



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

July 15, 2015

Mr. Alex Smith
8585 Ojai-Santa Paula Road
Ojai, CA 93023

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUIRED
CLAIM NO. 7010 3090 0002 1022 2230

GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND REVISED MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CI NO. 4842 – HAPPY VALLEY FOUNDATION, BESANT HILL SCHOOL, 8585 OJAI-SANTA PAULA ROAD, OJAI, CALIFORNIA (STATE BOARD ORDER NO. 2014-0153-DWQ, FILE NO. 64-156, SERIES NO. 009, CI NO. 4842, GLOBAL ID WDR1000001679)

Dear Mr. Smith:

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board), is the public agency with primary responsibility for the protection of ground and surface water quality for all beneficial uses of water within major portions of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, including the facility mentioned above.

The Happy Valley Foundation (Discharger) is a nonprofit organization, which owns and operates the Besant Hill School (formerly known as Happy Valley School). The Besant Hill School (campus) is a private boarding high school located at 8585 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, in the upper Ojai area of Ventura County.

On May 23, 1995, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. 95-058 for the discharge of waste water from the existing onsite wastewater treatment system and a secondary package wastewater treatment plant at the campus. On July 21, 2014, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the proposed construction of a new swimming pool complex; and two additional student/faculty housing units are also planned for construction in the future.

We have completed our review of your application for Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for wastewater to be generated from the Besant Hill School, located at 8585 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, in the upper Ojai area of Ventura County.

The Campus' wastewater is discharged into eight (6) existing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs). Conventional OWTS #1 consists of a 10,000-gallon septic tank and OWTSs #4-7 each consist of a 1,500-gallon septic tank with leachfield systems. One advanced OWTS consists of a secondary treatment package plant with a design capacity of 3,500 gallons per day (gpd). The treated effluent is discharged to a 1,480 square-foot planter bed that utilizes percolation and evapotranspiration for wastewater disposal.

For the new swimming pool complex, Phoenix Dormitory, and two additional student/faculty housing units, the Discharger is also proposing to install four additional OWTs. The proposed OWTs for the Phoenix Dormitory will consist of one 5,000-gallon septic tank connected to thirteen (13) 100 feet long by 3 feet wide by 4 feet deep leach lines. The proposed OWTs, which will serve the new swimming pool complex, will consist of a 3,250-gallon septic tank connected to a 750-gallon wet well that will pump effluent to six (6) 81 feet by 4 feet wide by 5 feet deep leach lines. Furthermore, the Discharger proposed another two additional OWTs, which will serve the two faculty/student housing units for future construction. Each OWTs will consist of one 1,500-gallon septic tank connected to two 84 feet long by 3 foot wide by 4 feet deep leach lines.

The estimated maximum discharge volume from the OWTs is approximately 16,440 gpd (114 boarding students x 100 gpd), (48 full time staff x 100 gpd), and (12 part-time staff x 20 gpd). Since the design capacity of the ten (10) onsite wastewater treatment systems is 32,350 gpd, the maximum allowable discharge volume to the OWTs is also 21,600 gpd.

Regional Board staff have reviewed the information provided and have determined that the proposed discharge meets the conditions specified in the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Water Quality Order No. 2014-0153-DWQ, "General Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems," adopted by the State Board on September 23, 2014. Therefore, you are enrolled under Regional Board Order No. 2014-0153-DWQ and your previous enrollment under Regional Board Order No. 95-058 will be terminated with the exception of enforcement under the terms of the permit.

Enclosed are your General Waste Discharge Requirements, consisting of State Board WQ Order No. 2014-0153-DWQ, Revised MRP CI No. 4842, Standard Provisions and Reporting for Waste Discharge Requirements. You are required to comply with the effluent limitations, effluent performance goals, and the Basin Plan water quality objectives limitations for the Upper Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin as summarized below:

A. EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR THE ADVANCED ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

1. The discharge flow shall not exceed a maximum flow of 21,600 gpd.
2. The pH in the effluent shall at all times be from 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.
3. Effluent shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits (see Table 1):

Table 1. Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units ¹	7-Day Average	Monthly Average
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	45	30
Total suspended solids	mg/L	45	30

¹mg/L=milligrams per liter

4. The Discharge of brine from the pool maintenance is prohibited.

B. EFFLUENT PERFORMANCE GOALS FOR THE ADVANCED ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

1. Based on the secondary treatment package plant, the effluent shall not contain constituents in excess of the following performance goals (see Table 2):

Table 2. Effluent Performance Goals

Constituent	Units ¹	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Oil and grease	mg/L	15	10
Turbidity	NTU	10	--
Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	10	--
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	--
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	2.2	--
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	2.2	--
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	2.2	--

¹mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL=most probable number per 100 milliliters; NTU= Nephelometric turbidity units

²Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

C. GROUNDWATER LIMITATIONS

1. Based on the facility overlying the Upper Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin (West of Sulfur Mountain Road), the discharged treated wastewater from the secondary package wastewater treatment plant shall not cause groundwater to exceed the following limits specified in Table 3-13 Water Quality Objective of the Basin Plan (see Table 3):

Table 3. Groundwater Limitations

Constituent	Units ¹	Daily Maximum
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	1,000
Sulfate	mg/L	300
Chloride	mg/L	200
Boron	mg/L	1.0
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	1.1

¹mg/L= milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL= most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

The Discharger shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports required under the MRP, including groundwater monitoring data,

discharge location data, and pdf monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR1000001679.

Please see Paperless Office Notice for GeoTracker Users, dated December 12, 2011 for further details at:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/Paperless/Paperless%20Office%20for%20OGT%20Users.pdf>

To avoid paying future annual fees, please submit a written request for termination of your enrollment under the general permit in a separate letter if your facility is connected to a sewer and the permit is no longer needed. Be aware that the annual fee covers the fiscal year billing period beginning July 1 and ending June 30, the following year. You will pay the full annual fee if your request for termination is made after the beginning of the new fiscal year beginning July 1.

If you have any questions, please contact the Project Manager, Ms. Mercedes Merino at (213) 620-6156 (Mercedes.Merino@waterboards.ca.gov) or the Unit Chief of Groundwater Permitting Unit, Dr. Eric Wu at (213) 576-6683 (ewu@waterboards.ca.gov).

Sincerely,


Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Enclosures:

1. State Board Water Quality Order No. 2014-0153-DWQ
2. Standard Provisions and Reporting for Waste Discharge Requirements
3. Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 4842

cc (via email): Ms. Melinda Talent, Environmental Health Division, County of Ventura
Mr. Alan Nelsen, DMI-EMK Environmental Services, Incorporated



**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
ORDER WQ 2014-0153-DWQ**

**GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR SMALL DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS**

September 23, 2014



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

September 23, 2014

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STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
ORDER WQ 20140-0153-DWQ
GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR SMALL DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

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General Order Attachment

<u>Document</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attachment Title</u>	
Attachment	1	Nitrogen Effluent Limit Evaluation 1-1

Information Sheet Attachments

<u>Document</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attachment Title</u>	
Information Sheet		Information Sheet Summary	.. INFO-1
Information Sheet	A	Generalized Permit Application Process Summary A-1
Information Sheet	B1	Recommended Report of Waste Discharge Format B1-1
Information Sheet	B2	Safe Wastewater Disposal for Recreational Vehicles B2-1
Information Sheet	C	Model Monitoring and Reporting Program C-1

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
afy	acre feet per year
AGR	Agricultural Supply
Antidegradation Policy	State Water Board Resolution 68-16
APMP	Advanced Protection Management Program
AQUA	Aquaculture
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPTC	Best Practicable Treatment or Control
CalOES	California Office of Emergency Services
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CEC	Constituents of Emerging Concern
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
DDW	State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water
E. coli	Escherichia coli
e.g.	Latin <i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)
FDS	Fixed Dissolved Solids
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRESH	Fresh Water Replenishment
General Order	General Waste Discharge Requirements Order
gpd	gallons per day
GWR	Groundwater Recharge
I/I	Inflow and Infiltration
IND	Industrial Service Supply
LAA	Land Application Area
MBR	Membrane Biological Reactor
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
MPI	Minutes Per Inch
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MUN	Municipal Supply
N	Nitrogen
NOA	Notice of Applicability
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OWTS Policy	Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy
P	Phosphorus
pdf	Portable Document Format
Perc Rate	Percolation Rate
PROC	Industrial Process Supply
REC-1	Water Contact Recreation
Regional Water Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
RV	Recreational Vehicle
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SNMP	Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
TBD	To Be Determined
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Wat. Code	Water Code
WILD	Wildlife Habitat
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WQO 97-10-DWQ	Water Quality Order 97-10 Division of Water Quality
§ or §§	Section or Sections

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Findings:

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) finds that:

1. Water Code section 13260(a) requires that any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste within any region, other than to a community sewer system, that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) to obtain coverage under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or a waiver of WDRs. "Waste" is defined in Water Code section 13050(d).
2. Discharges to land from Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (hereafter Small Domestic Systems) have certain common characteristics, such as similar constituents, concentrations of constituents, disposal techniques, flow ranges, and they require the same or similar treatment standards. These types of discharges are appropriately regulated under a General Waste Discharge Requirements Order (General Order). State Water Board Water Quality Order 97-10-DWQ (WQO 97-10-DWQ) is a 1997 General Order addressing Small Domestic Systems. Once effective, this General Order will supersede WQO 97-10-DWQ which will no longer be available for additional enrollees.
3. For the purposes of this General Order, the term "wastewater system" shall mean the collection system, treatment equipment, pumping stations, treatment ponds, clarifiers, sand/media filters, disinfection systems, recycled water systems (including distribution systems), storage ponds, land application areas, and other systems associated with the collection, treatment, storage, and disposal of wastewater.
4. Only Small Domestic Systems, with a monthly average flow rate of 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) or less, that discharge to land are eligible for coverage under this General Order. Small Domestic Systems are typically located at individual residences, rural parks, schools, campgrounds, mobile home parks, roadside rest stops, small commercial or residential subdivisions, restaurants, resort hotels/lodges, small correctional facilities, temporary fire-fighting camps, and recreational vehicle (RV) dump locations, including RV parks. An owner and/or operator of such a wastewater system is hereafter referred to as Discharger in this General Order. A Small Domestic System that uses subsurface disposal may be regulated by a local agency rather than a Regional Water Board, consistent with the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Policy (OWTS Policy). Wastewater systems regulated by local agencies may continue that coverage unless directed by the local agency or the Regional Water Board Executive Officer to seek WDRs from the Regional Water Board.
5. Wastewater treatment technologies evolve over time. Septic tanks and gravity fed leach fields provide the lowest level of acceptable treatment. Other treatment may include aerobic treatment systems, sand/media filters, package treatment plants, constructed wetlands, activated sludge, membrane biological reactors, and disinfection systems. Similarly, other dispersal options for the treated effluent may include pressure dosing, drip irrigation, land application, mound/at grade systems, or

evapotranspiration systems. The level of treatment shall be based upon the wastewater quality and the receiving water quality at the wastewater disposal location. For flow rates that exceed 20,000 gallons per day (gpd), Attachment 1, *Nitrogen Effluent Limit Evaluation*, provides direction in evaluating a discharge and determining when nitrogen control is required. Seepage pits may be considered part of the disposal system if inadequate land exists for a leach field dispersal system, other site conditions require the use of seepage pits, and site conditions are favorable for the use of seepage pits (groundwater quality shall be maintained consistent with this General Order). The discussion of treatment and disposal alternatives is not intended to limit the selection of alternatives available to the wastewater system designer.

6. All WDRs must implement the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board's (Regional Water Board's) Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the region in which the discharge occurs; therefore this General Order requires Dischargers to comply with all applicable Basin Plan requirements, including any prohibitions and/or water quality objectives, governing the discharge. The Discharger must comply with any more stringent standards in the applicable Basin Plan. In the event of a conflict between the requirements of this General Order and the Basin Plan, the more stringent requirement prevails.
7. This General Order allows the production and use of recycled water (as defined in Water Code section 13050(n)) and requires all recycled water use to comply with the applicable requirements described in California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4, chapter 3, (hereafter title 22). Compliance with title 22 water recycling criteria and title 17 sanitation requirements shall be determined by the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) (formerly California Department of Public Health), which reviews title 22 Engineering Reports. This General Order also allows for the application of treated wastewater to land that does not meet the definition of beneficial use, and is therefore not subject to the title 22 requirements.
8. Wastewater and treated wastewater quality vary depending upon source water quality, the activities generating the wastewater, water conservation efforts, inflow and infiltration (I/I), and treatment technology. Typical domestic wastewater and treated wastewater characteristics are presented in Table 1. Published wastewater textbooks and/or United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) wastewater publications may also be used to characterize wastewater characteristics.

Table 1: Summary of Domestic Wastewater Characteristics

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units^a</u>	Typical Domestic Wastewater	Septic Tank Influent	Septic Tank Effluent	Secondary Treatment Effluent	Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Effluent
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	200-290 ^b	155-286 ^c	140-200 ^d	30-45 ^e	65 percent reduction ^f
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	200-290 ^b	155-330 ^c	50-100 ^d	30-45 ^e	^p
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	6-18 ^b	4-13 ^c	-- ^{g,o}	-- ^{g,h}	-- ^{g,h,i}
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	35-100 ^b	26-75 ^c	40-100 ^d	50% ^m	43-80% ^{k,h,i}

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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u> ^a	Typical Domestic Wastewater	Septic Tank Influent	Septic Tank Effluent	Secondary Treatment Effluent	Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Effluent
Nitrite and Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	<1 ^b	<1 ^c	-- ^{g,o}	-- ^{g,h}	-- ^{g,h,i}
Total Phosphorus (as P)	mg/L	6-12 ^b	6-12 ^c	5-15 ^d	51% ^m	50% ^{k,h,i}

- ^a. mg/L denotes milligrams per liter.
- ^b. Data from Table 4-3, USEPA Wastewater Treatment/Disposal for Small Communities, Manual, September 1992, EPA/625/R-92/005.
- ^c. Data from Table 3-7, USEPA Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Manual, June 2005, EPA/625/R-00/008.
- ^d. Data from Table 3-19, USEPA Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Manual, June 2005, EPA/625/R-00/008.
- ^e. Data from Exhibit 5-6, USEPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual, December 1996, EPA-833-B-96-003.
- ^f. Data from Section 5.2.2, USEPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual, December 1996, EPA-833-B-96-003.
- ^g. "--" denotes data not available.
- ^h. Value highly variable depending upon treatment technology.
- ⁱ. No technology based limit established by USEPA.
- ^k. Percent reduction from influent, wastewater pond treatment. USEPA webpage <http://www.epa.gov/caddis/ssr_urb_ww1.html>, accessed August 29, 2014.
- ^m. Percent reduction from influent wastewater, activated sludge treatment. USEPA webpage <http://www.epa.gov/caddis/ssr_urb_ww1.html>, accessed August 29, 2014.
- ^o. Insignificant change expected in treatment.
- ^p. TSS limit not appropriate for land discharge.

