

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING May 9, 2008

ITEM NUMBER: 6

SUBJECT: Low Threat and General Discharge Cases

DISCUSSION

General WDRs for Small Domestic Wastewater Systems

Pine Mountain Buddhist Temple, Maricopa, Ventura County [David LaCaro 805/549-3892]

Staff enrolled Pine Mountain Buddhist Temple under the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to land by small domestic systems on November 14, 2007. The Buddhist Temple is a small retreat providing overnight accommodations for no more than 20 and day use accommodations for 60 people. The Buddhist Temple is located at 941 Lockwood Valley, Maricopa, Ventura County.

The Buddhist Temple maintains an existing on-site wastewater disposal system that serves three separate domestic buildings: the Buddhist House, Dharma House, and Sangha House. The combined wastewater flows through the septic systems are approximately 300 to 500 gallons a day.

The three conventional septic tank and leachfield system characteristics are as follows:

1. "Buddha House" is served by a 1,000 gallon concrete septic tank and a pair of 75 linear feet leachfields.
2. "Dharma House" is served by a 1,000 gallon steel septic tank and a pair of 75 linear feet leachfields.
3. "Sangha House" is served by a 750 gallon concrete septic tank and a pair of 50 linear feet leachfields.

Geologic reports indicate that the Buddhist Temple is located on an alluvial plain adjacent to the Cuyama River. A thin layer of colluvium is overlying approximately 100 feet of alluvium and bedrock is estimated to be at 110 to 130 feet below ground surface. Groundwater is approximately 62 feet below ground surface. Percolation rates for the area are greater than one inch per minute. The percolation tests holes all drained completely in less than five minutes. According to the percolation rates provided, Section VIII.D.3.b of the Central Coast Water Boast Basin Plan recommends a leachfield loading rate of 0.8 gallon per day per square feet.

Solid waste accumulated in the septic tanks is pumped out on an as-needed basis and is disposed of by the septic tank pumping company. Liquid wastes are returned to the leachline disposal system. Inspection and maintenance of the septic system is conducted when the septic tanks are serviced.

The Buddhist Temple's enrollment is contingent on compliance with the Prohibitions, Recommendations, and Specifications of the General Waste Discharge Requirements.

General WDRs for Discharges of Winery Waste

Pear Valley Winery, San Luis Obispo County, [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

Water Board staff enrolled Pear Valley Winery under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste on February 27, 2008. Pear Valley Winery's waste discharge is described as follows:

- The Winery facilities are located on Union Road in Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Parcel No. 015-053-009).
- The winery will crush up to 450 tons of grapes annually to produce a total of 30,000 cases of wine. During the crush season, winery process wastewater flows may reach 3,000 gallons per day.
- Domestic wastewater is discharged to a separate treatment system.
- Pear Valley Winery will implement the following treatment and disposal/recycling measures:
 - Screening
 - pH adjustment
 - Flow metering
 - Aerated, biological treatment
 - Vineyard irrigation
 - Solids Disposal—Solids will be composted and used as a soil conditioner in the vineyard.

Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Pear Valley Winery to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2008-0018. Regional Board staff may begin regular inspections of Pear Valley Winery this fall to ensure continued compliance with the General WDRs.

Donati Family Vineyard Winery, San Benito County, [Cecile DeMartini 805/542-4782]

Regional Board staff enrolled Donati Family Vineyard Winery under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste on April 3, 2008. The Donati Family Vineyard Winery's waste discharge characteristics are as follows:

- The winery facilities are located at 2720 Oak View Road in Templeton, San Luis Obispo County (Assessor's Parcel No. 040-221-017), but wastewater disposal will occur at a

spreading basin located in Paicines, California (San Benito County Assessor's Parcel No. 023-1000-500), San Benito County.

