

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906**

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

ORDER NO. R3-2010-0001

Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 420109001

**FOR THE
CITY OF SANTA MARIA WASTEWATER FACILITY
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (hereafter Central Coast Water Board), finds that:

PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. On August 13, 2007, the City of Santa Maria (hereafter Discharger) filed a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Section 13260 of the California Water Code. The submittal was augmented with additional information on August 26, 2008, April 1, 2009, and July 14, 2009. The report was filed seeking authorization to continue to discharge treated municipal wastewater within the Upper Guadalupe sub-area of the Santa Maria groundwater basin.
2. This Order updates and revises Order No. R3-2002-0111 adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on December 13, 2002. Revisions are intended to reflect the current treatment and disposal practices, provide for an upgraded and expanded facility currently under construction, protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water, and revise the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

SITE OWNER AND LOCATION

3. The Discharger owns and operates a municipal wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system, located at 601 Black Road, in Section 18, T10N, R34W, SB B&M (34°57'00" N. latitude, 120°30'00" W. longitude), as shown on Attachment A of this Order.

SITE/FACILITY DESCRIPTION

4. **Service Area** - The Discharger is responsible for wastewater collection and transport facilities for the City of Santa Maria, Santa Maria Airport District, and part of the Laguna County Sanitation District. Laguna County Sanitation District owns and retains responsibility for collection and transport facilities up to the point of discharge into interceptors owned and operated by the Discharger. It is up to this local sewerage entity to protect the environment to the greatest extent possible and to ensure its collection system, as well as the receiving sewerage system, is protected and utilized properly. This responsibility includes preventing overflows and may include restricting or prohibiting the volume, type, or concentration of wastes that could be added to the system, in accordance with pretreatment program and/or sewer connection permits. Septage is hauled to the facility for treatment and disposal.

5. **Existing Treatment** - The existing treatment facility is designed to treat 9.5 million gallons per day (MGD), including up to 65,000 gallons per day of hauled septage. The wastewater treatment processes include headworks, grit removal, primary clarifier, trickling filter, intermediate clarifier, secondary trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, gravity sludge thickeners, anaerobic digesters, and sludge drying beds.
6. **Expanded Treatment** - Construction of an expanded treatment facility is currently underway. The expanded facility (anticipated to be completed by 2010) is designed to treat 13.5 MGD with wastewater treatment processes including headworks (comminutor and flow meter), grit removal, primary clarifiers, trickling filters, intermediate clarifier, secondary trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, gravity sludge thickeners, anaerobic digesters, and sludge drying beds. The expanded treatment facilities, including current and future disposal areas are depicted on Attachments B and C of this Order.
7. **Disposal** - The treated wastewater is disposed of to 17 percolation ponds covering approximately 120 acres. The percolation ponds are operated in fill, dry, and rest cycles to enhance nitrogen removal. Expansion of the disposal facilities will include an additional 150 acres of percolation ponds phased in over the next 15 to 20 years.
8. **Solids Handling** - Solids removed during the treatment processes are anaerobically digested, dried, and disposed of at a composting facility or used at the Santa Maria landfill for soil amendment in the vegetative cover portion of the final cover system.
9. **Geology and Soils** - The vicinity of the discharge is characterized by a broad alluvial plain near the ocean that tapers gradually inland. The alluvial plain is further defined by upland or mesa areas, foothills and mountain complexes. The disposal ponds are located on level ground underlain by loamy sands, silty sands and clay layers.
10. **Surface Water** - The Santa Maria River flows in a westerly direction approximately two miles north of the treatment and disposal facility. There is no surface discharge from the treatment facility to the Santa Maria River.
11. **Groundwater** - The Santa Maria groundwater basin lies in a coastal valley in western Santa Barbara County and includes the extreme southwestern part of San Luis Obispo County. Groundwater is approximately 40 to 50 feet below ground surface in the vicinity of the discharge location. Coarse-grained alluvial deposits exist along the river and grade to finer silts and clays as distance from the river channel increases. According to monitoring data provided by the Discharger, the underlying groundwater includes the following general mineral characteristics (all data in mg/L):

