

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2003-0138

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DAVID BIRON,
BIG BREAK MARINA
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

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

1. David Biron and Big Break Marina (hereafter jointly known as Discharger) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) on 22 May 2003 with additional information submitted on 8 August 2003 and 13 August 2003 for maintenance dredging of the Big Break Marina.
2. The maintenance dredging activities regulated in this Order include disposal or discharge of dredged sediments into a Dredge Material Disposal (DMD) site, dredge sampling, and water quality monitoring during dredging operations. The Discharger owns and operates the marina and the DMD site.
3. The marina is situated east of the Antioch Bridge on the south shore of the San Joaquin River (Assessor's Parcel No. 037-030-0055) in Section 15, T2N, R2E, MDB&M, at 100 Big Break Road, in Contra Costa County. The location of the marina is shown on Attachment A, which is attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
4. The marina is an off channel marina that has become heavily silted since it was last dredged in 1989. The project is required to return the harbor to its original depth for boat navigation. The marina contains 190 covered and uncovered boat slips, a bait shop, restroom, storage building, a boat maintenance shop and residential homes. No fueling docks are currently present at the marina.
5. The Discharger plans to suction dredge approximately eight acres of the marina's bottom extending from the shoreline to the levee and through the marina's dock area. The dredging activities will only be conducted within the marina, and no dredging will occur in the San Joaquin River. The dredging will be conducted until a nominal depth of approximately -6.5 feet, relative to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) is reached in the harbor. The perimeter of the basin will be dredged at a 3:1 slope until the dredge depth of -6.5 feet is reached.
6. The San Joaquin River is a known migration route and rearing habitat for salmon, steelhead and other threatened species. Therefore, the dredging activities will be conducted according to the time schedule set by the California Department of Fish and Game, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to prevent harming Winter-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley Steelhead, and

Delta smelt. In addition, dredging will be limited to the daylight hours and work will be performed in segments, starting downstream and working progressively upstream, where applicable. The location of the dredging area is shown on Attachment B, which is attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

7. The dredging activities will remove approximately 12,000 cubic yards of sediment from the marina and discharge the spoils to a DMD pond situated on site.
8. Due to the limited time period available for dredge activities within the Delta, the project may require several years to complete. After the project is completed (i.e. dredged 12,000 cubic yards), the Discharger will notify the Regional Board and request that the Order be rescinded.

DESCRIPTION OF DREDGING OPERATIONS

9. The removal or excavation, transport and placement of dredge sediments are the primary components of the dredging process. Discharges from dredging operations may contain suspended solids, turbidity, oxygen-depleting compounds, and increased metal concentrations, which impact water quality near the dredging site.
10. The Discharger plans to use an eight-inch hydraulic suction dredge equipped with a cutter head for the project. A ten-foot suction tube and a hydraulic pump will be used to remove the sediment from the marina. The dredge material is then pumped as slurry of 20 to 30 percent solids through a pipeline to the DMD site for disposal by evaporation and infiltration. The pump rate for the suction dredge is approximately 2,000 gallon per minute. The area to be dredged is not in a navigation channel, but caution signs will be erected at the entrance to the marina and all pipelines marked by buoys.
11. In order to prevent entrainment to endangered species from the dredge suction intake, the Discharger shall operate the hydraulic dredge so that the intake is at or below the surface of the material being removed. The dredge intake may be raised a maximum of three feet above the river bottom for brief periods for the purpose of purging or flushing of the intake system. The Discharger shall install, when practical, a siltation curtain in close proximity to the dredge operation.
12. The dredging operation will remove approximately 500 cubic yards of material from the marina daily until the project is completed. The project will generate approximately 40,000 cubic yards of slurry water.
13. Sediment can be suspended in the water during dredging if entrainment of the dislodged sediments is incomplete. Many chemical constituents are lipophilic and will preferentially sorb or attach to organically enriched or fine particles of sediment. Therefore, sediment contaminants may correlate with measured physical properties such as grain size and total organic carbon. Water column effects from dredging may

occur when contaminants on the sediment particles are either dissolved or resuspended in the water column. Dredging operations may cause some degradation temporarily to surface waters as concentrations of turbidity, total suspended solids, and other wastes may increase and dissolved oxygen decrease as bottom sediments are disturbed in the excavation process. In order to determine if the dredging activities have an impact to the surface waters, receiving water monitoring is appropriate.

DREDGE MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE

14. The RWD indicates that the entire discharge will be retained on land in the DMD pond. The RWD shows that the capacity of the DMD pond is sufficient to contain approximately 40,000 cubic yards of sediment with two feet of freeboard. The DMD site is situated adjacent to the marina (Assessor's Parcel No. 037-030-0055).
15. The discharge of dredge water from hopper dredges may increase the suspended sediment load of the surface waters in such a manner as to cause nuisance
16. The DMD site is designed to provide settling of the hydraulic dredging slurry. The dimensions of the DMD site are approximately 500 feet in length, 350 feet in width and eight feet deep with an approximately 2-to-1 (horizontal to vertical) side slope. The Discharger calculated the holding capacity of the DMD site to be approximately 8,000,000 gallons, which does not include the two feet of required freeboard.
17. The slurry water discharged to the DMD site will be retained on site for disposal through evaporation and percolation. Surficial soils in the DMD site are described as consisting of light gray coarse sands and gravel to a depth of approximately 1.5 feet and gravels with some silt and clay between one to five feet below grade. Based on the soil type, the vertical hydraulic conductivity and horizontal hydraulic conductivity is estimated to be approximately 1.71×10^{-5} feet/second and 2.81×10^{-5} feet/second respectively. On 8 July 2003, a soil sample was collected from the bottom of the DMD site. The analytical result indicates that soil pH value is 8.8 standard units.
18. Liquefaction hazard map, *Estimated Liquefaction Potential*, provided by the Contra Costa County indicates that the site is within an area with "generally high" liquefaction potential. Soils susceptible to liquefaction are loose, clean poorly graded, fine-grained sands. In addition, the site is situated within the 100-year flood plain as shown on the Contra Costa, *Flood Hazard Areas*, map. Therefore, the requirement that berms for the DMD will be designed and constructed under the direct supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer, Registered Geologist, or Certified Engineering Geologist is appropriate.
19. Groundwater is at a depth of approximately 5 feet below ground surface and is believed to flow northward towards the San Joaquin River.