- The winery will produce 30,000 cases of wine per year. During the crush season, winery process wastewater flows may reach 2,500 gallons per day.
- Donati Family Vineyard Winery will implement the following treatment and disposal/recycling measures:
 - Manual screening and separation
 - Ammonia or soda ash pH adjustment
 - Flow metering
 - Aeration/oxidation biological treatment in existing 5,000 gallon HDPE tank with controls alternating aeration, settling, and decant in the tank
 - Storage in a second 5,000 gallon HDPE tank
 - Surface disposal into a one-acre spreading basin and onto uncompacted vineyard roads for dust abatement at the Paicines facility.
 - Solids Disposal—Solids will be composted offsite.
- Donati Family Vineyard Winery will truck the process wastewater to a one-acre spreading basin owned by the Donati Family Vineyard located in Paicines, San Benito County (Assessor's Parcel No. 023-1000-500).
- Depth to groundwater at the spreading basin is greater than 50 feet below grade surface.
- The Donati Family Vineyard Winery in Templeton discharges domestic wastewater to a separate septic leach system.
- The Donati Family Vineyard located in Templeton will not discharge raw winery wastewater to an existing subsurface treatment and disposal system.
- The Donati Family Vineyard Winery shall incorporate the use of off-site regeneration canister-type water softeners in order to eliminate the discharge of salt brine.

Enrollment under the General WDRs requires Donati Family Vineyard Winery to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2008-0018. Regional Board staff may begin regular inspections of the Templeton and Paicines facilities this fall to ensure continued compliance with the General WDRs.

Small Winery Waivers, [David LaCaro, 805/549-3892]

The Regional Board adopted Order No. R-3-2008-0018 *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Winery Waste* (General Winery WDR) on February 8, 2008. The General Winery WDR includes a general waiver component which authorizes the Executive Officer to enroll small wineries that pose little or no threat to water quality. The General Winery WDR defines a "small winery" as one crushing less than or equal to 160 tons of grapes per year, or producing less than or equal to 10,000 cases or 26,000 gallons of wine per year. In general, small wineries generate 200 to 300 gallons per day (long-term average) of process wastewater, most of which originates from equipment (tanks, barrels, floors, etc.) cleaning.

The following table identifies wineries enrolled in the small winery waiver between August 1, 2007 and April 4, 2008.

Facility Name	Facility Location	Production and Discharge Description	Date of Waiver Enrollment	Regional Board Staff Contact
Thatcher Winery	8355 Vineyard Drive, Paso Robles	Thatcher Winery will produce up to 5,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a settling tank and is then recycled on the vineyard and nearby hay field. The depth to groundwater is at least 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site.	Sept. 20, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Sculpterra Winery	5125 Linne Road, Paso Robles	Sculpterra Winery will produce up to 4,500 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a settling tank and is then recycled on the vineyard. Depth to groundwater is greater than 20 feet at the disposal area.	October 30, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Changala Winery	3760 Willow Creek Road, Paso Robles, CA	Changala Winery will produce up to 3,000 cases of wine per year. Winery process water flows to a settling tank, then is re-used for orchard and vineyard irrigation where depth to groundwater will be greater than 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site. Domestic sanitary wastewater discharges will be separated from the winery wastewater discharges.	December 5, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Laraneta Vineyards	2602 Templeton Road, Templeton, CA	Laraneta Vineyards Winery will produce up to 5,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a settling tank and is then recycled on the vineyard. The depth to groundwater is at least 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site.	December 19, 2007	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Domaine Degher	8650 Centra Paso Robles, CA	Domaine Degher Winery will produce up to 300 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a holding tank and is then recycled on the vineyard. The depth to groundwater is at least 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site.	January 18, 2008	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689