9. Discharges from RV holding tanks or portable toilets may contain chemicals that can pollute groundwater quality. Some commercially available products used to control holding tank/portable toilet odors may contain harmful chemicals such as formaldehyde, zinc, or phenol. The harmful chemicals can kill the bacteria in the wastewater treatment system and cause wastewater to be inadequately treated. Inadequately treated wastewater may cause additional problems such as leachfield/seepage pit failure, surfacing wastewater, and potential exposure and health risks. Discharge of the harmful chemicals to groundwater that creates pollution may result in enforcement activities requiring groundwater remediation. The best and least expensive method to prevent groundwater pollution is to not use harmful chemicals by educating RV owners about the pollution hazard.

10. Total dissolved solids (TDS) consists of both volatile (organic) and fixed (inorganic) fractions. A varying concentration of volatile dissolved solids will exist in wastewater effluent depending upon the wastewater source and treatment technology. In a properly operated land application system, volatile dissolved solids in percolate are generally reduced to negligible concentrations (less than 2 mg/L) by filtration and biological degradation following percolation through five feet of soil.¹ However, fixed

¹ USEPA, Process Design Manual, Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater, Section 4.2.1, 1981.

dissolved solids (FDS) do not degrade biologically. Elevated concentrations of FDS in land applied effluent can change soil chemistry and degrade groundwater quality.

11. Wastewater discharged to land in close proximity to a surface water body may impact surface water quality. Additional monitoring may be required by a Regional Water Board's Executive Officer to determine if the discharge has degraded surface water quality. The USEPA recommends *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) and enterococci bacteria, which exist in fecal material from humans and other warm-blooded animals, as the best indicators of health risk from water contact.² Because both bacteria are present in domestic wastewater, there is no need to monitor separately for them in wastewater effluent. The effectiveness of disinfection procedures are similar for bacteria, therefore total coliform organisms, which is a less expensive analysis, is appropriate to determine if wastewater effluent is effectively disinfected. Total coliform monitoring is required for recycled water use consistent with title 22.
12. Use of recycled water in lieu of potable water is encouraged by the State Water Board as described below:
 - a. The State Water Board's Strategic Plan Update 2008-2012 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 (afy) in excess of 2002 levels by 2015.
 - b. The State Water Board's Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water states the following goals (in part): 1) Increase the use of recycled water over the 2002 level by at least 1 million afy by 2020 and by at least 2 million afy by 2030. 2) Increase the amount of water conserved in urban and industrial uses by 20 percent compared to 2007. 3) Substitute as much recycled water for potable water as possible by 2030.
13. The Recycled Water Policy calls on local water and wastewater entities together with other stakeholders who contribute salt and nutrients to a groundwater basin or sub-basin, to fund and develop Salt and Nutrient Management Plans (SNMPs) to comprehensively address all sources of salts and nutrients. The State Water Board herein reasserts the need for comprehensive salt and nutrient management planning and directs that salinity and nutrient increases should be managed in a manner consistent with the Recycled Water Policy. It is the intent of the Recycled Water Policy that every groundwater basin/sub-basin in California ultimately has a consistent Salt and Nutrient Management Plan. The appropriate way to address salt and nutrient issues is through the development of regional or subregional SNMPs. Dischargers may be directed to perform or participate in SNMP planning activities as described in the Provisions of this General Order.

² USEPA Internet page accessed June 10, 2014 <<http://water.epa.gov/type/rs/monitoring/vms511.cfm>>.

14. The Recycled Water Policy includes monitoring requirements for Constituents of Emerging Concern³ for the use of recycled water for groundwater recharge by surface and subsurface application methods. The monitoring requirements and criteria for evaluating monitoring results in the Recycled Water Policy are based on recommendations from a Science Advisory Panel.⁴ Because this General Order is limited to non-potable uses and does not authorize groundwater replenishment activities, monitoring for Constituents of Emerging Concern is not required.
15. The Recycled Water Policy requires permits for landscape irrigation with recycled water to include priority pollutant monitoring at the recycled water production facility. Annual monitoring is required for design production flows greater than one million gallons per day; a five year monitoring frequency is required for flows less than one million gallons per day. Priority pollutants are listed in Appendix A of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 423.
16. Beneficial uses for groundwater are determined by each Regional Water Board and are listed in their respective Basin Plans. Beneficial uses for groundwater are: municipal supply (MUN), industrial service supply (IND), industrial process supply (PROC), fresh water replenishment (FRESH), aquaculture (AQUA), wildlife habitat (WILD), water contact recreation (REC-1), agricultural supply (AGR), and groundwater recharge (GWR). Some beneficial uses only apply to certain geographic areas within regions.
17. Basin Plans establish groundwater quality objectives to protect beneficial uses. The objectives may be narrative, numerical, or both. This General Order requires the Discharger to comply with those objectives in receiving groundwater.

WASTEWATER DISPERSAL

18. Wastewater dispersal will occur by different methods. It may be percolated from ponds; applied to the surface by spray, flood, or drip methods; or discharged to a subsurface dispersal area such as a leachfield or seepage pit. The choice of disposal method will depend upon the amount of wastewater generated, the value of the wastewater for irrigation, and the receiving environment.
 - a. Wastewater discharged to a pond for treatment and/or storage can result in groundwater degradation or nuisance odors. Ponds can also be vulnerable to damage caused by burrowing animals.

³ For this order, Constituents of Emerging Concern are defined to be chemicals in personal care products, pharmaceuticals including antibiotics, antimicrobials; industrial, agricultural, and household chemicals; hormones; food additives; transformation products, inorganic constituents; and nanomaterials.

⁴ The Science Advisory Panel was convened in accordance with provision 10.b of the Recycled Water Policy. The panel's recommendations were presented in the report; *Monitoring Strategies for Chemicals of Emerging Concern in Recycled Water - Recommendations of a Science Advisory Panel*, dated June 25, 2010.

Wastewater percolated from a pond to the subsurface has the potential to degrade groundwater quality to an unacceptable extent. Reducing the amount of wastewater percolated by lining a pond with a synthetic or low permeability liner can control the percolation rate, but an alternative method of wastewater disposal may be required. Land application (discussed below) is often selected as the method to dispose of the wastewater from lined ponds.

Overloading a wastewater pond with Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) constituents can result in nuisance odor generation. Source control of BOD constituents, additional pretreatment prior to discharge to the pond, or mechanical aeration of wastewater in the pond are typically used to prevent a pond from generating nuisance odors.

Burrowing animals can result in rapid failure of a containment berm. The population of such animals should be promptly controlled and repairs to the containment completed as soon as possible.

- b. When land application of wastewater is selected as a disposal method, adequate acreage must be available to allow application rates that will not create nuisance conditions (e.g. vectors, nuisance odors, off-site discharge) or degrade groundwater quality to an unacceptable extent.

Crops are often grown and harvested from a land application area (LAA) to take up wastewater constituents such as nitrogen and dissolved solids, as well as maintain roots which promote wastewater infiltration rates. When climatic conditions are favorable, double cropping an LAA can increase the uptake of wastewater constituents.

Hydraulic loading of an LAA must be controlled to prevent off-site wastewater discharge; if wastewater is not disinfected prior to land application, storm water that falls on the LAA must be contained to prevent the potential migration off-site of pathogenic organisms. LAAs are sometimes equipped with a tailwater control system that allows for reapplication of wastewater to the LAA or returning tailwater to a wastewater pond.

- c. Subsurface disposal areas may be constructed as leachfields or when conditions allow, seepage pits. If seepage pits are employed, they are often located at the end of a leachfield distribution pipe to maximize shallow distribution of wastewater.

If conditions are not favorable for traditional leachfield construction, an at-grade, or an above grade (mound) system may be used. Typically, at-grade and above grade systems are dosed using a dosing pump and pump controller. Dosed systems use relatively small diameter pipe to distribute the wastewater to zones within the dispersal area. Even in well operated systems, some suspended solids will be pumped into the distribution piping. Cleanouts or a flushing system on the distribution piping are required to remove the solids that will accumulate if the emitters are small enough diameter to prevent suspended solids from passing through the distribution equipment. Gravelless trench systems which do not use gravel, typically use distribution piping and a dosing

system, and should be constructed with cleanouts or a flushing system similar to at-grade and/or above grade systems when needed.

Subsurface disposal areas should be planted with shallow rooted plants to prevent erosion and provide for uptake of wastewater nutrients; trees and shrubs should be removed to prevent roots from damaging the leachfield. Similarly, burrowing animals can damage an at-grade or above grade (mound) disposal system and result in leakage. Burrowing animals should be promptly controlled and repairs to the disposal system completed as soon as possible.

19. Setbacks from wastewater treatment areas, dispersal areas, and/or LAAs from domestic wells, flowing and/or ephemeral streams, lakes/reservoirs, and property lines are provided in this General Order. Setbacks are included as a means of reducing pathogenic risks by coupling pathogen inactivation rates with groundwater travel time to a well or other potential exposure route (e.g. water contact activities). In general, a substantial unsaturated zone reduces pathogen survival compared to saturated soil conditions. Fine grained (silt or clay) soil particles reduce the rate of groundwater transport and therefore are generally less likely to transport pathogens; coarse grained soil particles or fracture flow groundwater conditions may be more likely to transport pathogens. Setbacks also provide attenuation of other wastewater constituents through physical, chemical, and biological processes. The setbacks provided in this General Order are based on the title 22 water recycling criteria, the California Well Standards, the OWTS Policy, the California Plumbing Code, and commonly imposed setbacks by regulatory agencies.
20. The OWTS Policy identified wastewater disposal as a potential contributing source of pathogens or nitrogen to an impaired surface water body.⁵ OWTS Policy Tier 3 addresses impaired surface water bodies and describes an Advanced Protection Management Program (APMP) as the minimum management program for wastewater systems subject to the OWTS Policy. In general, wastewater systems located within the geographic area⁶ of an APMP are not eligible for coverage under this General Order unless the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer determines the discharge is acceptable based on site-specific conditions, the level of wastewater treatment, and/or total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation plan requirements.

⁵ Impaired surface water bodies are those identified on a list approved first by the State Water Board and then approved by USEPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

⁶ The geographic area of an APMP is established (in order of hierarchy) by an approved TMDL, an approved local agency defined APMP, or 600 feet from the water body.

APPLICATION PROCESS

21. Dischargers seeking coverage under this General Order shall file an ROWD with the appropriate Regional Water Board. The application process is summarized in Attachment A. Some Regional Water Boards may provide procedures for electronic submittal of application documents. An ROWD consists of:
- a. A completed Form 200, which is available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/publications_forms/forms/docs/form200.pdf .
 - b. An application fee that serves as the first annual fee. Fees are based on threat and complexity ratings, and the treatment technology employed. Threat and complexity ratings are defined in the fee schedule listed in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200 and also available at:
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees/docs/fy1112fee_schdl_wdr.pdf>.
 - c. A technical report that describes the wastewater generation, treatment, storage, and disposal. Submittal of the report in the recommended format provided in Attachment B1 will allow for an expedited review by Regional Water Board staff. (Some Regional Water Boards' staff may have different or additional technical report requirements in addition to Attachment B1. An applicant is advised to inquire with the Regional Water Board staff before performing investigations and/or preparing the technical report.)

Upon review of the ROWD, Regional Water Board staff will determine if coverage under this General Order is appropriate. The Regional Water Board's Executive Officer will issue a Notice of Applicability (NOA) when coverage under this General Order has been authorized. The NOA will contain the necessary site-specific monitoring and reporting requirements.

22. Dischargers covered by WQO 97-10-DWQ or another administrative mechanism may continue discharging under that authority until notified of the need to update their coverage by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board.
23. Although a Discharger may be eligible for coverage under this General Order, the appropriate Regional Water Board Executive Officer may determine that the discharge would be better regulated by a waiver of WDRs, individual WDRs, a different general order, an enforcement order, or a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.

ANTIDegradation ANALYSIS

24. State Water Board Resolution 68-16, the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (hereafter the Antidegradation Policy) requires that disposal of waste into the waters of the state be regulated to achieve the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The quality of some waters is higher than established by adopted policies and that higher quality water shall be maintained to the maximum extent possible consistent with the Antidegradation Policy. The Antidegradation Policy requires the following:

- a. Higher quality water will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the state that any change will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of the water, and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies.
 - b. Any activity that produces a waste and discharges to existing high quality waters will be required to meet WDRs that will result in the Best Practicable Treatment or Control (BPTC) of the discharge necessary to assure 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.
25. The Antidegradation Policy requires maintenance of high quality of waters of the state unless limited degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. When issuing NOAs under this General Order, Executive Officers must assure that Dischargers implement BPTC as necessary to maintain the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.
26. This General Order allows discharges to numerous groundwater bodies, each with its own chemical characteristics. There are not sufficient data to determine which receiving waters are high quality waters. To the extent a discharge covered under this General Order may be to high quality waters, this General Order authorizes limited degradation consistent with the Antidegradation Policy as described in the findings below.
27. This General Order limits a discharge flow rate to 100,000 gpd; therefore, only small Dischargers will be eligible for coverage. Wastewater systems with a flow rate greater than 20,000 gpd must evaluate the discharge with the method presented in Attachment 1 to determine if nitrogen effluent limits are appropriate. Discharge of domestic wastewater at lower flow rates inherently has less potential to significantly degrade water quality.
28. Limited degradation of groundwater by some waste constituents associated with domestic wastewater effluent, after effective source control, treatment, and control measures are implemented, is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The technology, energy, water recycling, and waste management advantages of centralized wastewater treatment systems far exceed any benefits derived from reliance on numerous, concentrated individual wastewater systems, and the cumulative impact on water quality will be substantially less. The economic prosperity of communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the state and provides sufficient justification for allowing the limited groundwater degradation that may occur pursuant to this General Order provided the terms of the applicable Basin Plan, and other applicable State Water Board and Regional Water Board policies are consistently met. The State Water Board recognizes variability in a small community's ability to construct wastewater treatment systems based on financial resources.
29. Constituents of concern that have the potential to degrade groundwater include salinity, nutrients, and pathogens (represented by coliform bacteria). In addition, excessive BOD loading of ponds or LAAs may result in nuisance odors or anaerobic

conditions, which are not favorable biological treatment conditions. This General Order includes effluent limits for nitrogen and BOD, and a process to determine how to apply the limits. Implementation of the process to determine the effluent limit that applies will result in the BPTC for the wastewater constituents. In addition, this General Order provides guidance on preparing a monitoring program that ensures the treatment is effective. Each of the wastewater constituents of concern are discussed below:

- a. Salinity is a measure of dissolved solids in water. Excessive salinity can reduce the beneficial uses of water. Salinity can be affected by the discharge of wastewater with elevated concentrations of TDS. TDS consists of both volatile (organic) and fixed (inorganic) fractions. In a well-operated land application system, volatile dissolved solids in percolate will be reduced to negligible concentrations. The best approach for addressing salinity is through source control activities. This General Order allows an Executive Officer to require participation in salt and nutrient management planning processes.
- b. Nitrogen is a nutrient normally present in domestic wastewater at a concentration that can degrade groundwater quality. The potential for degradation depends upon the wastewater treatment method and the environment into which the wastewater effluent is discharged. Nitrogen concentration reduction is not required in every situation, such as when wastewater treatment and application is performed in a way that is protective of the beneficial uses of water.