20. Berms can fail, typically, from a lack of maintenance or overtopping due to wave action. This Order requires a minimum pond freeboard be maintained to prevent overtopping.
21. After dredging activities are complete and the dredge material dewatered, the sediment will be reused as fill.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DREDGED MATERIALS

22. In order to characterize the proposed dredge sediments, the Discharger collected three sediment samples from the marina on 8 July 2003. The moisture content of the sample was approximately 52 percent.
23. The Discharger performed pre-dredge analysis on the sediment samples collected from the marina. The sample data includes chemical constituents present in the extract from dredged sediments using the waste extraction test with deionized water (DIWET). The DIWET data were used to predict the potential characteristics of leachate from dredge materials that are placed onto a DMD site. The DMD site is not equipped with a liner; therefore leachate from dredged sediments may migrate through the soil column to the underlying groundwater.
24. Metal contaminants detected in the DIWET extract are aluminum (5,220 µg/L), antimony (8.24 µg/L), arsenic (10.3 µg/L), barium (46.1 µg/L), beryllium (0.1 µg/L), boron (556 µg/L), copper (24.7 µg/L), total chromium (10.3 µg/L), cobalt (1.03 µg/L), lead (9.87 µg/L), iron (3,570 µg/L), manganese (262 µg/L), mercury (0.29 µg/L), molybdenum (80.4 µg/L), nickel (10.2 µg/L), selenium (1.17 µg/L), vanadium (62 µg/L), and zinc (15.1 µg/L). The DIWET extract concentrations are not intended to predict actual leachate concentrations that will occur in the DMD site. The actual leachate concentrations for waste may vary depending on dilution, pH, salinity, and the oxidation state of the waste constituent.
25. Leachate from the dredged material is expected to migrate downwards towards the underlying groundwater. As the waste migrates through the soil towards the groundwater, a degree of attenuation will occur. Some of the processes that control attenuation include absorption, diffusion, dispersion and advection.
26. The sediment monitoring shows that sediment samples contained small amounts of fluoranthene (11.6 µg/kg), pyrene (15.5 µg/kg) and tributyltin (22.0 µg/kg). Organochlorine pesticides, organophosphorous pesticides, PCBs, and VOCs were not detected in the samples.
27. Reduced, anaerobic conditions found in the sediments favor sulfide generation that generally makes metals biologically unavailable. Dredging operations expose the sediment/materials to oxygenated water and aerobic conditions that oxidize the sulfide complexes to sulfate salts resulting in an increase in acidity. As the acidity increase, the pH lowers which generally makes various metals more soluble, bio-available, and

toxic. In order to maintain a neutral pH condition in the dredged materials, soil amendments, such as lime, can be added to the dewatered dredged materials to compensate for the acid generation. In order to determine if the dredge material is sufficiently neutralized, requirements for monitoring the pH value of dredged material are appropriate.

28. The sediment sample contained 0.35 percent total sulfur, 0.01 percent total sulfide, and 0.009 percent carbonate. The acid generation potential from total sulfur was -9.7 grams per kilogram. The neutralization potential from carbonate was 7.4 grams per kilogram. Consequently, the acid base potential reported as calcium carbonate was -2.3 grams per kilogram, and the dredge material is predicted to have a net acid generating potential.

BASIN PLAN, BENEFICIAL USES, AND REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

29. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition*, (hereafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). These requirements implement the Basin Plan.
30. State Board Resolution No. 68-16 (“Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California”) requires that the Regional Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, must maintain high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the Regional Board’s policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives).
31. The discharges authorized by this Order are consistent with State Board Resolution 68-16 and 40 CFR 131.12 (the federal antidegradation policy). This Order establishes requirements that will result in best practicable treatment or control of the discharge to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and that the discharges will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses or result in water quality less than prescribed in the Basin Plans.
32. The surface water drainage is to the San Joaquin River in Sacramento County and is within the designated boundary for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which is situated in Hydrologic Unit No. 544.0.
33. The beneficial uses of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta are municipal and domestic supply; agricultural irrigation and stock watering; industrial process and service supply; water contact recreation; noncontact water recreation; warm fresh water habitat; cold fresh water habitat; warm water migration; cold water migration; warm water spawning; wildlife habitat; and navigation.