Facility Name	Facility Location	Production and Discharge Description	Date of Waiver Enrollment	Regional Board Staff Contact
Kiler Grove Wine Growers	Kiler Canyon Road, (SLO County APN 018-211-013)	Kiler Grove Wine Growers Winery will produce up to 5,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a settling tank and is then recycled on the vineyard. The depth to groundwater is at least 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site.	February 7, 2008	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Lock Winery	1520 Kiler Canyon Road, Paso Robles, CA	Lock Winery will produce up to 5,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a biological treatment unit and is then recycled on the vineyard. The depth to groundwater is at least 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site.	February 27, 2008	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Cimarone Winery at Three Creeks Vineyards	1777 Fletcher Way, Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara	Cimarone Winery proposes to produce 1,800 cases of wine annually, and will generate approximately 288 gallons per day of process wastewater during the harvest season. Process wastewater will be screened by floor screens and discharged to a 750-gallon septic tank. After settling, the process water will discharge to a 48-foot dry well disposal system. Groundwater is located at approximately 214 feet below ground level. Pomace, seeds, and stems will be spread on the adjacent vineyard.	March 6, 2008	David LaCaro 805/549-3892
Caliza Winery	1205 Peachy Canyon Road, Paso Robles, CA 93446	Caliza Winery will produce up to 5,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a settling tank and is then recycled on the vineyard. The depth to groundwater is at least 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site.	March 28, 2008	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689
Boekenoogen Winery	38633 Carmel Valley Road, Carmel Valley, CA	Boekenoogen Winery will produce up to 5,000 cases of wine annually. Winery process water flows to a settling tank and is then recycled on the vineyard. The depth to groundwater is at least 20 feet. Pomace is composted on the site.	March 28, 2008	Tom Kukol 805/549-3689

Facility Name	Facility Location	Production and Discharge Description	Date Waiver of Enrollment	Regional Board Staff Contact
Leal Vineyard	300 Marantha Drive, Hollister, CA 95023	Leal Vineyard will produce up to 10,000 cases of wine per year and generate minimal winery process wastewater. Produced wastewater will flow to a solids strainer, followed by a three-stage clarifying tank system, with final disposal to a subsurface leach system. Based on groundwater monitoring well information from the San Benito County Water District, depth to groundwater near the subsurface disposal and treatment system is greater than 50 feet below grade surface. Leal Vineyard composts and spreads the winery pomace throughout the vineyard. Domestic sanitary wastewater is disposed of into a separate septic system.	April 4, 2008	Cecile DeMartini 805/542-4782

General NPDES Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality

Por La Mar Nursery, Goleta, Santa Barbara County [David LaCaro 805/549-3892]

Staff enrolled the Por La Mar Nursery under the General Permit for Low Threat Discharges to Surface Water Order No. R3-2006-0063. The Discharger's Notice of Intent, dated November 5, 2007, requested enrollment for discharges generated from a reverse osmosis system that treats potable water for irrigation use. The Discharger proposed to discharge to an adjacent agricultural ditch that ultimately discharges to Goleta Slough. The Discharger's application included analytical results, which demonstrate that the proposed discharge will have a low threat to the receiving water. Finding No. 3 of the General Permit authorizes discharge of other similar types of wastes that pose a low threat to water quality provided that General Permit requirements are met.

Staff modified the General Permit Monitoring and Reporting Program to fit the characteristics of the discharge. Oil/grease, color, acute toxicity, dissolved oxygen, total chlorine residual, and total fecal coliform were removed from Section E.3, *Discharge Monitoring*, because the discharge is comprised of reverse osmosis reject water. Furthermore, color and dissolved oxygen were removed from Section F.2, *Receiving Water Monitoring*, because these are constituents less likely to be present in the agricultural ditch.

The Discharger is required to submit annual reports on January 31st of each year.

Nacimiento Water Project Intake Structure Dewatering, San Luis Obispo County [Tom Kukol 805/549-3689]

San Luis Obispo County hired James W. Fowler Construction Company to construct a new water intake structure near the Lake Nacimiento Dam Spillway. The project includes the excavation of a 20-foot diameter vertical shaft to 180-foot depth, followed by a horizontal tunnel about four feet in diameter and 600 feet long. The shaft/tunnel will connect the lake with the intake structure. The applicant expects to encounter groundwater during the excavation. The nuisance groundwater will undergo treatment to remove turbidity, suspended solids, and organics. The applicant will discharge the treated water to Lake Nacimiento. Monitoring will ascertain compliance with the permit conditions.