When needed, nitrogen concentrations can be reduced in a number of ways, such as nitrification, denitrification, and/or crop uptake and removal. However, the General Order requires that the effluent limit for nitrogen be determined based on procedures in Attachment 1, which provides additional criteria to determine when and how much nitrogen control is required. Effluent limits are determined based on the threat to groundwater quality. If nitrogen control is needed, a minimum of 50-percent reduction is required. In cases where a higher threat to groundwater exists, a total nitrogen concentration limit of 10 mg/L is required. By imposing the total nitrogen limit of 10 mg/L, the wastewater derived nitrogen cannot exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for groundwater. Because natural systems are rarely 100-percent efficient, the nitrogen concentration limit will be protective of the existing and/or potential beneficial use of groundwater. Effluent limitations for nitrogen are contained in this General Order. To ensure the nitrogen control is effective, the model Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) provided as Information Sheet Attachment C includes monitoring that can be implemented to verify compliance with effluent limits.

- c. Pathogens and other microorganisms are present in domestic wastewater. Wastewater treatment processes will reduce the concentration of pathogens but disinfection is required to significantly reduce their presence. Coliform bacteria are used as a surrogate (indicator) because they are excreted by warm-blooded animals, are present in high numbers, survive in the environment similar to

pathogenic bacteria, and are easy to detect and quantify. Disinfection of wastewater is not required in every situation, such as when the wastewater application is performed in such a way that public contact is minimized through physical controls and/or notification.

When needed, disinfection can be performed in a number of ways. The title 22 water recycling criteria lists disinfection requirements for specific activities. To ensure the disinfection is effective, the model MRP provided as Information Sheet Attachment C includes monitoring that can be implemented to verify compliance with effluent limits.

30. Compliance with the General Order, the NOA, DDW requirements, and any mitigation measures will ensure compliance with the applicable Basin Plan.

TITLE 27 EXEMPTION

31. The wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal activities described in this General Order are exempt from the requirements of *Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste* in California Code of Regulations, title 27, division 2, Subdivision 1, section 20005, et seq. The activities are exempt from the requirements of title 27 so long as the activity meets, and continues to meet, all preconditions listed below. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090.)
 - a. Sewage—Discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent which are regulated by WDRs issued pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 3, chapter 9, or for which WDRs have been waived, and which are consistent with applicable water quality objectives, and treatment or storage facilities associated with municipal wastewater treatment plants, provided that residual sludge or solid waste from wastewater treatment facilities shall be discharged only in accordance with the applicable State Water Board promulgated provisions of this division. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090(a).)
 - b. Wastewater—Discharges of wastewater to land, including but not limited to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or subsurface leach fields if the following conditions are met:
 - (1) the applicable Regional Water Board has issued WDRs, reclamation requirements, or waived such issuance;
 - (2) the discharge is in compliance with the applicable water quality control plan; and
 - (3) the wastewater does not need to be managed according to, California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 11, as a hazardous waste. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090(b).)
 - c. Underground Injection—Discharges of waste to wells by injection pursuant to the Underground Injection Control Program established by the USEPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 US Code section 300(h), see Code of Federal Regulations title 40, Parts 144 to 146. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090(c).)

- d. Soil Amendments—Use of nonhazardous decomposable waste as a soil amendment pursuant to applicable best management practices, provided that Regional Water Boards may issue waste discharge or reclamation requirements for such use. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090(f).)
- e. Fully Enclosed Units—Waste treatment in fully enclosed facilities, such as tanks, or in concrete lined facilities of limited areal extent, such as oil water separators designed, constructed, and operated according to American Petroleum Institute specifications. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090(i).)

Table 2: Summary of Wastewater System and California Code of Regulations, Title 27 Exemptions

Example of Wastewater System <u>Element/ Activity</u>	Potentially Applicable <u>Exemption(s)</u>
Wastewater collection, treatment, storage, and disposal systems.	Section 20090 (a) Sewage, domestic wastewater, and treated effluent
Applying wastewater to evaporation ponds, storage ponds, percolation ponds, rapid infiltration basins, leach fields, seepage pits, land application areas, spray fields, etc.	Section 20090 (b) Wastewater discharges to land
Disposal of wastewater in injection wells or seepage pits.	Section 20090 (c) Underground injection
Application of treated wastewater containing suspended solids to a land application area.	Section 20090 (f) Soil amendments, nonhazardous decomposable waste
Wastewater collection, flow equalization, and treatment in a septic tank, Imhoff tank, sand/media filter, package treatment tank, aeration basin, clarifier, sludge holding/thickening tank, pumping sumps, lined sludge drying beds, etc.	Section 20090 (i) Waste treatment in fully enclosed facilities.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

- 32. This General Order is intended to cover both new and existing Small Domestic Systems.
 - a. The adoption of this General Order for existing Small Domestic Systems is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301 (ongoing or existing projects), section 15302 (replacement or reconstruction of existing utility systems), and section 15303 (new construction or conversion of small structures).

- b. For new or expanding Small Domestic Systems, the State Water Board considered the environmental impacts associated with the adoption of this General Order and prepared an Initial Study in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14 section 15063. Analysis in the Initial Study and early consultation with responsible and trustee agencies did not identify any significant impacts on the environment. Therefore, a Negative Declaration was prepared. The State Water Board adopted the Negative Declaration (Resolution 2014-0054) on September 23, 2014.
- c. New or expanding systems are subject to further CEQA evaluation on a site-specific basis by local agencies performing CEQA evaluations of proposed projects. The potential significant environmental impacts from discharges of domestic wastewater can be mitigated to less than significant impacts by compliance with this General Order, the NOA, and any mitigation measures adopted by local agencies.

OTHER REGULATORY ISSUES

33. Dischargers that meet the criteria for coverage under State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*, or updated order, are required to obtain coverage.
34. Consistent with Water Code section 13241, the State Water Board, in establishing the requirements contained herein, considered factors including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water.
 - b. Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto.
 - c. Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area.
 - d. Economic considerations.
 - e. The need for developing housing within the region(s).
 - f. The need to develop and use recycled water.
35. Water Code section 13263(i) states, The State Water Board or a Regional Water Board may prescribe general WDRs for a category of discharges if the State Water Board or that Regional Water Board finds or determines that all of the following criteria apply to the discharges in that category:
 - 1) The discharges are produced by the same or similar operations.
 - 2) The discharges involve the same or similar types of waste.
 - 3) The discharges require the same or similar treatment standards.
 - 4) The discharges are more appropriately regulated under general WDRs than individual WDRs.

Small Domestic Systems that will be regulated under this General Order are consistent with the criteria listed above and therefore a general order is appropriate. All discharges regulated under this order will be from similar operations and will be consistent with the description of domestic wastewater as defined in Finding 8. The discharges will use similar treatment methods (e.g. screening, settling, biological treatment, clarification, and application to land). Individual WDRs are not necessary because the discharges are similar and discharge requirements would be similar if individual WDRs were issued.

36. Technical and monitoring reports specified in this General Order are required. (Wat. Code, § 13267.) Failing to furnish the reports by the due date or falsifying information in the reports, are misdemeanors that may result in assessment of civil liabilities against the Discharger. Water Code section 13267 states, in part:

“In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the 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 within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region 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.”

The technical reports required by this General Order, the NOA, and the MRP are necessary to assure compliance with this General Order. The burden and cost of preparing the reports is reasonable and consistent with the interest of the state in maintaining water quality.

37. The BOD and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) effluent limitations contained in this General Order are technology based. USEPA has developed technology based effluent limits for secondary treatment for use in NPDES permits. However, pond treatment systems often cannot comply with the limits that apply to activated sludge treatment systems due to algae growth in the pond. In response, USEPA developed an equivalent to secondary treatment definition for alternative biological treatment technologies such as a trickling filter or waste stabilization pond. (40 C.F.R. §133.05). Although this General Order only authorizes discharges to land, some of the secondary treatment standards are appropriate to demonstrate that wastewater is adequately treated. For pond and/or trickling filter wastewater systems, the total suspended solids limit is not appropriate because application of algal solids to land is not a concern.

38. This General Order does not preempt or supersede the authority of municipalities, flood control agencies, or other local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of waste subject to their jurisdiction.
39. The State Water Board has notified potential Dischargers and all other known interested parties of the intent to prescribe WDRs as described in this General Order.
40. The State Water Board, in a public meeting, has heard and considered all comments pertaining to the proposed discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that upon adoption of this General Order, WQO 97-10-DWQ is classified as in effect, but inactive for future Discharger enrollment.

Pursuant to Water Code section 13263 and 13267, the Discharger, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Prohibitions

1. The direct or indirect discharge of any wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. The use of cesspools, an excavation or device that allows wastewater infiltration into the soil without treatment, is prohibited.
3. The treatment, storage, and/or disposal of waste in or at the wastewater system shall not cause or contribute to a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050.
4. The discharge of wastewater other than domestic wastewater is prohibited.
5. Bypass or overflow of treated or untreated waste is prohibited.
6. The discharge of waste to land not owned, operated, or controlled by the Discharger is prohibited. An exception to this prohibition is when recycled water is used as described in a title 22 Engineering Report approved by DDW.
7. The discharge of waste classified as hazardous (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 2521(a)), or designated (Wat. Code, § 13173) is prohibited.
8. The discharge of waste in violation of, or not consistent with, the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan is prohibited.
9. A physical connection between a recycled water system and a potable water system is prohibited.
10. The use of recycled water in a manner different than described in the DDW approved title 22 engineering report is prohibited.
11. Use of equipment used to convey recycled water (e.g. tanks, piping, valves,) also used for potable water supply, is prohibited.

B. Requirements by Wastewater System Type

1. All Wastewater Systems

- a. The Discharger shall not discharge wastewater in excess of the flow limit(s) specified in the NOA. In no case shall the flow rate of wastewater discharged to the headworks exceed 100,000 gpd as a monthly average. Headworks are defined as the facilities where wastewater enters a wastewater treatment plant. Headworks may include bar screens, comminutors, a wet well, and pumps. Dischargers that store wastewater and apply it to an LAA during irrigation season may land apply more than 100,000 gallons per day of treated wastewater to an LAA during the irrigation season as allowed by the NOA.
- b. Treatment and disposal of wastewater must demonstrate BPTC for domestic wastewater. BPTC shall be demonstrated by compliance with all of the following:
 - i. Compliance with this General Order.
 - ii. Compliance with effluent limitations included in this General Order.
 - iii. Compliance with the NOA, which will specify the following (at a minimum):
 1. Site-specific flow limit(s).
 2. Site-specific wastewater system treatment and disposal methods provided in Section B.2 through B.8 of this General Order.
 3. Applicable Basin Plan groundwater and/or surface water limitations in addition to those provided in Section C of this General Order.
 4. Applicable effluent limitations from Section D of this General Order. For flow rates greater than 20,000 gpd, the discharge must be evaluated as described in Attachment 1 to determine if nitrogen effluent limits are required.
 5. Requirements for operation of the wastewater treatment system and disinfection requirements provided by the DDW approved title 22 Engineering Report.
 6. Water quality related mitigation measures from an approved site-specific CEQA document (if one is prepared).
- c. Wastewater systems located within the geographic area⁷ of an APMP are not eligible for coverage under this General Order unless the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer determines the discharge is acceptable based on site-specific conditions, the level of wastewater treatment, and/or TMDL implementation plan requirements.

⁷ The geographic area of an APMP is established (in order of hierarchy) by an approved TMDL, an approved local agency defined APMP, or 600 feet from the water bodies listed on Table 5 or Table 6 of OWTS Policy Attachment 2.

- d. The siting, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the wastewater system shall comply with the requirements of the applicable Regional Water Board's Basin Plan.
- e. Nuisance odors shall not be perceivable beyond the property line of the wastewater treatment facility.
- f. Public contact with wastewater shall be deterred through such means as fences, signs, and other acceptable alternatives.
- g. For systems with a design flow rate greater than 3,500 gpd, the technical report required as part of the ROWD shall be prepared by a California licensed professional civil engineer. For systems with a design flow rate less than 3,500 gpd, the technical report shall be prepared by a California licensed professional engineer or other appropriately licensed professional (e.g., a California licensed professional geologist or California registered environmental health specialist).
- h. For new or expanding Small Domestic Systems within or nearby the boundaries of a centralized wastewater district or regional service area, the Discharger must demonstrate a good faith effort to connect to the centralized system when feasible and practicable, and provide evidence that connection to the system was not approved.
- i. A Regional Water Board Executive Officer may require additional investigations or monitoring to demonstrate beneficial uses of water are protected and antidegradation requirements are satisfied. Acceptable methods may include, but not be limited to, evaluation of the wastewater system's treatment performance, groundwater monitoring, or additional sampling to characterize the wastewater discharge.
- j. The Discharger shall comply with any water quality related mitigation measures adopted in a CEQA document addressing the facility.
- k. When producing or using recycled water, the Discharger shall comply with the provisions of the DDW approved title 22 Engineering Report.
- l. The Discharger shall comply with the setbacks described in Table 3. However, some existing sites may not comply with the setbacks provided herein. Such noncomplying sites may be permitted under this General Order if nuisance conditions do not result from the noncompliance. Expansion of a noncomplying wastewater system shall trigger further evaluation of the setbacks. In some cases, more than one setback standard exists. The following procedure shall be implemented when determining the appropriate setback:
 - i. When the setback requirement comes from title 22, approval of a variance must be obtained from DDW.

- ii. When the setback comes from the California Well Standards, a reduced setback may be allowed based on site-specific conditions; review the California Well Standards for clarification.
- iii. When the setback comes from the OWTS Policy, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer may allow a reduced setback based upon site-specific conditions (e.g. annular seal in a well, groundwater flow direction near water bodies, treatment/disinfection level of wastewater, etc.).
- iv. When the setback comes from the California Plumbing Code, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer may not reduce the setback.
- v. Setbacks that are not referenced to a requirement listed above are based on professional judgment and may be revised by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer based on site-specific conditions.