34. Designated beneficial uses of ground water are municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supplies, and agricultural supply.
35. Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code provides that: *“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 Order and the attached “Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2003-0138” are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

36. USEPA adopted the *National Toxics Rule* (NTR) on 5 February 1993 and the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) on 18 May 2000. These Rules contain water quality standards applicable to this discharge. The State Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters (SIP), Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (known as the State Implementation Plan) which contains guidance on implementation of the *National Toxics Rule* and the *California Toxics Rule*. CTR and NTR standards may be incorporated in waste discharge requirements where appropriate to implement the Basin Plans.
37. The Basin Plan numerical and narrative water quality objectives for surface and groundwater within the basin are achieved primarily through the adoption of waste discharge requirements. Where numerical water quality objectives are listed, these are limits necessary for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of the water. Where narrative water quality objectives are applicable, the Regional Board must translate the objective following procedures set forth in Chapter IV of the Basin Plan into numerical limitations that implement the narrative objectives.
38. The Basin Plan identifies numerical water quality objectives for waters designated as municipal supply. These are the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22, California Code of Regulations: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, and Table 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) of Section 64449. The Basin

Plan's incorporation of these provisions by reference is prospective, and includes future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. The Basin Plan recognizes that the Regional Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

39. The Basin Plan contains narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, taste and odor, and toxicity. The toxicity objective requires that surface waters and groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, plants, animals, or aquatic life. The chemical constituent objective requires that surface water and groundwater shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. The narrative tastes and odors objective prohibits concentrations of taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to water supplies, fish or other products of aquatic origin or that cause nuisance or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
40. Section 13241 of the Water Code requires the Regional Board to consider various factors, including economic considerations, when adopting water quality objectives into its Basin Plan. Water Code Section 13263 requires the Regional Board to address the factors in Section 13241 in adopting waste discharge requirements. The State Board, however, has held that a Regional Board need not specifically address the Section 13241 factors when implementing existing numerical or narrative water quality objectives in waste discharge requirements because the factors were already considered in adopting water quality objectives. These waste discharge requirements implement adopted water quality objectives. Therefore, no additional analysis of Section 13241 factors is required.
41. The discharges authorized by this Order are consistent with State Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 CFR 131.12 (the federal antidegradation policy). This Order establishes requirements that will result in best practicable treatment or control of the discharge to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and that the discharges will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses or result in water quality less than prescribed in the Basin Plans. The discharge will not have effluent return flows and will be retained on land within the DMD settling pond. The assimilative capacity of the underlying soil should prevent significant degradation of groundwater from infiltration of incidental waste constituents. The groundwater limits prescribed herein are intended to ensure that the assimilative capacity will not be exceeded. In addition, the Discharger must conduct soil monitoring. If the discharge is found to have the potential to cause water quality impacts, then the Discharger may be required to cease the discharge, change the method of disposal, or take other action(s) to prevent significant groundwater or surface water degradation.
42. Section 13260 of the CWC states that each Discharger covered under WDRs shall submit an annual fee. The filing fee accompanying the RWD is the first year's annual

- fee. The annual fee is based on the threat and complexity of the discharge (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Section 2200).
43. This Order requires a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 10 permit (Rivers & Harbors Act) for dredging operations.
 44. The discharge authorized herein and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge are exempt from the requirements of Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 20005 et seq. The exemption, pursuant to Section 20090(b) of Title 27, is based on the following:
 - a. The Regional Board is issuing waste discharge requirements,
 - b. The discharge complies with the Basin Plan, and
 - c. The wastewater does not need to be managed according to Title 22 CCR, Division 4.5, and Chapter 11, as a hazardous waste.
 45. Pursuant to Section 13263(g) of the CWC, discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of these General WDRs does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.
 46. This 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.
 47. The Department of Fish and Game has issued Streambed Alteration Agreement No. R2-2003-187 for the project.
 48. The Department of Fish and Game has filed a Notice of Exemption for the project in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15304(g).

SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

49. The Delta waterways are CWA 303(d) listed for chlorpyrifos, DDT, diazinon, Group A pesticides and mercury.
50. Agricultural return flows and urban stormwater runoff discharges to the Delta have been found to contain organophosphorous (OP) pesticides. The Delta is 303(d) listed for both chlorpyrifos and diazinon. Hydraulic dredging utilizes river water for slurry transport and therefore, the discharge may also contain the listed OP pesticides.
51. The Basin Plan contains a general objective for turbidity. Exceptions to the objective will be considered when a dredging operation causes an increase in turbidity. In this case, an allowable zone of dilution within which turbidity in excess of the limits can be tolerated will be defined for the operation and prescribed in a discharge permit. Dredging operations can be modified to reduce the amount of turbidity. In addition, silt curtains or other measures may be employed to control any turbidity to within

50 feet from dredging operations. The point of compliance with the turbidity limitation shall be within 50 feet downstream of the dredging operation.

However, the dredging operation cannot cause or contribute to acute toxicity in the water body at any point of discharge. Therefore, the point of compliance with the toxicity limitation shall be at the point of discharge (i.e. the dredging operation).

52. The site is zoned for recreation and commercial facilities.

PUBLIC NOTICE

53. All the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet, incorporated by reference herein, were considered in establishing the following conditions of discharge.
54. Interested agencies and persons were notified of the intent to prescribe Order for this discharge and provided an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
55. In a public meeting, all comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that pursuant to Sections 13263 and 13267 of the California Water Code, David Biron and Big Break Marina, their agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder, shall comply with the following:

[Note: Other prohibitions, conditions, definitions, and some methods of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements" dated 1 March 1991.]

A. Discharge Prohibitions:

1. Except for the discharge of sediment that is not captured by the hydraulic cutter head, the discharge of wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. The discharge from dredging operations, including material disturbed by the suction head during dredging, shall not cause or contribute to acute toxicity in the receiving waters.
3. Except for activities permitted by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the CWA, soil, silt, or other organic material shall not be placed where such material could pass into surface water or surface water drainage courses.