Location	TDS	Sodium	Chloride	Sulfate	Nitrate-N	Boron
5H (background)	1160	74	47	430	13	0.24
UMW #1	897	170	174	160	0.17	0.42
DMW #2	1070	160	164	220	14	0.48
DMW #3	986	160	165	220	2.9	0.48

BASIN PLAN

12. The Regional Water Board has adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin* (the Basin Plan) that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for receiving waters within the Region.
13. Present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater in the vicinity of Santa Maria include municipal, domestic, agricultural and industrial supply.
14. The Basin Plan establishes certain water quality objectives for selected groundwaters in the vicinity of the discharge. These objectives are intended to serve as a water quality baseline for evaluating water quality management in the basin. The median groundwater quality objectives for the Upper Guadalupe Sub-Area are as follows (Basis for objectives is in the "Water Quality Objectives for the Santa Maria Ground Water Basin Revised Staff Report, May 1985" and February 1986, Staff Report):

Constituent	Concentration (mg/L) ^{1,2}	Note
TDS	1000	This is a maximum objective in accordance with Title 22 of the Code of Regulations
Sodium	230	
Chloride	165	
Sulfate	500	This is a maximum objective in accordance with Title 22 of the Code of Regulations
Nitrogen (as N)	1.4	
Boron	0.5	

¹ Table 3-8 of the Basin Plan.

² Objectives are shown as median values based on data averages.

15. Total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocations will be developed for impaired surface waters in the Central Coast Region. TMDL documents will allocate responsibility for constituent loading throughout the watershed. If TMDLs determine constituent contributions from waste discharged may adversely impact beneficial uses or exceed narrative or numeric water quality objectives, changes in these waste discharge requirements may be required. Waste discharge requirements may be modified to implement applicable TMDL provisions and recommendations. TMDL listings for the Santa Maria River include fecal coliform, E. coli., toxicity, pesticides, sodium, chloride, unionized ammonia, and nutrients. Water Board staff is currently developing Santa Maria River TMDLs.

MONITORING PROGRAM

16. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2010-0001 is part of this Order. The MRP requires routine influent, effluent, and receiving water (groundwater) sampling to verify compliance with this Order. Biosolids (sludge) monitoring is also required. The MRP requires submittal of monthly self-monitoring reports, and an annual summary report submitted by January 30th of each year.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

17. In 2006, the Discharger certified an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) addressing the wastewater treatment plant upgrade project. An addendum to the Final EIR was certified in 2009 to address expansion up to 13.5 million gallons per day (MGD) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.) and the California Code of Regulations. The Discharger is the lead agency for purposes of CEQA. The Final EIR and addendum identified mitigation measures to address environmental impacts that may result from the treatment facility expansion. Water quality impacts are not expected to result from the project and no water quality mitigation measures were identified. The Water Board is the responsible agency for purposes of CEQA. As a responsible agency, the Water Board complies with CEQA by considering the CEQA documents that have been prepared by the lead agency and determining that those documents were adequate for its purposes. CEQA Guidelines section 15096(g) requires the Regional Water Board as a responsible agency, when considering alternatives and mitigation measures, to mitigate or avoid only the direct or indirect environmental effects of those parts of the project which it decides to approve. CEQA Guidelines section 15096(h) requires the responsible agency to make findings set forth in section 15091 for each significant effect of the project. The EIR did not identify any significant direct or indirect water quality impacts.

ANTIDEGRADATION

18. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*) requires Regional Water Boards, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the State unless it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in a Regional Water Board's policies (i.e., quality that exceeds applicable water quality standards). Resolution No. 68-16 also states, in part:

Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in best practicable treatment and control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.

The discharge regulated by this Order is subject to waste discharge requirements that will result in treatment, control, prevention of pollution and nuisance, and maintenance of water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State. As such, these waste discharge requirements are consistent with the provisions of Resolution No. 68-16.