Table 3: Summary of Wastewater System Setbacks

Equipment or Activity	Domestic Well	Flowing Stream ^a	Ephemeral Stream Drainage ^b	Property Line	Lake or Reservoir ^d
Septic Tank, Aerobic Treatment Unit, Treatment System, or Collection System ^e	150 ft. ^y 100 ft. ^o 50 ft. ^c	50 ft. ^c	50 ft.	5 ft. ^c	200 ft. ^w 50 ft. ^c
Leach Field ^f	100 ft. ^{o,c}	100 ft. ^c	50 ft.	5 ft. ^c	200 ft. ^w 100 ft. ^c
Seepage Pit	150 ft. ^{o,c}	150 ft. ^c	50 ft.	8 ft. ^c	200 ft. ^w 150 ft. ^c
<i>LAND APPLICATION AREA REQUIREMENTS</i>					
LAA (disinfected tertiary recycled water) ^g	50 ft. ^m	25 ft.	50 ft.	25 ft.	200 ft.
LAA (disinfected sec-2.2 or sec-23 recycled water) ^h	100 ft. ^r	50 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft. ^x 50 ft. ^p	200 ft.
LAA (undisinfected secondary recycled water) ⁱ	150 ft. ^s	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft. ^x 50 ft. ^p	200 ft.
Spray Irrigation (disinfected tertiary recycled water) ^k	No spray irrigation of any recycled water, other than disinfected tertiary recycled water, shall take place within 100 feet of a residence or a place where public exposure could be similar to that of a park, playground, or school yard.				
<i>WASTEWATER STORAGE AND/OR TREATMENT PONDS</i>					
Impoundment (disinfected tertiary recycled water) ^g	100 ft. ^t	100 ft.	100 ft.	50 ft.	200 ft.
Impoundment (disinfected sec-2.2 or sec-23 recycled water) ^h	100 ft. ^r	100 ft.	100 ft.	50 ft.	200 ft.
Impoundment (undisinfected secondary recycled water) ⁱ	150 ft. ^s	150 ft.	150 ft.	50 ft.	200 ft.

LAA denotes Land Application Area. Sec denotes secondary.

^a A flowing stream shall be measured from the ordinary high water mark established by fluctuations of water elevation and indicated by characteristics such as shelving, changes in soil character, vegetation type, presence of litter or debris, or other appropriate means.

^b Ephemeral Stream Drainage denotes a surface water drainage feature that flows only after rain or snow-melt and does not have sufficient groundwater seepage (baseflow) to maintain a condition of flowing surface water. The drainage shall be measured from a line that defines the limit of the ordinary high water mark (described in "a" above). Irrigation canals are not considered ephemeral streams drainage

features. The ephemeral stream shall be a "losing stream" (discharging surface water to groundwater) at the proposed wastewater system site.

- c Setback established by California Plumbing Code, Table K-1.
- d Lake or reservoir boundary measured from the high water line.
- e Septic Tank, Aerobic Treatment Unit, Treatment System, or Collection System addresses equipment located below ground or that impedes leak detection by routine visual inspection.
- f Leach Field includes all subsurface dispersal systems, including mound systems except seepage pits.
- g Disinfected tertiary recycled water is defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60301.230.
- h Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water is defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60301.220. Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water is defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60301.225.
- i Undisinfected secondary recycled water is defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60301.900.
- k Additional restrictions for spray irrigation of recycled water are contained in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310(f)
- m Setback established by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310(a). A reduced setback is allowed as described in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310(a) if all the conditions in the section are met and compliance is documented in the ROWD and NOA.
- o California Well Standards, part II, section 8. Site-specific conditions may allow reduced setback or require an increased setback. See discussion in Well Standards.
- p Setback for drip or flood application methods. Spray irrigation is subject to additional setbacks and restrictions. (See footnote k.)
- r Setback established by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310(c).
- s Setback established by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310(d).
- t Setback established by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310(b).
- w Setback established by the Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy, section 7.5.5.
- x Setback established by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310(f).
- y Setback established by Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy, section 7.5.6.

2. Septic Systems

- a. Gauging and limited repairs may be performed by homeowners or contractors as allowed by the Business and Professions Code (Bus. & Prof. Code, section 7044 and/or section 7048). With certain exceptions, anyone performing construction work in California must be licensed by the California Contractors' State License Board. Septic tank and/or leach field service (repairs, pumping, etc.) shall be performed only by a California licensed General Engineering (A), Plumbing (C-36), or Sanitation System (C-42) contractor. The Discharger shall maintain a record of all septic service activities for a minimum of five years. At a minimum, the record shall include the date, nature of service, service company name, and service company state contractor license number.

Health and Safety Code sections 117400 - 117450 require septic tank pumping to be registered by the jurisdiction where work is performed. Such service providers may be exempt from the state contractor's licensing requirements if meeting the exceptions described in the Business & Professions Code section 7044 and/or 7048.

- b. Owners and/or operators of wastewater systems that accept wastes from RVs or other mobile waste systems must ensure that such wastes do not deleteriously affect the wastewater system or adversely affect beneficial uses of groundwater

with holding tank additives that may contain, among other chemicals, formaldehyde, zinc, and/or phenol.

Use of holding tank chemicals shall be discouraged by the wastewater system owner/operator. Education of visitors can be accomplished by providing an information sheet upon check-in. Information on holding tank chemicals is provided in Attachment B2. The sale or provision of such additives by the Discharger to operators of RVs served by the Discharger's wastewater facility may be determined to be evidence of noncompliance with this section.

- c. To the maximum extent possible, RV, portable toilet, or similar wastes shall not be discharged to a septic tank or functionally equivalent system (e.g. Imhoff tank) without subsequent additional treatment (e.g., aerated pond, recirculating sand filter, etc.) prior to disposal.
- d. Septic tanks shall be pumped when any one of the following conditions exists:
 - i. The combined thickness of sludge and scum exceeds one-third of the tank depth of the first compartment.
 - ii. The scum layer is within 3 inches of the outlet device.
 - iii. The sludge layer is within 8 inches of the outlet device.
- e. Septage is the liquid, solid, and semisolid material that results from wastewater treatment in a septic tank, which must be pumped, hauled, treated, and disposed of properly. (40 C.F.R. § 503.) Septage disposal shall only be to a legal disposal site that has been issued WDRs by a Regional Water Board allowing septage disposal. Septage shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent its reaching surface waters or watercourses.

3. Aerobic Treatment Units

- a. Within **90 days** of the issuance of an NOA, the Discharger shall submit a Sludge Management Plan consistent with the requirements of Provision E.1.c of this General Order. The Discharger must obtain written approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer prior to any disposal of sludge. The Executive Officer shall be notified of any changes in an approved Sludge Management Plan at least **90 days** in advance of the proposed change.
- b. Modifications to a Sludge Management Plan deemed part of an emergency action shall be noticed to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer within **five days** of disposal with a rationale for the emergency modification.
- c. Gauging and limited repairs may be performed by homeowners or contractors as allowed by the Business and Professions Code (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 7044, 7048). With certain exceptions, anyone performing construction work in California must be licensed by the California Contractors' State License Board. Septic tank, aerobic treatment unit, and/or leach field service (repairs, pumping, etc.) shall be performed only by a California licensed General Engineering (A), Plumbing (C-36), or Sanitation System (C-42) contractor. The Discharger shall maintain a record of all service activities for a minimum of five years. At a minimum, the record shall

include the date, nature of service, service company name, and service company state contractor license number.

Health and Safety Code sections 117400 - 117450 require septic tank pumping to be registered by the jurisdiction where work is performed. Such service providers may be exempt from the state contractor's licensing requirements if meeting the exceptions described in the Business & Professions Code section 7044 and/or 7048.

- d. Owners and/or operators of wastewater systems that accept wastes from RVs or other mobile waste systems must ensure that such wastes do not deleteriously affect the wastewater system or adversely affect beneficial uses of groundwater with holding tank additives that may contain, among other chemicals, formaldehyde, zinc, and/or phenol.

Use of holding tank chemicals shall be discouraged by the wastewater system owner/operator. Education of visitors can be accomplished by providing an information sheet upon check-in. Information on holding tank chemicals is provided in Attachment B2. The sale or provision of such additives by the Discharger to operators of RVs served by the Discharger's wastewater facility may be determined to be evidence of noncompliance with this section.

- e. Aerobic treatment units shall be pumped when any one of the following conditions exists :
 - i. The combined thickness of sludge and scum exceeds one-third of the tank depth of the final settling tank or interferes with the operation of the system (mixed liquor⁸ aerator solids shall not exceed the manufacturer's recommendation).
 - ii. The scum layer is within 3 inches of the outlet device.
 - iii. The sludge layer is within 8 inches of the outlet device.
- f. Septic tanks (a septic tank may be used as a pretreatment step to minimize the amount of solids discharged to an aerobic treatment unit) shall be pumped when any one of the following conditions exists:
 - i. The combined thickness of sludge and scum exceeds one-third of the tank depth of the first compartment.
 - ii. The scum layer is within 3 inches of the outlet device.
 - iii. The sludge layer is within 8 inches of the outlet device.
- g. Septage is the liquid, solid, and semisolid material that results from wastewater treatment in a septic tank, which must be pumped, hauled, treated, and disposed

⁸ When the activated sludge in an aeration tank is mixed with primary effluent or raw wastewater and return sludge, this mixture is referred to as mixed liquor when it is in the aeration tank.

of properly. (40 C.F.R. § 503.) Septage disposal shall only be to a legal disposal site that has been issued WDRs by a Regional Water Board allowing septage disposal. Septage shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent its reaching surface waters or watercourses.

4. Activated Sludge Systems

- a. Within **90 days** of the issuance of an NOA, the Discharger shall submit a Sludge Management Plan consistent with the requirements of Provision E.1.c of this General Order. The Discharger must obtain written approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer prior to any disposal of sludge. The Executive Officer shall be notified of any changes in an approved Sludge Management Plan at least **90 days** in advance of the proposed change.
- b. Modifications to a Sludge Management Plan deemed part of an emergency action shall be noticed to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer within **five days** of disposal with a rationale for the emergency modification.

5. Pond Systems

- a. Sufficient freeboard shall be maintained at all times in ponds to provide adequate storage capacity and prevent wastewater spills. Freeboard shall be measured vertically from the lowest elevation of the pond berm to the pond water surface. If freeboard is less than one foot, the discharger shall immediately implement the contingency plan contained in the *Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan* (Provision E.1.a).
- b. Pond systems shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate wastewater, design seasonal precipitation, ancillary I/I, and wind driven waves. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on the following precipitation criteria:
 - i. If wastewater spills do not occur, existing pond systems may continue to operate at their present size if they are covered under individual WDRs, a general order issued by a Regional Water Board, or by WQO 97-10-DWQ. If wastewater spills do occur, the Executive Officer may require the pond size requirement to be consistent with the specification defined in Pond Systems 5.b.ii (below).
 - ii. For new or expanding pond systems covered under this General Order, seasonal precipitation used in the pond sizing water balance calculations shall be based on the following:
 - a. The 100-year return annual total precipitation value distributed monthly in accordance with average (mean) precipitation values. The calculations shall demonstrate adequate capacity to maintain two feet of freeboard in the pond(s).
 - b. The Executive Officer may allow a lower standard for the return annual total precipitation value, with approval of a technical report describing how operation of the wastewater system will not result in wastewater spills. In no case shall the Executive Officer allow less than a 50-year

return annual total precipitation value. If the Discharger seeks relief from the 100-year return annual total precipitation value, the Discharger shall certify that the *Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan* (Provision E.1.a) has been prepared, and is adequate to respond to forecast conditions using the 100-year return annual total precipitation value distributed monthly in accordance with average (mean) precipitation values. The calculations shall demonstrate adequate capacity to maintain two feet of freeboard in the pond(s).

- c. All ponds shall be managed to mitigate breeding of mosquitoes including, but not limited to the following:
 - i. An erosion control program shall be implemented to ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.
 - ii. Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, a shoreline synthetic liner, harvesting, or herbicides.
 - iii. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall be removed from the water surface.
 - iv. Coordination with the local mosquito abatement or vector control district to supplement the measures described above in cases where other methods are infeasible.
- d. Objectionable odors shall not create nuisance conditions beyond the limits of the wastewater treatment facility. A dissolved oxygen concentration less than 1.0 mg/L in the upper one foot of any wastewater pond shall be evidence of the potential to generate objectionable odors.
- e. Burrowing animals active in areas that may compromise the integrity of a pond containment shall be promptly controlled and repairs to the containment completed as soon as possible.
- f. Prior to any removal, drying, treatment, or disposal of sludge for pond maintenance, the Discharger shall submit a Sludge Management Plan consistent with the requirements of Provision E.1.c and obtain written approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. The Executive Officer shall be notified of any changes in an approved Sludge Management Plan at least **90 days** in advance of the proposed change.

6. Subsurface Disposal Systems

- a. Wastewater shall not surface in any location of the disposal area.
- b. Subsurface disposal systems shall hold in reserve sufficient land area for possible future 100-percent replacement of the subsurface disposal system, or establish an equivalent contingency that is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer and described in the NOA. If less than 100-percent replacement area was previously permitted under existing individual WDRs, WQO 97-10-DWQ, or a local agency permit, the minimum reserve area previously permitted shall be maintained.

- c. No part of the disposal system(s) shall extend to a depth where waste may pollute groundwater.
- d. All new or rehabilitated disposal areas associated with effluent pressure distribution systems (pressure-dosed systems) shall be equipped with cleanouts or a flushing system to allow solids to be removed from distribution pipes and orifices when needed.
- e. Deep rooted plants such as trees or shrubs shall be removed as needed from a subsurface disposal system area to prevent damage to the dispersal system by roots.
- f. Burrowing animals active in areas that may result in wastewater leakage from an at-grade or above grade (mound) disposal system shall be promptly controlled and repairs to the disposal system completed as soon as possible.
- g. Subsurface disposal systems including leach fields and seepage pits, must comply with USEPA Underground Injection Control requirements when classified as a Class V well. Subsurface disposal systems with at least one of the following characteristics are classified as Class V wells:
 - i. The system has the capacity to serve 20 or more persons per day.
 - ii. The system receives wastewater other than domestic wastewater such as that generated by manufacturing, chemical processing, industrial fluid disposal, automotive repair, or recycling.
 - iii. The system receives sewage containing biological agents (such as wastewater from recreational vehicles or portable toilets).