4. Maintenance dredging shall be confined to the area of operation described in the Finding No. 5 and as shown on Attachment B. The total amount of sediment removed for the project shall be limited to 12,000 cubic yards.
5. Dredging activities shall not cause the floor of the harbor to exceed a maximum a depth of approximately -6.5 feet, relative to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) is reached in the harbor.
6. The discharge of dredged sediments shall be confined to the DMD site.
7. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated waste from the confined disposal facility is prohibited.
8. The discharge of dredge return water from hopper dredges to surface waters is prohibited.
9. Discharge of waste classified either as 'hazardous,' defined in Section 20164 of Title 27, CCR, or 'designated,' as defined in Section 13173 of the California Water Code, is prohibited.
10. The discharge of petroleum products to surface waters is prohibited.
11. Activities shall not cause visible oil, grease, or foam in the work area or downstream.
12. Activities shall not cause turbidity increases, as measured in surface waters 300 feet down-current from the project, in surface waters to exceed:
 - (a) where natural turbidity is between 0 and 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), increases shall not exceed 1 NTU;
 - (b) where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 20 percent;
 - (c) where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs, increase shall not exceed 10 NTUs;
 - (d) where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.
13. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board in writing of the start of any in-water activities.
14. The Discharger shall comply with all Department of Fish and Game 1600 requirements for the project specified in Streambed Alteration Agreement No. R2-2003-187. In addition, the Discharger shall comply with dredging requirements contained in the National Marine Fisheries Service consultation letter, dated 19 March 2003.

15. The discharge of domestic wastewater is prohibited.

B. Discharge Specifications:

1. The total amount of dredged material for the project shall not exceed 15,000 cubic yards.
2. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a nuisance or condition of pollution as defined by the California Water Code, Section 13050.
3. No waste constituent shall be released or discharged, or placed where it will be released or discharged, in a concentration or in a mass that causes violation of the Groundwater Limitation.
4. Objectionable odors originating at the DMD settling pond shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property owned by the Discharger.
5. As a means of discerning compliance with Discharge Specification No. 5, the dissolved oxygen content in the upper zone (1 foot) of all wastewater in the DMD settling pond shall not be less than 1.0 mg/l.
6. The Discharger shall maintain two feet of freeboard in the DMD settling pond at all times.
7. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maximize treatment of return water and optimize the quality of the discharge.
8. The DMD site shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
9. Newly constructed or rehabilitated berms at the DMD shall be designed and constructed under the direct supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer, Registered Geologist, or Certified Engineering Geologist.

C. Groundwater Limitation:

The discharge, in combination with other site-derived sources, shall not cause underlying groundwater to contain waste constituents statistically greater than background water quality.

D. Dredge Material Limitations

After dewatering, the dredged material shall not have a pH less than 6.0 nor greater than 8.0.

E. Receiving Water Limitations

Receiving Water Limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of this Order.

The dredge operation shall not cause the following in the receiving water:

1. Concentrations of dissolved oxygen to fall below 7.0 mg/l.
2. Oils, greases, waxes, floating material (liquids, solids, foams, and scums) or suspended material to create a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
3. Esthetically undesirable discoloration.
4. Fungi, slimes, or other objectionable growths.
5. The ambient pH to fall below 6.5, exceed 8.5, or the 30-day average to change by more than 0.5 units.
6. The ambient temperature to increase more than 5°F.
7. Deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
8. Aquatic communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, to be degraded.
9. Toxic pollutants to be present in the water column, sediments, or biota in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses; that produce detrimental response in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or that bioaccumulate in aquatic resources at levels which are harmful to human health.
10. Violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Board pursuant to the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.
11. Taste or odor-producing substances to impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin or to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. The fecal coliform concentration in any 30-day period to exceed a geometric mean of 200 MPN/100 ml or cause more than 10 percent of total samples to exceed 400 MPN/100 ml.

F. Provisions

All of the following reports shall be submitted pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code and shall be prepared by registered professionals as described by Provision F. 3:

1. Pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code, the Discharger may be required to submit other technical reports as directed by the Executive Officer.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2003-0138, which is part of this Order, and any revision thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer.
3. All technical reports required herein that involve planning, investigation, evaluation, or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be prepared by or under the direction of persons registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1. To demonstrate compliance with sections 415 and 3065 of Title 16, CCR, all technical reports must contain a statement of the qualifications of the responsible registered professional(s). As required by these laws, completed technical reports must bear the signature(s) and seal(s) of the registered professional(s) in a manner such that all work can be clearly attributed to the professional responsible for the work.
4. Within **60 days** of receiving sample data that shows that the dewatered dredge material has a pH value less than 6.0 standard unit, the Discharger must submit a Dredge Material pH Management Workplan. The workplan shall describe the improvements and/or corrective action(s) taken to stabilize and maintain the dredge material's pH value between 6.0 and 8.0 standard units.
5. Within **60 days** of staff approval of the Dredge Material pH Management Workplan, the Discharger shall submit a report certifying that all the improvements and corrective actions specified in the workplan have been implemented. The report shall also evaluate the effectiveness of the workplan on controlling the dredge material pH condition.
6. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent any discharge in violation of this Order. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Regional Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of the Order.
7. The Discharger shall comply with the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements", dated 1 March 1991, which are by reference a part of this Order. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are commonly referenced as "Standard Provision(s)."

8. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever a violation or an adverse condition occurs as a result of the dredging and disposal operation or the discharge of effluent. Written confirmation shall follow within two (2) weeks. An “adverse condition” is defined as any action or incident that may result in a risk to public health and safety, condition of nuisance, violation of water quality standards or violation of other conditions of this Order.
9. The Discharger shall not alternate any material or change the character, location, or volume of the discharge as described in the RWD.
10. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports as directed by the Executive Officer. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Regional Board or court orders requiring corrective action, or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of the Order. The Regional Board considers the Discharger to have continuing responsibility for correcting any problems which may arise in the future as a result of the dredging activities and of the subsequent use of the dredge material disposal sites.
11. This Order does not relieve the Discharger from the responsibility to obtain other necessary local, State, and Federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this Order, nor does this Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency.
12. A copy of this Order shall be kept as a reference for dredging operation personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with their contents.