RECYCLED WATER POLICY

19. The Strategic Plan Update 2008-2012 for the Water Boards includes a priority to increase sustainable local water supplies available for meeting existing and future beneficial uses by

1,725,000 acre-feet per year, in excess of 2002 levels, by 2015, and ensure adequate water flows for fish and wildlife habitat. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the Recycled Water Policy (Resolution No. 2009-0011) on February 3, 2009. The Recycled Water Policy is intended to support the Strategic Plan priority to Promote Sustainable Local Water Supplies. Increasing the acceptance and promoting the use of recycled water is a means towards achieving sustainable local water supplies and can result in reduction in greenhouse gases, a significant driver of climate change. The Recycled Water Policy is also intended to encourage beneficial use of, rather than solely disposal of, recycled water.

20. The Recycled Water Policy calls for the development of regional groundwater basin/sub-basin salt/nutrient management plans. The State Water Board recognizes that, pursuant to the letter from statewide water and wastewater entities dated December 19, 2008, and attached to Resolution No. 2009-0011 adopting the Policy, the local water and wastewater entities, together with local salt/nutrient contributing stakeholders, will fund locally driven and controlled, collaborative processes open to all stakeholders that will prepare salt and nutrient management plans for each basin/sub-basin in California, including compliance with CEQA and participation by Regional Water Board staff.
21. It is the intent of the Recycled Water Policy that salts and nutrients from all sources be managed on a basin-wide or watershed-wide basis in a manner that ensures attainment of water quality objectives and protection of beneficial uses. The State Water Board finds that the appropriate way to address salt and nutrient issues is through the development of regional or sub-regional salt and nutrient management plans rather than through imposing requirements solely on individual projects. The Central Coast Water Board finds that a combination of regional management plans and individual or programmatic project requirements may be necessary to protect beneficial uses.
22. One of the primary components of the required regional salt/nutrient management plans is the development and implementation of groundwater basin/sub-basin monitoring programs. As specified in the Recycled Water Policy, salt/nutrient contributing stakeholders will be responsible for conducting, compiling, and reporting the monitoring data once the regional groundwater monitoring programs are developed.
23. A large number of technical reports and data contained within Central Coast Water Board files document widespread and increasing salt and nutrient impacts within the groundwater basins throughout the Central Coast Region, including the Santa Maria groundwater basin and sub-basins.

GENERAL FINDINGS

24. The Discharger enrolled in the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ (General Sewer System Order) in 2007. The General Sewer System Order, at a minimum, requires the Discharger to develop and implement a Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP) by May 2, 2012. The Discharger, when developing the SSMP, is required to include organization goals, organization structure, legal authority, measures and activities, design and performance provisions; monitoring, measurement and plan modifications; overflow emergency response

plan, source control program, system evaluation and capacity assurance plan, and annual updates. The General Sewer System Order also requires the Discharger to report sanitary sewer spills using the web-based Sanitary Sewer Overflow Database.

25. **Stormwater** - Federal Regulations for stormwater discharges were promulgated by the U.S. EPA on November 19, 1990. The regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124] require specific categories of industrial activities including Publicly Owned Treatment Works (municipal wastewater treatment facilities) with capacity in excess of one million gallons per day, which discharge stormwater to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges.
26. Stormwater flows from the wastewater treatment facility process areas are directed to the head works and commingled with wastewater thus becoming wastewater. These blended flows are treated through the facility, therefore no industrial stormwater is discharged and separate permitting is not needed.
27. This Order contains restrictions on individual pollutants. The effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) are based on achievable limits for secondary treatment as demonstrated by historical facility effluent data. Effluent limitations in this Order for total dissolved solids, sodium and chloride have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to state law. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prior to May 30, 2000. The requirements of this Order take into consideration past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of the receiving waters, the environmental characteristics, including water quality of the Santa Maria River hydrographic unit, and coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area.
28. Discharge of waste is a privilege, not a right, and authorization to discharge is conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, to protect beneficial uses, and to prevent nuisance. Compliance with this Order should ensure this and mitigate any potential adverse changes in water quality due to the discharge.
29. On November 5, 2009, the Central Coast Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to revise waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with a copy of the proposed Order and an opportunity to submit written views and comments. Comments on the draft Order were to be submitted in writing no later than December 10, 2009.
30. After considering all comments pertaining to this discharge during a public hearing on February 4, 2010, this Order was found consistent with the above findings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to authority in Section 13263 of the California Water Code, that the City of Santa Maria, its agents, successors, and assigns, may discharge waste from its wastewater treatment plant provided it complies with the following requirements.