Disposal systems that are classified as Class V wells must be registered with USEPA either by completing the online form at: <http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/groundwater/injection-wells-register.html> , or by completing and submitting Form 7520-16: Inventory of Injection Wells. Form 7520-16 is available at: <http://epa.gov/region09/water/groundwater/uic-pdfs/7520-16.pdf> .
- h. Limited repairs may be performed by homeowners or contractors as allowed by the Business and Professions Code (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 7044, 7048). With certain exceptions, anyone performing construction work in California must be licensed by the California Contractors' State License Board. Leach field repairs shall be performed only by a California licensed General Engineering (A), Plumbing (C-36), or Sanitation System (C-42) contractor. The Discharger shall maintain a record of all repair activities for a minimum of five years. At a minimum, the record shall include the date, nature of repair, service company name, and service company state contractor license number.

7. Land Application and/or Recycled Water Systems

- a. Wastewater shall not be applied to an LAA within 24 hours of forecasted precipitation with a greater than 50-percent probability of occurring, during precipitation events, or when the LAA surface soil is saturated.
- b. Spray irrigation with treated wastewater is prohibited when wind speed (including gusts) exceeds 30 miles per hour. Wind speed may be measured onsite or at a nearby weather station operated by a governmental organization.
- c. Discharge of wastewater from an LAA is prohibited.
- d. If undisinfected wastewater is applied to an LAA, storm water runoff from the LAA is prohibited.
- e. If storm water is allowed to runoff from an LAA (during the time of year wastewater is not applied), all applied wastewater shall meet disinfection requirements at a level equivalent to disinfected secondary-23 recycled water. (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 60301.225.) Land application of more highly treated water is acceptable. Alternatively, a Discharger may submit a technical report, for Executive Officer approval, describing how the LAA will be operated to prevent pathogens from migrating off the LAA with stormwater.
- f. If recycled water is applied, it shall comply with the title 22 water recycling criteria, this General Order, the NOA, a title 22 Engineering Report, and any DDW approval conditions.
- g. Public contact with wastewater/recycled water shall be precluded through use of fences, signs, and/or other appropriate means. All public use areas where recycled water is used shall be posted with signs that are visible, in a size no less than 4 inches by 8 inches and include the following wording, "Recycled Water – Do Not Drink." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 60310(g).)
- h. Land application areas shall be managed to mitigate breeding of mosquitoes including, but not limited to the following:
 - i. There shall be no standing water 48 hours after application of wastewater.
 - ii. Tailwater ditches must be maintained essentially free of emergent, marginal, or floating vegetation.
 - iii. Low-pressure and unpressurized pipelines and ditches accessible to mosquitoes shall not be used to store wastewater or recycled water.
 - iv. Coordination with the local mosquito abatement or vector control district to supplement the measures described above in cases where other methods are infeasible.

8. Sludge/Solids/Biosolids Disposal

- a. Sludge means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or other wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means

- sludge that will not be subject to further treatment at the wastewater system. Biosolids refers to sludge that has undergone sufficient treatment and testing to qualify for reuse pursuant to the USEPA Part 503 Biosolids Rule. (40 C.F.R. § 503.)
- b. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, tanks, and ponds as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.
 - c. Treatment and storage of sludge shall be confined to the wastewater system property, and shall be conducted in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soil in a mass or at concentrations that will violate the groundwater limitations of this General Order.
 - d. Any storage of residual sludge, solid waste, or biosolids at the wastewater system shall be temporary, and the waste shall be controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or at concentrations that will violate the groundwater limitations of this General Order.
 - e. Residual sludge, and solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the appropriate Regional Water Board's Executive Officer and consistent with the Consolidated Requirements for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27 div. 2.) Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at disposal sites operated in accordance with valid WDRs issued by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board will satisfy this specification.
 - f. Use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with the USEPA Part 503 Biosolids Rule. (40 C.F.R. § 503.)

C. Groundwater and Surface Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not

- a. Pollute groundwater or surface waters.
- b. Adversely affect beneficial uses of groundwater or cause an exceedance of any applicable Basin Plan water quality objectives for groundwater or surface water.

D. Effluent Limitations

1. The discharge shall not:

- a. Exceed any of the applicable effluent limitations presented in Table 4. Effluent limitation selection is a two-step process. Step one is based upon the treatment technology employed; step two applies only to systems with a flow rate greater than 20,000 gpd and is based upon an evaluation of the need for a nitrogen effluent limit (as described in Attachment 1). Low and high threat are defined in Attachment 1. The limits presented below are average monthly limits unless otherwise specified.

Table 4: Effluent Limitations for Wastewater Treatment Systems

Step 1 - Effluent Limitations Based on Technology Performance		
Activated Sludge, MBR, or similar (not including residential aerobic treatment units)		
Constituent	Units	Limit
BOD	mg/L	30 (monthly average), 45 (7-day average)
TSS	mg/L	30 (monthly average), 45 (7-day average)
Wastewater Pond or Trickling Filter ¹ (not including residential recirculating sand filters)		
Constituent	Units	Limit
BOD	mg/L	90 ²
TSS	--	Not Applicable

Step 2 - Effluent Limits Based on Low/High Threat Situation (flow rate >20,000 gpd)		
Constituent	Units	Limit
Total N	mg/L	--
Low Threat	mg/L	50 % ³
High Threat	mg/L	10

BOD denotes biochemical oxygen demand; TSS denotes total suspended solids; MBR denotes membrane biological reactor. Residential denotes a single family home, property caretaker's home, a home with an associated residence (e.g. mother in law unit), or similar, with a flow rate less than 400 gpd. "--" denotes not applicable.

1. Limit applies when treated wastewater is applied to an LAA or to a subsurface disposal system.
2. The limit is based on a 65-percent reduction of incoming BOD. An incoming BOD of 250 mg/L was used to calculate the value.
3. The value represents the minimum percent reduction compared to the untreated wastewater value. Reduction shall be calculated on an annual basis. In no case shall the reduction result in an effluent limit lower than 10 mg/L total nitrogen.

E. Provisions

1. Technical Report Preparation Requirements

- a. **Within 90 days** of the issuance of an NOA, aside from residential septic tanks serving four or fewer residences, the Discharger shall prepare and implement a *Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan* (Response Plan) that describes operation and maintenance activities to prevent accidental releases of wastewater, and to effectively respond to such releases, minimizing the environmental impact. At a minimum, the Response Plan shall address the following:
 - i. Operation and Control of Wastewater Treatment - A description of the wastewater treatment equipment, operational controls, flow measurement and calibration procedures, and treatment system schematic including valve/gate locations.

- ii. Sludge Handling - A description of the sludge handling equipment, operational controls, and disposal procedures.
- iii. Collection System Maintenance - A description of collection system cleaning and maintenance, equipment tests, and alarm functionality tests to minimize the potential for wastewater spills originating in the collection system or headworks. For collection systems subject to State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, reports prepared to comply with the State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ satisfy this requirement.
- iv. Emergency Response - A description of emergency response procedures including for emergencies such as power outage, severe weather, flooding, or inadequate freeboard (for systems with wastewater or recycled water ponds). An equipment and telephone list for contractors/consultants, emergency personnel, and equipment vendors.
- v. Notification Procedures - Coordination procedures with fire, police, Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), Regional Water Board, and local county health department personnel.

The Response Plan shall be maintained at the treatment facility and shall be presented to the Regional Water Board staff upon request.

- b. **Within 90 days** of the issuance of an NOA containing an MRP, the Discharger shall prepare and implement a written sampling and analysis plan (SAP) sufficient to assure compliance with the terms of this General Order and the NOA. Anyone performing sampling on behalf of the Discharger shall be familiar with the SAP. SAPs shall address the need for sample filtration and how filtration will be accomplished. When sampling groundwater or liquid waste, the chemical constituents available to migrate shall be considered. In general, dissolved waste constituents can migrate through soil to groundwater or surface water. In cases where the waste only threatens groundwater, samples shall be filtered prior to chemical preservation, digestion, or analysis for some analytes. If overland flow of liquid waste to surface water is possible, the total constituent concentrations may be available for movement and analyses shall be conducted on unfiltered samples.

At a minimum, the SAP shall describe the following:

- i. Sample chain-of-custody procedures and documentation.
- ii. Sampling locations.
- iii. Sampling frequencies.
- iv. Sample handling/preservation procedures.
- v. Analytical methods.
- vi. Sample containers, preservatives, and holding times.
- vii. For groundwater monitoring, well purging and field methods.

The SAP shall be maintained at the treatment facility and shall be presented to the Regional Water Board staff upon request or as required by the NOA.

- c. **Within 90 days** of the issuance of an NOA directing preparation, the Discharger shall submit and implement a Sludge Management Plan. At a minimum, the plan shall describe the following:
- i. Estimate the amount of sludge and scum that will be generated.
 - ii. Describe how sludge, scum, and supernatant will be stored and disposed of to protect groundwater quality.
 - iii. If sludge will be subject to further treatment, describe the treatment and storage requirements.
 - iv. Describe cleaning of digesters or storage vessels and the treatment and disposal of the residuals. If drying of residuals is planned, describe how that will be performed to prevent nuisance odors, prevent vectors, and protect groundwater quality.

The Sludge Management Plan shall be maintained at the treatment facility and shall be presented to the Regional Water Board staff upon request or as required by the NOA.

- d. If directed by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer pursuant to Water Code section 13267, a discharger shall prepare and submit a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan, to ensure that the overall impact of treated wastewater and/or water recycling projects does not degrade groundwater resources. Unless otherwise directed by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, in lieu of developing an individual Salt and Nutrient Management Plan the discharger shall participate in a Regional Water Board's existing salt and nutrient management planning effort to meet the requirements of this provision.

2. For All Wastewater Systems:

- a. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Water Board and/or the Executive Officer may take enforcement action against the Discharger for bypass unless:
- i. Unavoidable and/or Unscheduled Bypass
 1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production), and

2. There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities or retention of untreated waste. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment or wastewater storage facilities should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that would otherwise occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; or
- ii. Scheduled Bypass
 1. Bypass is required for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation,
 2. Neither effluent nor groundwater limitations are exceeded,
 3. The Discharger notifies the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer **10 days** in advance, and
 4. The prohibition against discharge to surface water is not violated.
- b. A Discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset (see definition in Provision E.5.a) in an action brought for noncompliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other evidence, that all of the following is true:
 - i. An upset occurred and the cause(s) can be identified.
 - ii. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset.
 - iii. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Provision E.3.a.
 - iv. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required by this General Order, the NOA, or direction from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
- c. A Discharger whose wastewater flow rate has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when the flow rate will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment, collection, and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January, based on the last 3 years average dry weather flow rates, peak wet weather flow rates, and total annual flow rates, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in 4 years, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer by March 1st. Providing the notification in an annual report is acceptable.
- d. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing damage to the property of another, or protect the Discharger from liabilities under federal, state, or local laws. This General Order does not convey any property rights or exclusive privileges and does not create a vested right to continue to discharge wastewater.

- e. This General Order does not relieve the Discharger from responsibility to obtain other necessary local, state, or federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this General Order, nor does this General Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other agency.
- f. The prohibitions, requirements, limitations, and provisions of this General Order are severable. If any provision of this General Order is held invalid, the remainder of this General Order shall not be affected.
- g. To the maximum extent possible, the wastewater system shall be sited and/or designed to prevent flood or surface water from inundating wastewater ponds or otherwise render the wastewater system inoperable. For design purposes, the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved 100-year base flood elevations shall be used.
- h. The Discharger shall ensure that all site operating personnel are familiar with the contents of the wastewater system NOA, this General Order, and the title 22 Engineering Report (for recycled water uses when applicable). A copy of this General Order, the NOA, and technical reports required by this General Order (not including previously submitted monitoring reports) shall be kept at the wastewater treatment facility for reference by operating personnel.
- i. Access to the wastewater system shall be limited to authorized persons.
- j. The Discharger shall comply with all of the conditions of this General Order. Any noncompliance with this General Order constitutes a violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and/or appropriate Regional Water Board's Basin Plan and may be grounds for an enforcement action.
- k. Wastewater facilities shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing a wastewater treatment operator certificate of the appropriate grade. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, div. 3, ch. 26.) The definition of wastewater treatment plant in the wastewater treatment plant classification, operator certification, and contract operator registration regulations excludes treatment systems that use subsurface disposal.
- l. The State Water Board will review this General Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.
- m. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, coverage of this General Order may be terminated or modified for cause including, but not limited to, any of the following:
 - i. Violation of any of the terms or conditions contained in this General Order.
 - ii. Obtaining this General Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
 - iii. A change in any condition that results in either a temporary or permanent need to reduce or eliminate the authorized discharge.

- iv. A material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge.
- n. Before making a material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. A material change includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:
 - i. An increase in area or depth used for waste disposal beyond that specified in the NOA.
 - ii. A significant change in disposal method, location, or volume (e.g., change from land application to percolation pond).

The Regional Water Board's Executive Officer may require that an ROWD be submitted.

- o. At least **90 days** prior to termination or expiration of any lease, contract, or agreement involving disposal or recycling areas or off-site reuse of effluent, used to justify the capacity authorized herein and assure compliance with this General Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer in writing of the situation and of what measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this General Order and the NOA.
- p. Except for material determined to be confidential in accordance with California law, all reports prepared in accordance with terms of this General Order shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Regional Water Board. Data on waste discharges, water quality, geology, and hydrogeology are not confidential.
- q. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to waters of the state resulting from noncompliance with this General Order. Such steps shall include accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.
- r. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order, and operate as efficiently as possible any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with this General Order and the NOA.
- s. The Discharger shall permit representatives of the Regional Water Board and/or the State Water Board, upon presentation of credentials, to:
 - i. Enter premises where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of, and facilities in which any records are kept.
 - ii. Copy any records required under terms and conditions of this General Order.
 - iii. Inspect at reasonable hours, monitoring equipment required by this General Order.
 - iv. Sample, photograph, and/or video record any discharge, waste material, waste treatment system, or monitoring device.

- t. For any electrically operated equipment at the site, the failure of which would cause loss of control or containment of waste materials, or violation of this General Order, the Discharger shall employ safeguards to prevent loss of control over wastes. Such safeguards may include alternate power sources, standby generators, retention capacity, operating procedures, or other means.
- u. The fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with this General Order shall not be a defense for the Discharger's violations of the General Order.
- v. The discharge shall remain within the disposal area designated in the NOA at all times. (With the exception of activities allowed in an approved title 22 Engineering Report.)
- w. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the facility or wastewater disposal areas, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this General Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
- x. The Discharger shall pay an annual fee to the State Water Board in accordance with the fee schedule for each fiscal year. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 2200.) Fees are based on threat to water quality and complexity ratings, will be determined based on information in the ROWD, and are subject to revision by the State Water Board. Annual invoices are issued by the State Water Board for the state fiscal year (July 1 to June 30).