I, THOMAS R. PINKOS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region on 5 September 2003.

original signed by

THOMAS R. PINKOS, Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R5-2003-0138

FOR
DAVID BIRON,
BIG BREAK MARINA
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) describes requirements for monitoring dredging operations, Dredge Material Disposal facility and dewatered dredged materials. This MRP is issued pursuant to Water Code Section 13267. The Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until a revised MRP is issued by the Executive Officer. Regional Board staff shall approve specific sample station locations prior to implementation of sampling activities.

All samples should be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. The time, date, and location of each grab sample shall be recorded on the sample chain of custody form.

Field test instruments (such as those used to test pH, turbidity and dissolved oxygen) may be used provided that:

1. The operator is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;
2. The instruments are calibrated prior to each monitoring event;
3. Instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and
4. Field calibration reports are submitted as described in the "Reporting" section of this MRP.

DREDGE OPERATION MONITORING

Sampling shall be conducted any time dredging operations are performed, including site preparation and debris removal. Grab samples shall be taken at approximately 2/3 of the distance to the bottom. Water samples shall be taken from the following stations:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
R-1	In an area undisturbed by the dredging operation, and not to exceed 300 feet up current from the dredge operation.
R-2	within 50 feet down current of the dredge suction head.

Samples shall be collected and analyzed from Stations R-1 and R-2 as follows:

DREDGE OPERATION MONITORING TABLE

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>
Dissolved Oxygen ^{1, 2}	mg/l	Grab	Daily
pH ^{1, 2}	Standard units	Grab	Daily
Temperature	°F or °C	Measurement	Daily
Turbidity ^{1, 2}	NTU	Meter	Daily

1. Samples shall be collected at four-hour intervals after dredging operations have commenced and shall continue until all in-river construction work has ceased for the day.
2. If monitoring shows a violation of the Receiving Water Limitations, then the Discharger shall immediately collect a grab sample and analysis for acute bioassay. Acute Bioassays shall be conducted in accordance with EPA/600/4-90/027, or later amendment, with Regional Board staff approval, using juvenile fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, as the test species. Temperature and pH shall be recorded at the time of bioassay collection. Sampling for R-2 shall be performed down current and in the center of any visible turbidity plume from the dredging operations.

The Discharger shall maintain a log of the dredge operation. At a minimum the log shall contain the dates and times the dredge is in operation, significant problems if any with the dredge operation and the amount of dredge material discharged daily to the DMD. The volume of dredge material may be calculated based on the run time meter for the hydraulic pump. This information shall be included in the monthly report.

DREDGE MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITY MONITORING

Monitoring shall commence immediately after dredging materials are discharged into the Dredge Material Disposal (DMD) facility. Monitoring shall continue until the DMD is completely empty of water. The DMD facility shall be sampled for the parameters specified below:

DMD MONITORING TABLE

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>
Freeboard	0.1 feet	Measurement	Daily ¹
Odors	--	Observation	Daily ¹
Dissolved Oxygen ^{2,3}	mg/l	Grab	Weekly
pH	Standard units	Grab	Weekly
Levee condition ⁴	--	Observation	Weekly

- 1 Inspections for freeboard measurements and odors shall be performed daily during the normal business week (i.e. Monday through Friday).

- 2 Samples shall be collected at a depth of one foot from each pond in use, opposite the inlet. Samples shall be collected between 0700 and 0900 hours. Monitoring for dissolved oxygen may cease any time that freeboard measurements indicate that level of water in the confined disposal facility is less than 0.5 feet.
- 3 If odors are detected during the daily site inspection, then the Discharger shall conduct daily monitoring for dissolved oxygen until the odors are abated.
- 4 Containment levees shall be observed for signs of seepage or surfacing water along the exterior toe of the levees. If surfacing water is found, then a sample shall be collected and tested for pH and total dissolved solids.

After dewatering, the Discharger shall conduct sediment monitoring. The pH of the sediment in the DMD shall be monitored on a monthly basis after the initial placement for at least 12 consecutive months. At least two soil samples shall be collected from the DMD and tested for pH. This information shall be submitted in the monthly reports. If the pH monitoring data shows that the soil pH is less than 6.0 standard units, then the Discharger shall continue to conduct the soil pH monitoring for an additional two years from the time the acidic condition was determined.

REPORTING

In reporting monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, sample type (e.g., dredge monitoring, DMD, etc.), and reported analytical result for each sample are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner to clearly illustrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and spatial or temporal trends, as applicable. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board.