All technical and monitoring reports submitted pursuant to this Order are required pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code. The Central Coast Water Board requires these reports to determine compliance with this Order and the impacts, if any, of the discharge on receiving waters. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject the Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to Section 13268 of the California Water Code.

Other prohibitions and conditions, definitions and the method of determining compliance are contained in "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements" dated January 1984 and incorporated as part of this Order.

Note: Throughout this Order, footnotes are listed to indicate the source of requirements specified. Requirement footnotes are as follows:

WC = Water Code

BP = Basin Plan

CFR = 40 CFR 403 (federal pretreatment requirements)

Requirements without footnotes are based on staff's professional judgment.

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge to areas other than the disposal ponds shown in Attachment A is prohibited.^{WC}
2. Discharge of any wastes, including overflow, bypass, seepage, overspray and runoff from transport, treatment, or disposal systems, to adjacent properties, adjacent drainage ways, or to drainage ways tributary to the Santa Maria River is prohibited.^{WC}
3. Bypass of the treatment facility is prohibited and discharge of improperly treated wastewater directly to the disposal ponds is prohibited.^{WC}
4. Discharge of wastes within 150 feet of any well used for domestic supply or irrigation of food crops is prohibited.^{T22}

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Daily flow averaged over each month shall not exceed 9.5 MGD, until completion of expanded wastewater treatment facilities. After expansion of the treatment and disposal facilities, daily flow averaged over each month shall not exceed 13.5 MGD.

2. Effluent discharged to disposal ponds shall not exceed the following limitations:

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	mg/L	60	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	100
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.4
Total Dissolved Solids ¹	mg/L	1,000	---
Sodium ¹	mg/L	180	---
Chloride ¹	mg/L	180	---
pH	within the range 6.5 to 8.4 ^{BP}		

¹Compliance shall be based on a three-year running mean.

3. Freeboard shall equal or exceed two feet in all ponds, unless the ponds are specifically designed for a different freeboard.
4. The treatment, storage, and disposal facilities shall be managed to exclude the public and posted to warn the public of the presence of wastewater.

C. RECEIVING WATER (GROUNDWATER) LIMITATIONS

(Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This Order considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge to receiving waters.)

- The discharge shall not cause groundwater to contain taste or odor producing substance in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}
- The discharge shall not cause radionuclides to be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or results in the accumulation or radionuclides in the food web to an extent which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.^{BP}
- The discharge shall not cause groundwater to contain concentrations of organic or inorganic chemicals in excess of the limiting concentrations set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5.5, Section 64444 (organic) and Article 4, Section 64431 (inorganic).^{BP}
- The discharge shall not cause groundwater to contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the agricultural supply beneficial use. Interpretation of adverse effects shall be as described in *University of California Agricultural Extension Service guidelines provided in Table 3-3 of the Central Coast Basin Plan*.^{BP}
- The discharge shall not cause a significant increase in mineral constituent concentrations in the underlying groundwater, as determined by comparison of samples collected from wells located upgradient and downgradient of the disposal area.^{BP}

6. The discharge shall not cause underlying groundwater to contain concentrations of constituents in excess of water quality objectives listed in Finding No. 14.

D. SALT & NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. The Discharger shall maintain an ongoing salt/nutrient management program with the intent of reducing mass loading of salts and nutrients (with an emphasis on nitrogen species) in treated effluent to a level that will ensure compliance with effluent limitations and protect beneficial uses of groundwater.
2. Salt reduction measures shall focus on all potential salt contributors to the collection system, including water supply, commercial, industrial and residential dischargers. The salt/nutrient management program shall also address the concentration of salts in the wastewater treatment process as a result of excessive hydraulic retention times and/or chemical addition.
3. Nutrient reduction measures shall focus on optimizing wastewater treatment processes for nitrification and denitrification, or other means of nitrogen removal. Reduction measures may also include source control (non-human waste from commercial and industrial sources) as appropriate.
4. As part of the salt/nutrient management program, the Discharger shall submit an annual report of salt and nutrient reduction efforts. This salt/nutrient management report shall be included as part of the annual report described in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2010-0001. The report shall be submitted by January 30th, and shall include (at a minimum):