3. General Reporting Requirements:

- a. If the Discharger does not comply, or will be unable to comply, with a limit related to effluent quality, pond freeboard, flow rate, the title 22 engineering report requirements, or bypass or overflow issues, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board staff by telephone. Current phone numbers for Regional Water Board offices may be found on the NOA or on the Internet at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/contact_us/docs/rwqcb_directory.pdf
Notification shall occur as soon as the Discharger or its agents have knowledge of such noncompliance or potential for noncompliance, and the Discharger shall confirm this notification in writing within **10 days**. The written notification shall state the date, time, nature, cause of noncompliance, immediate response action, and a schedule for corrective actions.
- b. In the event of a wastewater containment failure, the Discharger shall immediately notify CalOES. Notification shall be provided as soon as possible and when the notice can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures. (Wat. Code, § 13271.) A written report to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer shall be submitted within **10 days** of the failure describing the cause of the failure and how a recurrence will be prevented. Such a failure shall be promptly corrected in accordance with the requirements of this General Order.

- c. All reports submitted in response to this General Order, including monitoring reports, shall be signed by a person identified below:
- i. For a private residence: by the property owner of the residence.
 - ii. For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president.
 - iii. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.
 - iv. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected or appointed official.
 - v. A duly authorized representative of a person described above if all of the following are completed:
 - 1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.
 - 2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a waste management unit, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
 - 3) The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board.

Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

- d. The Discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report and any other reports required by this General Order to the appropriate Regional Water Board or provide electronic submittals of reports or data as specified by the Regional Water Board. Contact and mail address information is available on the NOA or at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/contact_us/docs/rwqcbcs_directory.pdf

4. Monitoring Requirements

- a. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP issued with the NOA, and any future revisions, as specified by the appropriate Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. A model MRP is provided as Attachment C. However, the Executive Officer may modify or replace the MRP for site-specific treatment and disposal conditions when issuing the NOA, or revise the MRP when deemed necessary.

- b. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for the analyses by the DDW Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program. If a certified laboratory is not available to the Discharger, analyses performed by a noncertified laboratory will be accepted provided an acceptable Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program is instituted by the laboratory. A manual containing the steps followed in this program must be kept in the laboratory and shall be available for inspection by Regional Water Board staff. The Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program must conform to USEPA guidelines or to procedures approved by the Regional Water Board.
- c. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required by an MRP shall be reported in the next regularly scheduled monitoring report. Values obtained through additional monitoring shall be used in calculations as appropriate.
- d. Treated wastewater samples shall be collected downstream of all treatment works where a sample representative of the discharge can be obtained prior to disposal. In some cases, it may be necessary to collect samples for different analyses from different sampling locations (e.g. immediately downstream of a disinfection system for pathogens).
- e. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Water Board's staff may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking, reissuing, or terminating the Discharger's coverage under this General Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board's staff upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Order.
- f. All noncompliance issues shall be reported with the next regularly scheduled monitoring report in addition to any other reporting requirements.
- g. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings of continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this General Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this General Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of **3 years** from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
- h. All monitoring and analysis instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed MRP shall be properly maintained and calibrated as recommended by the manufacturer to ensure their continued accuracy.
- i. The Discharger shall construct all groundwater monitoring wells to meet or exceed the standards stated in Department of Water Resources' Bulletins 74-81, 74-90, and subsequent revisions unless deviation is approved by the Regional Water Board's staff or local well construction enforcing agency, and shall comply with the reporting provisions for wells. (Wat. Code, § 13751.)

5. Definitions

- a. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper action.
- b. The monthly average flow rate is the total discharge by volume during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the facility was discharging. This number shall be reported in gpd or million gallons per day.
- c. The monthly average concentration is the arithmetic mean of measurements recorded during a calendar month. If only one sample is collected in a calendar month, then that sample measurement is the monthly average concentration.
- d. The daily maximum concentration is the highest measurement recorded for any grab or composite sample collected during a day in a calendar month.
- e. The 7-day median total coliform organism value shall be calculated as the median concentration of the results for the last 7 calendar days. If only one sample is collected within a 7-day period, then that one sample becomes the 7-day median value.
- f. A grab sample is an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- g. Unless otherwise specified, a composite sample is a combination of individual samples collected over the specified sampling period. The method of compositing shall be reported with the results.
- h. A time-weighted sample is collected at equal time intervals, with a maximum interval of one hour.
- i. A flow-weighted sample is collected at varying time intervals (average interval one hour or less) so that each sample represents an equal portion of the cumulative flow. The duration of the sampling period shall be specified in the MRP.
- j. A day is the mean solar day of 24 hours beginning at mean midnight. All references to day in this General Order are calendar days.

CERTIFICATION


I, Jeanine Townsend, Clerk to the Board, do hereby certify that this General Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of a General Order adopted by the State Water Board, on September 23, 2014.

AYE: Chair Felicia Marcus
Vice Chair Frances Spivy-Weber
Board Member Tam M. Doduc
Board Member Steven Moore
Board Member Dorene D'Adamo

NAY: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None



Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board

ATTACHMENT 1
NITROGEN EFFLUENT LIMIT EVALUATION
ORDER WQ 2014-0153-DWQ
GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR SMALL DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

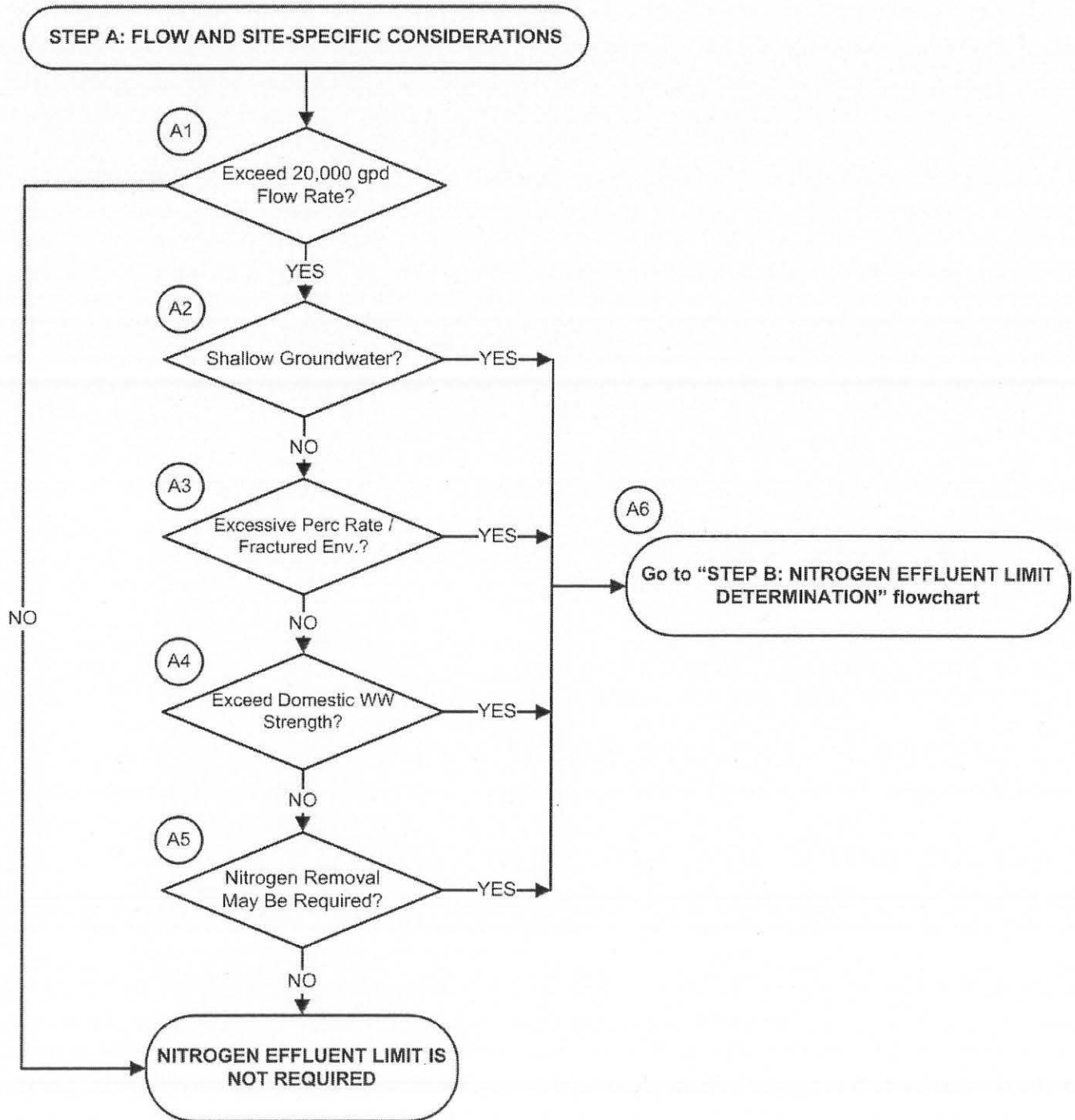
Introduction

The nitrogen effluent limit will only be imposed where required to protect beneficial uses of groundwater and surface water and shall not be selected as a default to add water quality protection where the added expense of nitrogen control is not required. It is the discharger's responsibility to provide adequate information to allow the evaluation of the need for additional treatment.

Each of the five site-specific considerations listed below shall be considered when evaluating a discharge and the need for nitrogen control. The site-specific conditions are further discussed on the explanation sheets. If each of the site-specific considerations is favorable (as discussed individually below), the facility is not required to meet an effluent limit for nitrogen.

The attached flow charts provide a method to evaluate the discharge and the receiving environment to determine the applicability of a nitrogen effluent limit. Evaluation of the need for a nitrogen effluent limit is a two-step process. In the first step, applicability of a nitrogen effluent limit is determined based on the flow rate and site-specific characteristics of the receiving environment; in the second step effluent limits are selected based on further evaluation of level of threat related to the site-specific characteristics of the discharge and the receiving environment.

To begin the evaluation start at "Step A: Flow and Site-Specific Considerations," on the following page.



Step A – Flow and Site-Specific Considerations

The following considerations shall be evaluated to determine if a nitrogen effluent limit is appropriate.

- A1 *Exceed 20,000 gpd Flow Rate?* The General Order allows a flow rate up to 100,000 gpd. However, discharges with flow rates less than 20,000 gpd are not required to meet a nitrogen effluent limit.
- A2 *Shallow Groundwater?* Shallow groundwater conditions are defined by the OWTS Policy Table 2, *Minimum Depth to Groundwater and Minimum Soil Depth from the Bottom of the Dispersal System* (reproduced as Table 5 below).

Table 5: Minimum Depth to Groundwater and Minimum Soil Depth from the Bottom of Dispersal System

<u>Percolation Rate</u> ^a	<u>Depth to Groundwater</u> ^b
Perc Rate ≤ 1 MPI	Additional Treatment Required
1 MPI ≤ Perc Rate ≤ 5 MPI	20 Feet
5 MPI ≤ Perc Rate ≤ 30 MPI	8 Feet
30 MPI ≤ Perc Rate ≤ 120 MPI	5 Feet
Perc Rate ≥ 120 MPI	Engineered Disposal Required

^a. Perc Rate denotes percolation rate. MPI denotes minutes per inch.

^b. The minimum depth to groundwater is measured from the base of the infiltration surface to the seasonally high groundwater table or first saturated interval.

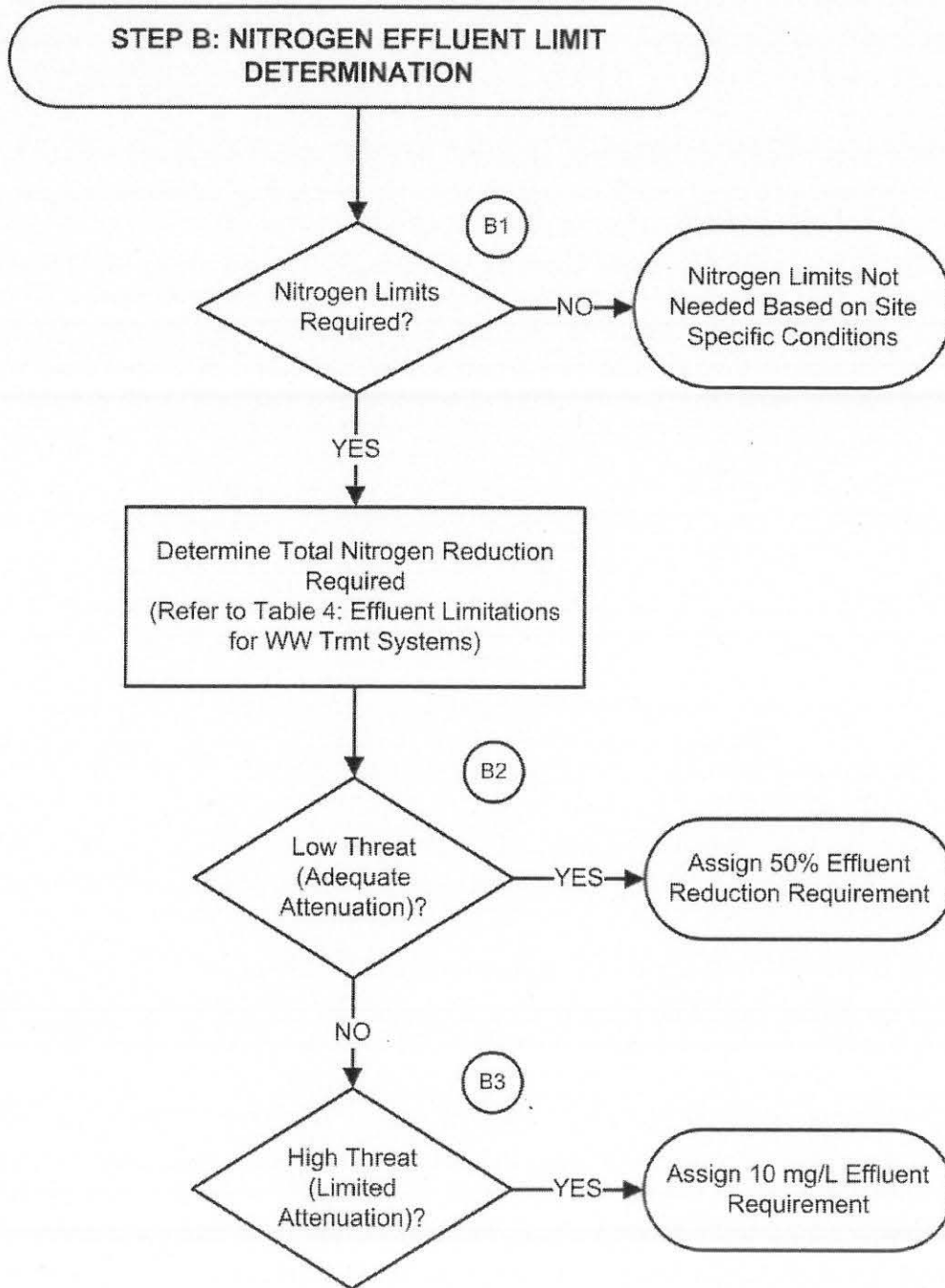
- A3 *Excessive Percolation Rate / Fractured Environment?* An excessive percolation rate is defined as a combination of percolation rate and depth to groundwater that does not comply with the conditions presented in Table 5.

