code section 13263, and not included in Category A or Category B.

Scope of Order

- 74. This Order is strictly limited in scope to those waste discharges, activities, and processes described and expressly authorized herein.
- 75. Pursuant to Water Code section 13264, subdivision (a), the Discharger is prohibited from initiating the discharge of new wastes (i.e., other than those described herein), or making material changes to the character, volume, and/or timing of waste discharges authorized herein, without filing a new ROWD per Water Code section 13260. Failure to file a new ROWD before initiating material changes to the character, volume, or timing of discharges authorized herein shall constitute an independent violation of these WDRs.
- 76. This Order is also strictly limited in applicability to those individuals and/or entities specifically designated herein as “Discharger.”

Procedural Matters

- 77. All of the above information was considered by the Central Valley Water Board in prescribing the WDRs set forth below.
- 78. The Discharger, interested agencies, and other interested persons were notified of the Central Valley Water Board’s intent to prescribe the WDRs in this Order, and provided an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations at a public hearing. (See Wat. Code, § 13167.5.)
- 79. At a public meeting, the Central Valley Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharges regulated under this Order.
- 80. The Central Valley Water Board will review and revise this Order as necessary.

REQUIREMENTS

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that the Discharger and their agents, employees and successors shall comply with the following.

A. Standard Provisions

Except as expressly provided herein, the Discharger shall comply with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated 1 March 1991 (SPRRs).

B. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Waste classified as “hazardous” (see Title 22, § 66261.1 et seq.) shall not be discharged at the Facility under any circumstance.
2. Waste constituents shall not be discharged or otherwise released from the Facility (including during treatment and storage activities) in a manner that results in:
 - a. Violations of the Groundwater Limitations of this Order; or
 - b. Conditions of “nuisance” or “pollution,” as defined per Water Code section 13050.
3. Discharge of wastes other than process wastewater from the Facility, at the location and in the manner described in the Findings and authorized herein, is prohibited.
4. Except as provided in Section E.2 of the SPRRs, process wastewater shall not bypass any part of the storage, conveyance, or disposal systems.

C. Flow Limitation

1. Flows applied to the logs on the log deck shall not exceed a monthly average daily flow of 500,000 gallons per day, as a combined total measured at the Facility water supply well and Pond (as defined in the MRP).

D. Performance Based Salinity Limitation

1. To comply with the Salt Control Program, the Discharger has selected the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach (i.e., participation in the P&O Study), therefore, as discussed in Finding 45, these WDRs establish a performance-based effluent limitation for electrical conductivity of 125 percent of the measured annual average concentration.

The Pond is representative of effluent for the Facility; however, the Pond has been reportedly dry from February 2024 to December 2025. Given the similarity of operations at the Oroville Log Yard, this Order considers the electrical conductivity results collected over 32 months from January 2020 to April 2025 from the Oroville Log Yard's recycle pond to be reflective of the electrical conductivity of the process water that will be collected in the Pond.

The highest mean annual average electrical conductivity result in the Oroville Log Yard pond collected from 2020 to 2025 is 479 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ in 2022. Therefore, the performance-based effluent limitation for electrical conductivity is an annual average of 599 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$.

E. Discharge Specifications

1. The discharge shall remain within the permitted waste treatment/containment structures.
2. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maintain compliance with WDRs.
3. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
4. Objectionable odors shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the Facility property at an intensity that creates or threatens to create nuisance conditions. As a means of ensuring compliance with this discharge specification, the Discharger shall comply with the following:
 - a. The dissolved oxygen (DO) content in the upper one foot of any wastewater treatment or storage pond/sump shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive sampling events. Notwithstanding the DO monitoring frequency specified in the monitoring and reporting program, if the DO in the pond(s) is below 1.0 mg/L for any single sampling event, the Discharger shall implement daily DO monitoring of that pond until the minimum DO concentration is achieved for at least three consecutive days. If the DO in the pond is below 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive days, the Discharger shall report the findings to the Central Valley Water Board in accordance with Section B.1 of the SPRRs. The written notification shall include a specific plan to resolve the low DO results within 30 days of the first date of violation.

5. The Discharger shall design, construct, operate, and maintain the pond sufficiently to protect the integrity of containment dams and berms and prevent overtopping and/or structural failure. The operating freeboard in any pond shall never be less than two feet (measured vertically from the lowest possible point of overflow). As a means of management and to determine compliance with this requirement, the Discharger shall install and maintain in the pond a permanent staff gauge with calibration marks that clearly show the water level at design capacity and enable determination of available operational freeboard.
6. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal ponds or structures shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, and ancillary inflow and infiltration during the winter while ensuring continuous compliance with all requirements of this Order. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.
7. On or about 1 October of each year, available capacity shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Discharge Specifications E.6.
8. All ponds and open containment structures shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Specifically:
 - a. An erosion control program shall be implemented to ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.
 - b. Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides.
 - c. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.
 - d. The Discharger shall consult and coordinate with the local Mosquito Abatement District to minimize the potential for mosquito breeding as needed to supplement the above measures.
9. Newly constructed or rehabilitated berms or levees (excluding internal berms that separate ponds or control the flow of water within a pond) shall be designed and constructed under the supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer.
10. Wastewater contained in any unlined pond shall not have a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.