Salt Component

- a. Calculations of annual salt mass discharged to (influent) and from (effluent) the wastewater treatment or recycling facility with a description of contributing sources;
- b. Analysis of wastewater evaporation/salt concentration effects;
- c. Analysis of groundwater monitoring results for salts constituents and associated trends;
- d. Analysis of potential impacts of salt loading on the groundwater basin (focusing on the relationship between salt concentration in the discharge and the Basin Plan water quality objectives);
- e. A summary of existing salt reduction measures; and,
- f. Recommendations and time schedules for implementation of any additional salt reduction measures.

Nutrient Component

- a. Calculations of annual nitrogen mass (for all identified species) discharged to (influent) and from (effluent) the wastewater treatment or recycling facility with a description of contributing sources;

- b. Analysis of wastewater treatment facility ability to facilitate nitrification and denitrification, or other means of nitrogen removal;
 - c. Analysis of groundwater monitoring results for nitrogen constituents and trends;
 - d. Analysis of potential impacts of nitrogen loading on the groundwater basin (focusing on the relationship between salt concentration in the discharge and the Basin Plan water quality objectives);
 - e. A summary of existing nitrogen loading reduction measures; and,
 - f. Recommendations and time schedules for implementation of any additional nitrogen loading reduction measures.
5. As an alternative to the salt/nutrient management program requirements described above, upon Executive Officer approval, the Discharger may submit documentation and summary of participation in a regional salt/nutrient management plan implemented under the provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0011 (Recycled Water Policy).

E. PRETREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

1. The discharger shall be responsible for performance of pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR 403 and shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines and other remedies by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 USC 1251 et seq.) (hereafter Act). The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved Pretreatment Program. The Discharger's approved Pretreatment Program is hereby made an enforceable condition of this Order. EPA or the Water Board may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Act.^{CFR}
2. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Section 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Act. The Discharger shall cause industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of its discharge.^{CFR}
3. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f), including but not limited to:
 - a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and,
 - d. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 403.8(f)(3).^{CFR}

F. BIOSOLIDS SPECIFICATIONS

Biosolids refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR 503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous (as defined in 40 CFR 261) must be disposed in accordance with requirements of the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA). Sludge with PCB levels in excess of 50 mg/kg must be disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 761.

1. All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be used or disposed in compliance with the applicable portions of the following regulations.
 - a. 40 CFR 503 - for biosolids that are land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills), or incinerated.
 - b. 40 CFR 258 - for biosolids disposed in municipal solid waste landfills.
 - c. 40 CFR 257 - for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503).

40 CFR 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids applied for the purpose of enhancing plant growth or for land reclamation. Section 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.


The Discharger is responsible for ensuring that all biosolids produced at its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with these rules, whether the discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal.

G. PROVISIONS

1. Order No. R3-2002-0111, Waste Discharge Requirements for City of Santa Maria, adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on December 13, 2002, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.
2. Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2010-0001, as specified by the Executive Officer.
3. Discharger shall comply with all items of attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements" dated January, 1984.
4. This Order may be reopened to address any changes in State or Federal plans, policies, or regulations that would affect requirements for the discharge.
5. The Discharger shall maintain a comprehensive operation and maintenance manual for the wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The Discharger shall also develop, update as needed, and maintain as part of its operations and maintenance manual; a mercury handling plan. The mercury handling plan shall (at a minimum) address inventory, inspection, monitoring, incident response, worker safety and training.

6. Pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 9, the Discharger shall submit a Report of Waste Discharge to the Executive Officer not later than June 11, 2014, addressing: a) Whether there will be changes in the continuity, character, location or volume of the discharge; and, b) Whether, in their opinion, there is any portion of the Order that is incorrect, obsolete or otherwise in need or revision.

I, **Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer**, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on February 4, 2010.

ORDERED BY: 
Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer
4 Feb 2010
Date