A fractured environment is defined as less permeable rock with porosity resulting from fractures that allows groundwater to flow through the fractures and has either of the following: a) No unconsolidated soil cover, or b) Unconsolidated soil cover that possesses an excessive percolation rate (that does not comply with the conditions defined in Table 5).

- A4 *Exceed Domestic Wastewater Strength?* Typical domestic wastewater strength is presented in Finding 8 of the General Order. Alternative domestic wastewater strengths may be based upon other per capita flow rate assumptions. The data presented in the General Order may be used; alternative characterizations from textbook and/or governmental organizations (e.g. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) may be acceptable at the discretion of Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) staff.

Some domestic wastewater streams (domestic wastewater originating in factory or warehouse situations) may exceed the typical municipal wastewater strengths due to a lack of diluting flows from showers, dishwashers, etc. Such flows are not excluded from coverage by the General Order; however, the discharge shall be evaluated to determine if nitrogen effluent limits are appropriate.

- A5 *Nitrogen Removal May Be Required?* If the Regional Water Board Basin Plan or groundwater studies indicate that nitrogen is a constituent of concern, then nitrogen reduction may be required. The appropriate limit shall be based on site conditions as evaluated in Step B.
- A6 *Go to "NITROGEN EFFLUENT LIMIT DETERMINATION" flowchart:* If the preliminary evaluation (Step A) indicates a nitrogen effluent limit may be required, proceed to the Nitrogen Effluent Limit Determination flowchart to determine if an effluent limit for nitrogen is required.



Step B – Nitrogen Effluent Limit Evaluation

If a Regional Water Board's Basin Plan addresses the area where the site is located, the nitrogen control measures shall be consistent with the Basin Plan.

If the Step A evaluation indicated additional treatment for nitrogen control may be necessary, continue the evaluation at "Step B, Nitrogen Effluent Limit Determination."

B1 *Nitrogen Limits Required?* The initial evaluation of the need for nitrogen control (discussed in Item A5) shall include comparison of the wastewater effluent quality to groundwater quality and the potential for the wastewater discharge to cause or contribute to a condition of pollution or nuisance. The benefits of nitrogen control should be balanced with the cost of implementing nitrogen control.

Measures implemented to protect groundwater quality (e.g. equipping a pond with a synthetic or low permeability liner to reduce infiltration, using supplemental water to reduce LAA loading rates, or agronomic application of nitrogen) should be considered when determining the need for nitrogen effluent limits.

B2 *Low-Threat (Adequate Attenuation)?* In low-threat situations, the 50 percent nitrogen removal (in effluent prior to discharge) is appropriate. Low-threat situations are those where additional nitrogen removal will occur in the dispersal area (e.g. land application crop uptake, denitrification, shallow dispersal area, etc.) or where adequate attenuation exists based on other conditions such as depth to groundwater.

B3 *High-Threat (Limited Attenuation)?* In high-threat situations, the 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) effluent limit is appropriate. High-threat situations are those where limited nitrogen removal will occur in the dispersal area or in limited attenuation situations (e.g. shallow depth to groundwater, fractured aquifer, potential for groundwater to migrate to surface water bodies with limited attenuation, etc.).

Table 3-13. Water Quality Objectives for Selected Constituents in Regional Ground Waters^a.

BASINS			Objectives (mg/l) ^m				
Basin	Basin No ^b	1994 Basin Name	1994 Basin No	TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
Pitas Point Area^c		Pitas Point Area		None specified			
Upper Ojai Valley	4-1	Ojai Valley	4-1				
Upper Ojai Valley	4-1	Upper Ojai Valley	4-1				
Upper Ojai Valley	4-1	West of Sulfur Mountain Road	4-1	1000	300	200	1.0
Upper Ojai Valley	4-1	Central Area	4-1	700	50	100	1.0
Upper Ojai Valley	4-1	Sisar Area	4-1	700	250	100	0.5
Ojai Valley	4-2	Lower Ojai Valley	4-2				0.5
Ojai Valley	4-2	West of San Antonio-Senior Canyon	4-2	1000	300	200	0.5
Ojai Valley	4-2	East of San Antonio-Senior Canyon	4-2	700	200	50	
Ventura River Valley	4-3	Ventura River Valley	4-3				
Upper Ventura River	4-3.01	Upper Ventura	4-3	800	300	100	0.5
Upper Ventura River	4-3.01	San Antonio Creek Area	4-3	1000	300	100	1.0
Lower Ventura River	4-3.02	Lower Ventura	4-3	1500	500	30	1.5
Santa Clara River Valley^d	4-4	Ventura Central	4-4				
Piru	4-4.06	Santa Clara-Piru Creek Area	4-4				
Piru	4-4.06	Upper Area (above Lake Piru)	4-4	1100	400	200	2.0
Piru	4-4.06	Lower Area East of Piru Creek	4-4	2500	1200	200	1.5
Piru	4-4.06	Lower Area West of Piru Creek	4-4	1200	600	100	1.5
Fillmore	4-4.05	Santa Clara-Sespe Creek Area	4-4				
Fillmore	4-4.05	Topa Topa (upper Sespe) Area	4-4	900	350	30	2.0
Fillmore	4-4.05	Fillmore Area	4-4				
Fillmore	4-4.05	Pole Creek Fan Area	4-4	2000	800	100	1.0
Fillmore	4-4.05	South Side of Santa Clara River	4-4	1500	800	100	1.1
Fillmore	4-4.05	Remaining Fillmore Area	4-4	1000	400	50	0.7
Santa Paula	4-4.04	Santa Clara-Santa Paula Area	4-4				
Santa Paula	4-4.04	East of Peck Road	4-4	1200	600	100	1.0

BASINS			Objectives (mg/l) ^m				
Basin	Basin No ^b	1994 Basin Name	1994 Basin No	TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
Santa Paula	4-4.04	West of Peck Road	4-4	2000	800	110	1.0
Mound	4-4.03	Oxnard Plain	4-4				
Mound	4-4.03	Confined Aquifers	4-4	1200	600	150	1.0
Mound	4-4.03	Unconfined & Perched Aquifers	4-4	3000	1000	500	
Oxnard	4-4.02	Oxnard Plain	4-4				
Oxnard	4-4.02	Oxnard Forebay	4-4	1200	600	150	1.0
Oxnard	4-4.02	Confined Aquifers	4-4	1200	600	150	1.0
Oxnard	4-4.02	Unconfined & Perched Aquifers		3000	1000	500	
Pleasant Valley^c	4-6	Pleasant Valley	4-6				
Pleasant Valley	4-6	Confined Aquifers	4-6	700	300	150	1.0
Pleasant Valley	4-6	Unconfined & Perched Aquifers	4-6				
Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley^c	4-7	Arroyo Santa Rosa	4-7	900	300	150	1.0
Las Posas Valley^c	4-8	Las Posas Valley	4-8				
Las Posas Valley	4-8	South Las Posas Area	4-8				
Las Posas Valley	4-8	NW of Grimes Cyn Rd. & LA Ave. & Somis Rd.	4-8	700	300	100	0.5
Las Posas Valley	4-8	E of Grimes Cyn Rd & Hitch Blvd.	4-8	2500	1200	400	3.0
Las Posas Valley	4-8	S of LA Ave Between Somis Rd & Hitch Blvd.	4-8	1500	700	250	1.0
Las Posas Valley	4-8	Grimes Canyon Rd. & Broadway Area	4-8	250	30	30	0.2
Las Posas Valley	4-8	North Las Posas Area	4-8	500	250	150	1.0
Acton Valley^f	4-5	Upper Santa Clara	4-5				
Acton Valley	4-5	Acton Valley	4-5	550	150	100	1.0
Acton Valley	4-5	Sierra Pelona Valley (Agua Dulce)	4-5	600	100	100	0.5
Acton Valley	4-5	Upper Mint Canyon	4-5	700	150	100	0.5
Acton Valley	4-5	Upper Bouquet Canyon	4-5	400	50	30	0.5
Acton Valley	4-5	Green Valley	4-5	400	50	25	
Acton Valley	4-5	Lake Elizabeth-Lake Hughes Area	4-5	500	100	50	0.5

BASINS			Objectives (mg/l) ^m				
Basin	Basin No ^b	1994 Basin Name	1994 Basin No	TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
Santa Clara River Valley East	4-4.07	Eastern Santa Clara	4-4.07				
Santa Clara River Valley East	4-4.07	Santa Clara-Mint Canyon	4-4.07	800	150	150	1.0
Santa Clara River Valley East	4-4.07	South Fork	4-4.07	700	200	100	0.5
Santa Clara River Valley East	4-4.07	Placentia Canyon	4-4.07	700	150	100	0.5
Santa Clara River Valley East	4-4.07	Santa Clara-Bouquet & San Fransisquito Canyons	4-4.07	700	250	100	1.0
Santa Clara River Valley East	4-4.07	Castaic Valley	4-4.07	1000	350	150	1.0
Santa Clara River Valley East	4-4.07	Saugus Aquifer	4-4.07				
Simi Valley	4-9	Simi Valley	4-9				
Simi Valley	4-9	Simi Valley Basin	4-9				
Simi Valley	4-10	Confined Aquifers	4-9	1200	600	150	1.0
Simi Valley	4-11	Unconfined & Perched Aquifers	4-9				
Simi Valley	4-12	Gillibrand Basin	4-9	900	350	50	1.0
Conejo Valley	4-10	Conejo Valley	4-10	800	250	150	1.0
Coastal Plain of Los Angeles	4-11	Los Angeles Coastal Plain	4-11				
Central	4-11.04	Central Basin	4-11	700	250	150	1.0
West Coast	4-11.03	West Coast Basin	4-11	800	250	250	1.5
Hollywood	4-11.02	Hollywood Basin	4-11	750	100	100	1.0
Santa Monica	4-11.01	Santa Monica Basin	4-11	1000	250	200	0.5
San Fernando Valley	4-12	San Fernando Valley	4-12				
San Fernando Valley	4-12	Sylmar Basin	4-12	600	150	100	0.5
San Fernando Valley	4-12	Verdugo Basin	4-12	600	150	100	0.5
San Fernando Valley	4-12	San Fernando Basin	4-12				
San Fernando Valley	4-12	West of Highway 405	4-12	800	300	100	1.5
San Fernando Valley	4-12	East of Highway 405 (overall)	4-12	700	300	100	1.5

BASINS			Objectives (mg/l) ^m				
Basin	Basin No ^b	1994 Basin Name	1994 Basin No	TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
San Fernando Valley	4-12	Sunland-Tujunga Area	4-12	400	50	50	0.5
San Fernando Valley	4-12	Foothill Area	4-12	400	100	50	1.0
San Fernando Valley	4-12	Area Encompassing RT-Tujunga -Erwin-N. Hollywood-Whithall-LA/Verdugo-Crystal Springs-Headworks-Glendale/Burbank Well Fields	4-12	600	250	100	1.5
San Fernando Valley	4-12	Narrows Area (below confluence of Verdugo Wash with the LA River	4-12	900	300	150	1.5
San Fernando Valley	4-12	Eagle Rock Basin	4-12	800	150	100	0.5
San Gabriel Valley^g/Raymond^h	4-13	San Gabriel Valley	4-13				
Raymond	4-23	Raymond Basin	4-13				
Raymond	4-23	Monk Hill Sub-Basin	4-13	450	100	100	0.5
Raymond	4-23	Santa Anita Area	4-13	450	100	100	0.5
Raymond	4-23	Pasadena Area	4-13	450	100	100	0.5
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Main San Gabriel Basin	4-13				
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Western Area ^g	4-13	450	100	100	0.5
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Eastern Area ^g	4-13	600	100	100	0.5
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Puente Basin	4-13	1000	300	150	1.0
Upper Santa Ana Valley/San Gabriel Valley	8-2.01ⁱ	Upper Santa Ana Valley	4-14				
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Live Oak Area	8-2	450	150	100	0.5
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Claremont Heights Area	8-2	450	100	50	
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Pomona Area	8-2	300	100	50	0.5
Upper Santa Ana Valley/ San Gabriel Valley	8-2.01/4-13	Chino Area	8-2	450	20	15	
San Gabriel Valley	4-13	Spadra Area	8-2	550	200	120	1.0
Tierra Rejada	4-15	Tierra Rejada	4-15	700	250	100	0.5
Hidden Valley	4-16	Hidden Valley	4-16	1000	250	250	1.0

BASINS			Objectives (mg/l) ^m				
Basin	Basin No ^b	1994 Basin Name	1994 Basin No	TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
Lockwood Valley	4-17	Lockwood Valley	4-17	1000	300	20	2.0
Hungry Valley	4-18	Hungry Valley & Peace Valley	4-18	500	150	50	1.0
Conejo Valley	4-10	Thousand Oaks Area	4-19	1400	700	150	1.0
Russell Valley	4-20	Russell Valley	4-20				
Russell Valley	4-20	Russell Valley	4-20	1500	500	250	1.0
Thousand Oaks Area	4-19	Triunfo Canyon Area	4-20	2000	500	500	2.0
Thousand Oaks Area	4-20	Lindero Canyon Area	4-20	2000	500	500	2.0
Thousand Oaks Area	4-21	Las Virgenes Canyon Area	4-20	2000	500	500	2.0
Conejo-Tierra Rejada Volcanic Area^l	No DWR#	Conejo-Tierra Rejada Volcanic Area	4-21				
Malibu Valley	4-22	Santa Monica Mountains-Southern Slopes^k	4-22				
Malibu Valley	No DWR#	Camarillo Area		1000	250	250	1.0
Malibu Valley	No DWR#	Point Dume Area		1000	250	250	1.0
Malibu Valley	4-22	Malibu Valley	4-22	2000	500	500	2.0
Malibu Valley	No DWR#	Topanga Canyon Area		2000	500	500	2.0
San Pedro Channel Islands^l	No DWR#	San Pedro Channel Islands					
Anacapa Island	No DWR#	Anacapa Island	No DWR#				
San Nicholas Island	No DWR#	San Nicholas Island	No DWR#	1100	150	350	
Santa Catalina Island	No DWR#	Santa Catalina Island	No DWR#	1000	100	250	1.0
San Clemente Island	No DWR#	San Clemente Island	No DWR#				
Santa Barbara	No DWR#	Santa Barbara Island	No DWR#				