A. Monthly Monitoring Reports

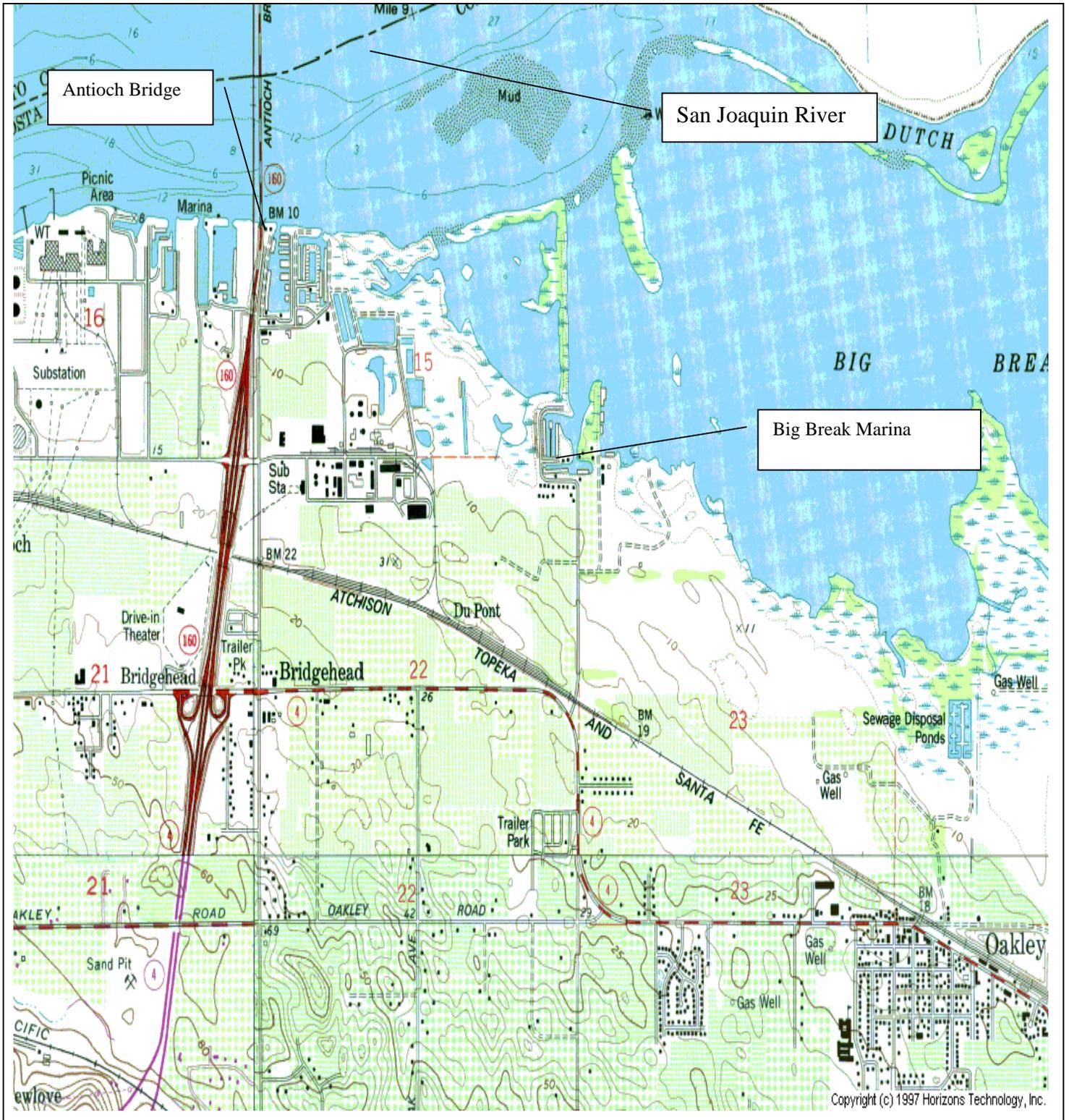
Daily, weekly, and monthly monitoring data shall be reported in monthly monitoring reports. Monthly reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board on the **1st day of the second month following sampling** (i.e. the January Report is due by 1 March). At a minimum, the reports shall include:

1. Results of dredging operations, DMD and soil monitoring;
2. A comparison of monitoring data to the discharge specifications and an explanation of any violation of those requirements. Data shall be presented in tabular format;
3. Copies of laboratory analytical report(s); and
4. A calibration log verifying calibration of all hand-held monitoring instruments and devices used to comply with the prescribed monitoring program.
5. If soil monitoring indicates that the soil in the DMD is acidic, then the report shall include a discussion of the corrective action steps taken to neutralize and stabilize the acidic soil condition.

A letter transmitting the self-monitoring reports shall accompany each report. Such a letter shall include a discussion of requirement violations found during the reporting period, and actions taken or planned for correcting noted violations, such as operation or facility modifications. If the Discharger has previously submitted a report describing corrective actions and/or a time schedule for implementing the corrective actions, reference to the previous correspondence will be satisfactory. The transmittal letter shall contain the penalty of perjury statement by the Discharger, or the Discharger's authorized agent, as described in the Standard Provisions General Reporting Requirements Section B.3.

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program as of the date of this Order.

Ordered by: original signed by
THOMAS PINKOS, Executive Officer
5 September 2003
(Date)