11. The Discharger shall monitor solids accumulation in the wastewater retention/recycle pond at least every five years and shall periodically remove solids as necessary to maintain adequate treatment and storage capacity.
12. Storage of residual solids in areas not equipped with means to prevent storm water infiltration is prohibited.

F. Groundwater Limitations

Release of waste constituents from any portion of the Facility shall not cause or contribute to groundwater containing constituent concentrations in excess of the concentrations specified below or in excess of background groundwater quality, whichever is greater:

1. Constituent concentrations that exceed either the Primary or Secondary MCLs established in California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 64431, 64444, or 64449, excluding salinity.
2. Taste or odor-producing constituents, toxic substances, or any other constituents in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect any beneficial use.

G Solids Disposal Specifications

1. For the purpose of this Order, residual solids include the solid, semisolid, and liquid organic matter removed during the screening of wastewater.
2. Residual solids shall be removed from screens, vaults, and ponds as needed to ensure optimal operation, prevent nuisance conditions, and maintain adequate storage capacity.
3. Any handling and storage of residual solids shall be temporary and controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the groundwater limitations of this Order.
4. If removed from the site, residual solids shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Central Valley Water Board and consistent with Title 27, division 2. Removal for reuse as animal feed, biofuel feedstock, or land disposal at facilities (i.e., landfills, composting facilities, soil amendment sites operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board) will satisfy this specification.

5. Any proposed change in solids use or disposal practice shall be reported in writing to the Executive Officer at least 90 days in advance of the change.

H. Provisions

1. The following reports shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267 and shall be prepared as described in Provision H.6:
 - a. **On <Date>, after completing two years** of quarterly groundwater monitoring after the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit a *Background and Downgradient Groundwater Quality Study* (Groundwater Quality Study). For each groundwater monitoring parameter/constituent identified in the MRP, the report shall present a summary of monitoring data and calculation of the concentration in monitoring wells. Determination of background and downgradient groundwater quality shall be made using methods similar to those described in Title 27, section 20415, subdivision (e)(10), and shall be based on data from at least eight consecutive quarterly (or more frequent) groundwater monitoring events.
 - b. If the Groundwater Quality Study shows, based on concentrations in downgradient monitoring wells, that the discharge of wastewater is causing groundwater to contain waste constituents (other than electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, sodium, and chloride) in concentrations greater than background water quality or applicable WQOs, whichever is greater, then, **within three months** following the Groundwater Quality Study, the Discharger shall submit a *Facility Improvement Workplan* and proposed timeline, not to exceed three years, for taking measures to bring groundwater quality to within the WQOs (e.g., equipping wastewater pond with a liner meeting hydraulic conductivity standard of 1×10^{-6} cm/sec or pretreatment of wastewater prior to discharge to the wastewater pond). A new ROWD and amended WDRs may be required if the character of wastewater changes or the Facility proposes other material changes to its operations or discharge.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the separately issued MRP and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer. The submittal dates of Discharger self-monitoring reports shall be no later than the submittal date specified in the MRP.
3. A copy of this Order (including Attachments and SPRRs) and the MRP shall be kept at the Facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with their contents.

4. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach, as described in the Basin Plan and implemented by this Order.
5. In accordance with Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, engineering and geologic evaluations and judgments shall be performed by or under the direction of registered professionals competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. All technical reports specified herein that contain workplans for investigations and studies, that describe the conduct of investigations and studies, or that contain technical conclusions and recommendations concerning engineering and geology shall be prepared by or under the direction of appropriately qualified professional(s), even if not explicitly stated. Each technical report submitted by the Discharger shall bear the professional's signature and stamp.
6. The Discharger shall submit the technical reports and work plans required by this Order for consideration by the Executive Officer and incorporate comments the Executive Officer may have in a timely manner, as appropriate. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Order, the Discharger shall proceed with all work required by the foregoing provisions by the due dates specified.
7. A discharger whose waste flow has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when flows will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment, collection, and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January, based on the last three years' average dry weather flows, peak wet weather flows and total annual flows, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in four years, the discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by 31 January.
8. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports. On or before each report due date, the Discharger shall submit the specified document to the Central Valley Water Board or, if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is reported, then the Discharger shall state the reasons for such noncompliance and provide an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing when it returns to compliance with the time schedule. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Central Valley Water Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.

9. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
10. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique(s), including proper operation and maintenance, to comply with this Order.
11. As described in the SPRRs, the Discharger shall report promptly to the Central Valley Water Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
12. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the Facility, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.
13. To assume operation as Discharger under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph of Standard Provision B.3 and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. If approved by the Executive Officer, the transfer request will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board for its consideration of transferring the ownership of this Order at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.
14. The conditions of discharge in the Order were developed based on currently available technical information and applicable water quality laws, regulations, policies, and plans, and are intended to assure conformance with them. The Order sets limitations based on the information provided thus far. If applicable laws and regulations change, or once new information is obtained that will change the overall discharge and its potential to impact groundwater, it may be appropriate to reopen the Order.

15. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

ENFORCEMENT

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, the Discharger fails to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may refer this matter to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement, may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or may take other enforcement actions. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the assessment of Administrative Civil Liability of up to \$10,000 per violation per day, depending on the violation, pursuant to the Water Code, including sections 13268, 13350, and 13385. The Central Valley Water Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Any person aggrieved by this Central Valley Water Board action may petition the State Water Board for review in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 et seq. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m. on the 30th day after the date of this Order; if the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of [the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions](#) are available on the Internet (at the address below) and will be provided upon request.
(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality)

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A - SITE LOCATION MAP

Attachment B – Vicinity Map

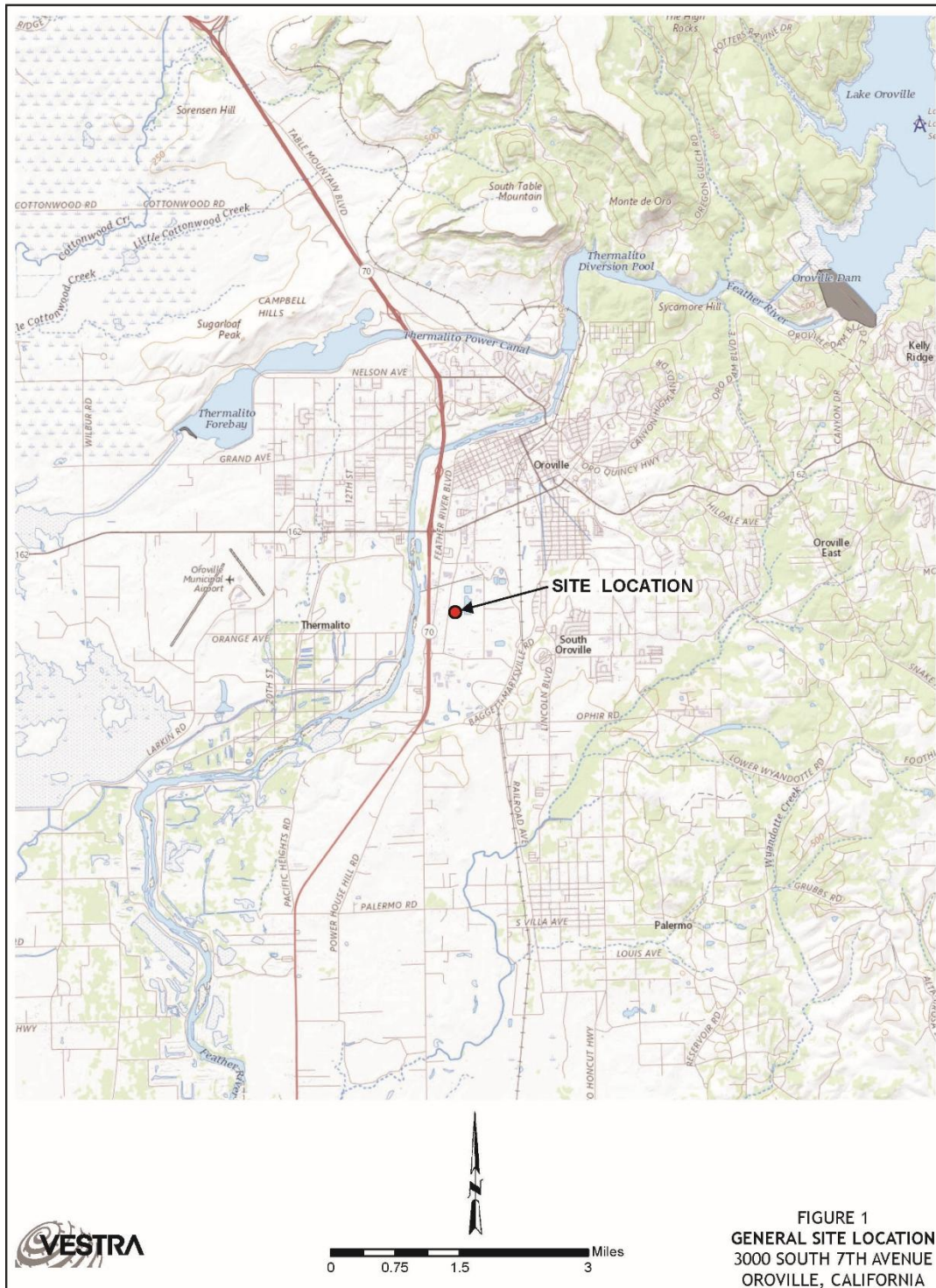
Attachment C – Surrounding Land Use

Attachment D – Facility Map

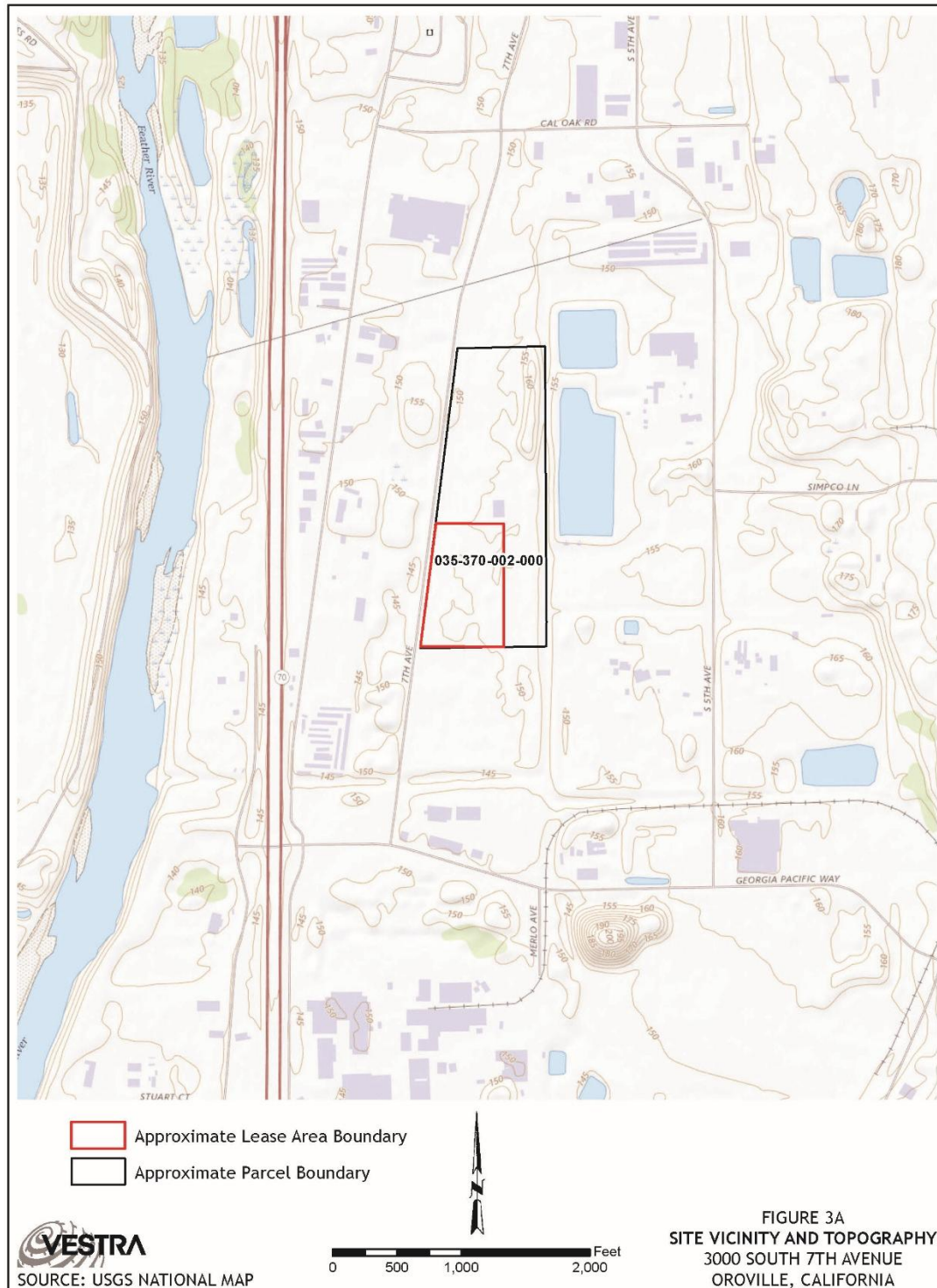
Attachment E – Process Flow Diagram

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ATTACHMENT A - SITE LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT B – VICINITY MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FACILITY MAP



ATTACHMENT D – SURROUNDING LAND USE



ATTACHMENT E – PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