- a. Objectives for ground waters outside of the major basins listed on this table and outlined in Figure 1-9 have not been specifically listed. However, ground waters outside of the major basins are, in many cases, significant sources of water. Furthermore, ground waters outside of the major basins are either potential or existing sources of water for downgradient basins and, as such, objectives in the downgradient basins shall apply to these areas.
- b. Basins are numbered according to Bulletin 118-Update 2003 (Department of Water Resources, 2003).
- c. Ground waters in the Pitas Point area (between the lower Ventura River and Rincon Point) are not considered to comprise a major basin, and accordingly have not been designated a basin number by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) or outlined on Figure 1-9.
- d. The Santa Clara River Valley (4-4) was formerly Ventura Central Basin

- e. Pleasant Valley (4-6), Arroyo Santa Rosa Valley (4-7) and Las Posas Valley (4-8) Ground Water Basins were former sub-basins of the Ventura Central Basin (DWR, 1980).
- f. Acton Valley Basin was formerly Upper Santa Clara Basin (DWR, 1980)
- g. San Gabriel Valley is a combination of what were formerly the Western and Eastern areas of the Main San Gabriel Basin, and the Puente Basin. All of the groundwater in the former Main San Gabriel Basin is covered by the objectives listed under Main San Gabriel Basin – Eastern Area and Western Area. Walnut Creek, Big Dalton Wash, and Little Dalton Wash separate the Eastern Area from the Western Area (see the dashed line on Figure A2-17 in Appendix II). Any ground water upgradient of these areas is subject to downgradient beneficial uses and objectives, as explained in Footnote a.
- h. Raymond Basin was formerly a sub-basin of the San Gabriel Valley and is now a separate basin.
- i. The border between Regions 4 and 8 crosses the Upper Santa Ana Valley and San Gabriel Valley Ground Water Basins.
- j. Ground water in the Conejo-Tierra Rejada Volcanic Area occurs primarily in fractured volcanic rocks in the western Santa Monica Mountains and Conejo Mountain areas. These areas have not been delineated on Figure 1-9.
- k. With the exception of ground water in Malibu Valley (DWR Basin No. 4-22), ground waters along the southern slopes of the Santa Monica Mountains are not considered to comprise a major basin and accordingly have not been designated a basin number by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) or outlined on Figure 1-9.
- l. DWR has not designated basins for ground waters on the San Pedro Channel Islands
- m. The Regional Board may grant, at its sole discretion, individual dischargers a variance from the numeric mineral quality objectives for groundwater specified in Table 3-13 under the conditions and procedures specified in “Coastal Aquifer Variance Provision for Mineral Quality Objectives” set forth in the Regional Objectives for Ground Waters.

STANDARD PROVISIONS
APPLICABLE TO WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The discharger must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board. [CWC Section 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, 13350]

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code (CWC). [H&SC Section 5411, CWC Section 13263]

3. AVAILABILITY

A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. [CWC Section 13263]

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The discharger must notify the Executive Officer, in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new discharger containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current discharger and the new discharger. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing discharger is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new discharger is liable from the transfer date on. [CWC Sections 13267 and 13263]

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

In the event of a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge, the discharger shall file with this Regional Board a new Report of Waste Discharge. [CWC Section 13260(c)]. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the Waste.
- (b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

- (c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.
- (d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.
- (e) Increase in the area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. [CCR Title 23 Section 2210]

6. REVISION

These waste discharge requirements are subject to review and revision by the Regional Board. [CCR Section 13263]

7. TERMINATION

Where the discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. [CWC Sections 13260 and 13267]

8. VESTED RIGHTS

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, do not protect the discharger from his liability under Federal, State or local laws, nor do they create a vested right for the discharger to continue the waste discharge. [CWC Section 13263(g)]

9. SEVERABILITY

Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provisions of these requirements are found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected. [CWC Section 921]

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

11. HAZARDOUS RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Board or the appropriate Regional Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the Water Code unless the discharger is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. [CWC Section 1327(a)]

12. PETROLEUM RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) such person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than 42 gallons unless the discharge is also required to be reported pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control Plan. [CWC Section 13272]

13. ENTRY AND INSPECTION

The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (a) Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. [CWC Section 13267]

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports; such reports shall be submitted in accordance with specifications prepared by the Executive Officer, which specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted. [CWC Section 13267]

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Annually, the discharger shall submit to the Executive Office a written statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, certifying that all flow measurement devices have been calibrated and will reliably achieve the accuracy required.

Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Board Executive officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. The Regional Board Executive Officer may allow use of an uncertified laboratory under exceptional circumstances, such as when the closest laboratory to the monitoring location is outside the State boundaries and therefore not subject to certification. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" [40CFR Part 136] promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [CCR Title 23, Section 2230]

TREATMENT FAILURE

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

15. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

Any person discharging or proposing to discharge to navigable waters from a point source (except for discharge of dredged or fill material subject to Section 404 of the

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

Clean Water Act and discharge subject to a general NPDES permit) must file an NPDES permit application with the Regional Board. [CCR Title 2 Section 22357]

16. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Executive Officer within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is expected to continue and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive officer, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The following occurrence(s) must be reported to the Executive Office within 24 hours:

- (a) Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility.
- (b) Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances.
- (c) Any treatment plan upset which causes the effluent limitation of this Order to be exceeded. [CWC Sections 13263 and 13267]

17. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies off all reports required by this Order, and record of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement;
- (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;
- (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
- (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- (e) The analytical techniques or method used; and

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

- (f) The results of such analyses.
18. (a) All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Office shall be signed and certified as follows:
- (1) For a corporation – by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president.
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- (b) A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision.
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. [CWC Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268]”

19. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities regulated by the PUC, used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations Section 3680. State Boards may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Health Services where reclamation is involved.

Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

Each plant shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the operation and maintenance manual prepared by the municipality through the Clean Water Grant Program [CWC Title 23, Section 2233(d)]

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

20. Whenever a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four years the discharger shall notify the Regional Board. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The discharger must demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The discharger shall submit a technical report to the Regional Board showing flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased, within 120 days after providing notification to the Regional Board, or within 120 days after receipt of notification from the Regional Board, of a finding that the treatment plant will reach capacity within four years. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Board itself. [CCR Title 23, Section 2232]

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

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<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/>

**REVISED MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CI NO. 4842
FOR
HAPPY VALLEY FOUNDATION
BESANT HILL SCHOOL**

**ENROLLMENT UNDER GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
STATE BOARD ORDER NO. 2014-0153-DWQ (SERIES NO. 009)
FILE NO. 64-156**

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Dischargers shall submit the required reports, outlined in the following paragraphs to the Regional Board. The reports shall be received at the Regional Board via GeoTracker database under Global ID **WDR100001679** on the dates indicated as follows:
 - A. **Quarterly Monitoring Reports** shall be received at the Regional Board by the 1st day of the second month following the end of each quarterly monitoring period according to Table 1. The first monitoring report under this program shall be received at the Regional Board by July 30, 2015.

Table 1. Reporting Period and Due Dates

Reporting Period	Report Due
January - March	April 30
April - June	July 30
July - September	October 30
October – December	January 30

- B. **Annual Summary Report** shall be received at the Regional Board March 1 of each year. The first Annual Summary Report under this program shall be received at the Regional Board on March 1, 2016.

If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

2. The Dischargers shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports required under the MRP, including electronic data format (EDF) groundwater monitoring data, discharge location data, and pdf monitoring to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100001679.
3. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the cause(s), and actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements at the earliest possible time, including a timetable for implementation of those actions.
4. The Discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results, including strip charts; date; exact place, and time of sampling; dates analyses were performed; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a

minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

5. In reporting the monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with the requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.
6. Any mitigation/remedial activity including any pre-discharge treatment conducted at the site must be reported in the quarterly monitoring report.
7. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with WDRs. This section shall be located at the front of the report and shall clearly list all non-compliance with discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Monitoring shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of this Order and shall include, but not limited to, the following:
 - A. Locations of each sampling monitoring station where representative samples can be obtained and the rationale for the selection. The Discharger must include a map, at a scale of 1 inch equals 1,200 feet or less, that clearly identifies the locations of all monitoring wells, and production wells.
 - B. Sampling protocols (specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 or American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards where appropriate) and chain of custody procedures.
 - C. For groundwater monitoring, outline the methods and procedures to be used for measuring water levels; purging wells; collecting samples; decontaminating equipment; containing, preserving, and shipping samples, and maintaining appropriate documentation. Also include the procedures for handling, storing, testing, and disposing of purge and decontamination waters generated from the sampling events.
 - D. Laboratory or laboratories, which conducted the analyses. Include copy or copies of laboratory certifications by the State Board Division of Drinking Water Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) every year or when the Discharger changes their contract laboratory.
 - E. Analytical test methods used and the corresponding detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs) unregulated and regulated chemicals. For regulated chemicals, please see the State Board's website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.shtml
 - F. Quality assurance and control measures.

2. The samples shall be analyzed using analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by commercially available methods approved by the Regional Board and/or State Board. The Discharger shall select the analytical methods that provide DLRs lower than the limits prescribed in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the DLRs (or its equivalent if there is a different treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) are the lowest calibration standard. At no time shall the Discharger use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
4. Upon request by the Discharger, the Regional Board, in consultation with the State Board Quality Assurance Program, may establish DLRs, in any of the following situations:
 - A. When the pollutant has no established method under 40 CFR 136 (revised May 14, 1999, or subsequent revision);
 - B. When the method under 40 CFR 136 for the pollutant has a DLR higher than the limit specified in this Order; or,
 - C. When the Discharger agrees to use a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and is commercially available.
5. For unregulated chemical analyses, the Discharger shall select methods according to the following approach:
 - A. Use drinking water methods, if available;
 - B. Use State Board-recommended methods for unregulated chemicals, if available;
 - C. If there is no State Board-recommended drinking water method for a chemical, and more than a single Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved method is available, use the most sensitive of the EPA-approved methods;
 - D. If there is no EPA-approved method for a chemical, and more than one method is available from the scientific literature and commercial laboratory, after consultation with State Board, use the most sensitive method;
 - E. If no approved method is available for a specific chemical, the Discharger's laboratory may develop or use its own methods and should provide the analytical methods to State Board for review. Those methods may be used until State Board recommended or EPA-approved methods are available.

If the only method available for a chemical is for wastewater analysis (e.g., a chemical listed as a priority pollutant only), sample and analyze for that chemical in the treated and disinfected effluent immediately increase the likelihood of detection. Use this approach until the Discharger's laboratory develops a method for the chemical in drinking water, or until a State Board-recommended or EPA-approved drinking water method is available.

- G. The Discharger is required to inform the Regional Board, in event that D, E, F is occurring.

III. WATER QUALITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLED WATER

- A. A sampling station shall be established at a location where representative samples of treated effluent can be obtained prior to discharge to the surface irrigation disposal system (1,480 square-foot planter bed) for the advanced onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS #2A).
- B. The following tests shall constitute the effluent monitoring program, specified in Table 2:

Table 2. Effluent Monitoring

Constituent	Units ¹	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Total flow	gal/day	recorder	continuous
pH	pH Units	grab	monthly
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅ 20°C)	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total suspended solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	monthly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	monthly
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	grab	monthly
Ammonia-N	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrate-N	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrite-N	mg/L	grab	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total nitrogen ²	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total phosphate as P	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Methylene Blue Activated Substance(MBAS)	mg/L	grab	quarterly

¹mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL=most probable number per 100 milliliters; NTU= Nephelometric turbidity units

²Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

In addition, the Discharger shall annually submit an operation and maintenance report on the secondary treatment package plant. The information to be contained in the report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. The name and address of the person or company responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility;
2. Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective action performed);
3. Frequency of maintenance, if preventive;
4. Periodic pumping out of the septic tank; and
5. Maintenance records of the septic disposal system.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

The Executive Officer has determined that a groundwater monitoring program is needed to fully evaluate the impact from your wastewater discharge on groundwater discharging to the Upper Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin. The Discharger shall submit a groundwater monitoring workplan by **September 15, 2015**. The groundwater monitoring workplan is subject to the Executive Officer's approval prior to implementation. The groundwater monitoring wells must be installed in such a way so as to fully assess the background groundwater quality and the downgradient groundwater quality. The plan shall include the exact location of the proposed wells, depths, construction of wells, schedule for the installation and proposed sampling of the wells.

Upon obtaining Executive Officer's approval of an adequate groundwater monitoring workplan, construction and development of the proposed wells shall be completed within 60 days.

The well installation technical report is due 120 days after Executive Officer's approval of the Permittee's groundwater monitoring workplan. The well installation technical report shall include a scaled plot plan, soil boring logs, water quality data, well permits and as-built well construction diagrams.

The following shall constitute the groundwater monitoring program, specified in Table 3:

Table 3. Groundwater Monitoring

Constituent	Units ¹	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
pH	pH Units	grab	quarterly
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total nitrogen ³	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly

¹mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL: Most Probable Number per 100 milliliter

²Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

All groundwater monitoring reports must include, at minimum, the following:

- a. Well identification, date and time of sampling;
- b. Sampler identification, and laboratory identification;
- c. Monthly measurement of groundwater levels, recorded to 0.01 feet mean sea level;
- d. Groundwater contour map depicting the hydraulic gradient and direction of groundwater flow across the subject tract; and
- e. Monthly calculation of vertical separation of groundwater levels to bottom of each septic disposal system (leachfield).

IV. SEPTIC TANK AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The quarterly reports shall contain the following information:

1. Average and maximum daily waste flow and average water usage rate for each month of the quarter, in gallons per day. In the absence of a flow meter, a water bill can be used to estimate the flow discharge.
2. Estimated population served during each month of the reporting period.
3. Results of at least monthly observations in the disposal area for any overflow or surfacing of wastes.

In addition, the Discharger shall annually submit an operation and maintenance report on the septic system. The information to be contained in the report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. The name and address of the person or company responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility;
2. Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective action performed);
3. Frequency of maintenance, if preventive;
4. Periodic pumping out of the septic tank; and
5. Maintenance records of the septic disposal system.

V. WASTE HAULING REPORTING

In the event that waste sludge, septage, or other wastes are hauled offsite, the name and address of the hauler shall be reported, along with types and quantities hauled during the reporting period and the location of the final point of disposal. In the event that no wastes are hauled during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

VI. MONITORING FREQUENCIES

Specifications in this monitoring program are subject to periodic revisions. Monitoring requirements may be modified or revised by the Executive Officer based on review of monitoring data submitted pursuant to this Order. Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a

less frequent basis or parameters and locations dropped by the Executive Officer if the Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.

VII. ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION

The Discharger shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports required under the MRP, including discharge location data, and pdf monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100001679.

VIII. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document, including all attachments and supplemental information, was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

Executed on the _____ day of _____ at _____

_____ (Signature)

_____ (Title)"

These records and reports are public documents and shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

Ordered by: Samuel Unger
Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Date: July 15, 2015