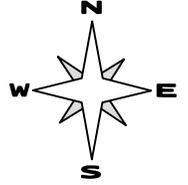


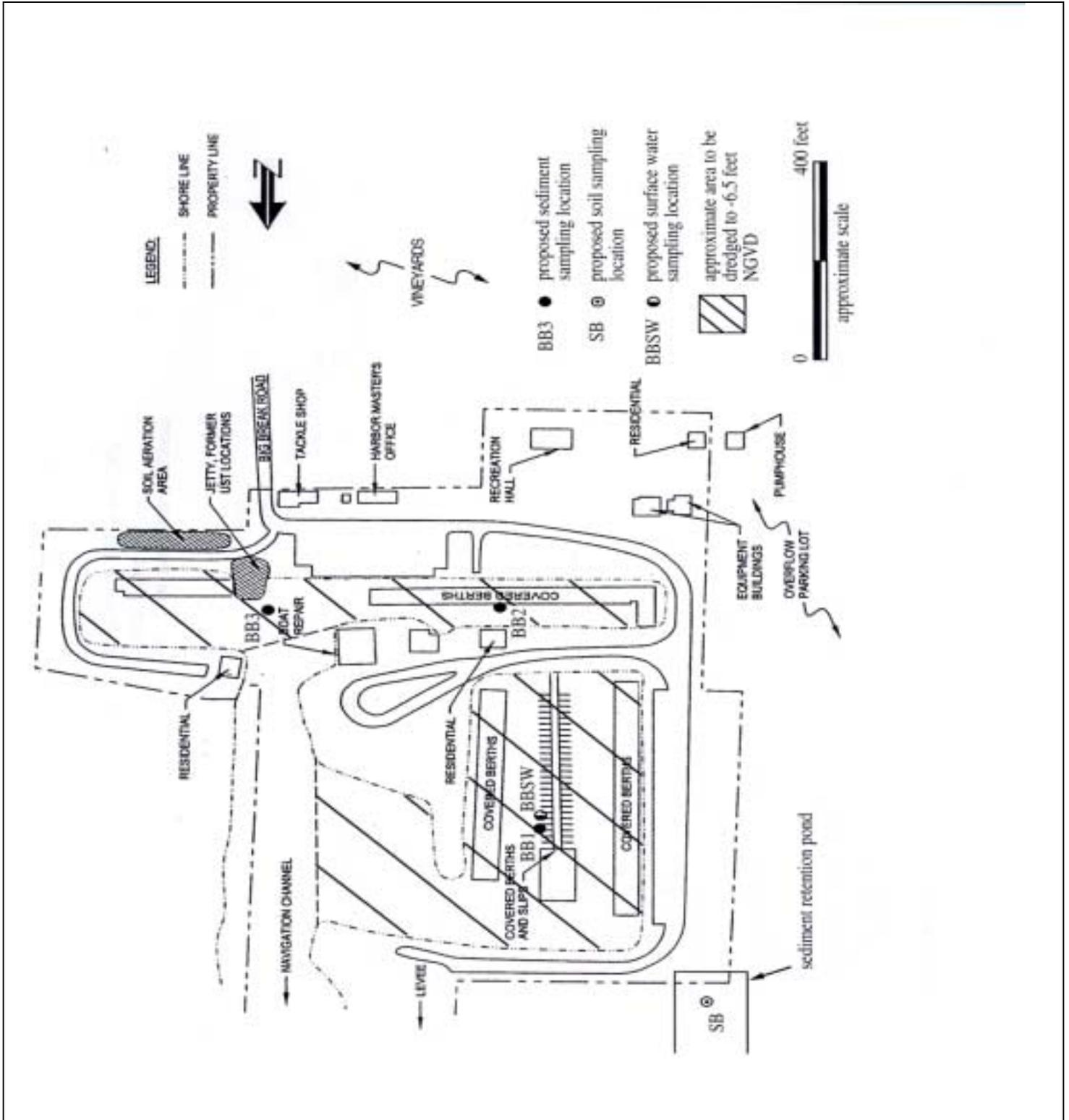
**ORDER NO. R5-2003-0138
ATTACHMENT A**

Drawing Reference:
North Antioch
United States Department of the Interior
Geological Survey

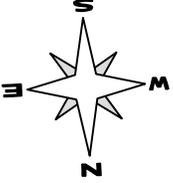
SITE PLAN

DAVID BIRON,
BIG BREAK MARINA
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY





**ORDER NO. R5-2003-0138
ATTACHMENT B**

<p>Drawing Reference: Aquifer Science</p>	<p>SITE PLAN</p> <p>DAVID BIRON, BIG BREAK MARINA CONTRA COSTA COUNTY</p>	 <p>Not to scale</p>
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INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. R5-2003-0138
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
DAVID BIRON,
BIG BREAK MARINA
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Background

The marina is situated east of the Antioch Bridge on the south shore of the San Joaquin River at 100 Big Break Road, in Contra Costa County. The marina is an off channel marina that has become heavily silted since it was last dredged in 1989. The project is required to return the harbor to its original depth for boat navigation. The marina contains 190 covered and uncovered boat slips and has a bait shop, restroom, storage building, a boat maintenance shop and residential homes. No fueling docks are currently present at the marina.

The Discharger plans to suction dredge approximately eight acres of the marina's bottom extending from the shoreline to the channel island and through the marina's docks including the boat launch area. The dredging activities will only be conducted within the marina, and no dredging will occur in the San Joaquin River. The dredging will be conducted until a nominal depth of approximately -6.5 feet, relative to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) is reached in the harbor. The perimeter of the basin will be dredged at a 3:1 slope until the dredge depth of -6.5 feet is reached.

CEQA Compliance

Minor maintenance dredge activities are exempt from provisions of California Environmental Quality Act in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15304(g). The Department of Fish and Game has filed a Notice of Exemption for the project in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15304(g).

Order Limitations

Limitations proposed in this Order are intended to protect beneficial uses of inland surface water and other water resources and are based on limitations specified in the Basin Plan.

Discharge Prohibition A.1

Discharge Prohibitions A. 1 prohibits the discharge of waste to surface waters. The Discharger has designed the DMD pond to retain the entire discharge, sediment and transport water, on land. Therefore, this Order prohibits the discharge of effluent and waste to surface waters with the exception of minor amounts of sediment that are not captured by the cutter head of the hydraulic dredge, during the dredging operation.

Discharge Prohibition A.2

Discharge Prohibition A.2 prohibits the discharges from causing or contributing to acute toxicity in the receiving waters. The Basin Plan requires that all waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal or aquatic life. Water column effects occur when contaminants on the sediment particles are either dissolved or suspended in the water column. During the dredging operation, waste may be discharged from the hydraulic cutter head. This discharge prohibition is based on the Basin Plan narrative toxicity

objective. The Basin Plan states that “*all waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.*” The Basin Plan requires that “*as a minimum, compliance with this objective...shall be evaluated with a 96-hour bioassay.*” Bioassay monitoring is required if the dredge operation monitoring for pH, dissolved oxygen and turbidity indicates that the dredge operation has exceeded specified limitations for any of the listed monitoring parameters. The point of compliance for Discharge Prohibition A.1 shall be at the point of discharge (i.e. dredging operation).

Discharge Prohibition A.12

The Basin Plan contains an objective for turbidity. Dredging operations have the potential to increase turbidity as material is suspended in the water column. The Basin Plan states, “*For Delta waters, the general objective for turbidity apply subject to the following: except for periods of storm runoff... in waters of the Central Delta and 150 NTU in other Delta waters. Exceptions to the Delta specific objective will be considered when dredging operations can cause an increase in turbidity. In this case, an allowable zone of dilution within which turbidity in excess of the limits can be tolerated will be defined for the operation and prescribed in a discharge permit.*” In order to allow a zone of dilution, the point of compliance with the turbidity limitation shall be 300 feet downstream of the dredging operation. This discharge prohibition is based on the Basin Plan turbidity objective.

Discharge Prohibition A.13

Discharge Prohibition A.13 prohibits discharge of domestic wastewater. This is necessary to prevent public contact with wastewater containing potentially pathogenic organisms.

Discharge Specifications B.1

Based on information from the bathymetric survey, the Discharger has calculated that the project will remove 12,000 cubic yards of sediment from the marina. The Discharger used this information to design the storage capacity of the DMD pond. In addition, the project description for the CEQA exemption is for 12,000 cubic yards of dredge material.

Groundwater Limitation C.

State Water Resources Control Regional Board Resolution No. 68-16 requires the Regional Board to maintain high quality waters of the state in regulating discharges until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the Regional Board’s policies.

Maintenance dredging operations regulated under this Order provide treatment and control of the discharge that incorporates:

1. Pre-dredge testing and site-specific studies to provide assurance that dredged sediments will not contain hazardous waste;
2. pH neutralization of potential acid generating sediments; and

3. Inspection and monitoring to ensure that wastes are properly handled and comply with discharge limitations.

Because of these measures, there is essentially no potential for groundwater degradation. Therefore, this Order does not permit groundwater degradation. Accordingly, the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. If there is evidence that degradation is occurring at any regulated facility, the Executive Officer may revoke coverage for that facility. Additionally, the Regional Board may reopen this Order at any time to reconsider groundwater limitations and other requirements to comply with Resolution No. 68-16 as appropriate.

Dredge Material Reuse Limitations D.1

Dredging operations expose the sediment/materials to oxygenated water and aerobic conditions that oxidize the sulfide complexes to sulfate salts resulting in an increase in acidity. As the acidity increases, the pH lowers which generally makes various metals more soluble, bio-available, and toxic. In order to ensure that the dredged material does not create an acidic environment, the dredged material will be monitored and required to be between a pH value of 6.0 to 8.0 standard units.

Receiving Water Limitation E.1

The Basin Plan contains an objective for dissolved oxygen in the Delta. The Basin Plan states “*Within the legal boundaries of the Delta, the dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be reduced below: Concentrations of dissolved oxygen to fall below 7.0 mg/l in the Sacramento River (below the I Street Bridge) and in all Delta waters west of the Antioch Bridge...*” Dredging operations have the potential to cause oxygen depletion in surface waters. Buried sediments are typically anoxic environments. As these sediments are resuspended in the water column, they consume oxygen as both chemical and biological processes oxidize the sediments. This receiving water limitation, based on the Basin Plan dissolved oxygen objective, has been included in this Order.

Receiving Water Limitation E.2

The Basin Plan contains objectives for floating material and oil/grease. Motorboats have the potential to discharge oil/grease waste that can accumulate in the sediments. Concentrations of oil/grease have typically been found in sediment samples from marinas areas, which may be attributed to boating activities. These receiving water limitations, based on the Basin Plan oil/grease and floating material objectives, have been included in this Order.

Receiving Water Limitation E.5

For all surface water bodies in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basins, the Basin Plan includes water quality objectives stating that “*The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5. Changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 in fresh waters with designated COLD or WARM beneficial uses.*” The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta has the beneficial uses of both COLD and WARM (warm freshwater habitat); therefore, this Order includes receiving water limitations for both pH range and pH change. Reduced, anaerobic conditions found in the sediments favor sulfide generation that generally makes metals biologically unavailable. Dredging operations

expose the sediment/materials to oxygenated water that oxidize the sulfide complexes to sulfate salts resulting in an increase in acidity.

The Basin Plan allows an appropriate averaging period for pH change in the receiving stream. Since no technical information is available indicating aquatic organisms are adversely affected by pH shifts within the 6.5 to 8.5 range, an averaging period is considered appropriate and a monthly averaging period for determining compliance with the 0.5 receiving water pH limitation is included in the Order.

Monitoring and Reporting Program

Section 13267 of the CWC authorizes the Regional Board to require monitoring and technical reports as necessary to investigate the impact of a waste discharge on waters of the state. In recent years there has been increased emphasis on obtaining all necessary information, assuring the information is timely as well as representative and accurate, and thereby improving accountability of any discharger for meeting the conditions of discharge. Section 13268 of the CWC authorizes assessment of civil administrative liability where appropriate.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) requires monitoring for the dredging operation, DMD site, and the dewatered sediment. In addition, soil monitoring is required to assure that the dredged material is not acid generating by testing soil pH in the DMD facility. If the soil is found to be acidic, then the Discharger is required to implement a Dredge Material pH Management Workplan, which describes the improvements and/or corrective action(s) taken to stabilize and maintain the dredge material's pH value between 6.0 and 8.0 standard units.