

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER R5-2020-0001

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
MALAGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FRESNO COUNTY

FINDINGS

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

Background

1. Malaga County Water District (Discharger) owns and operates a Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility), an existing publicly owned wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) serving the community of Malaga.
2. The Facility is at 3749 South Maple Avenue in Fresno County. The Facility occupies Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 330-100-05 and 330-100-07 as shown on **Attachment A (Site Map)**, which is incorporated herein.
3. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit on 13 September 2012.
4. On 4 December 2014, WDRs Order R5-2014-0145 (NPDES Permit No. CA0084239) was adopted to regulate the discharges at the Facility. At the time of issuance of the WDRs/NPDES Permit, the Facility maintained the capability of discharging to eight disposal ponds as well as to Central Canal, a water of the United States. Connection to Central Canal has since been severed, and a NPDES Permit is no longer necessary. The joint WDRs/NPDES Permit expired 31 January 2020.

Facility and Discharge

5. The Discharger provides sewerage service for the community of Malaga and serves a population of approximately 1,300. The design daily average flow treatment capacity of the Facility is 1.2 million gallons per day (mgd) for secondary treatment. Based on a February 2010 report prepared by Bartle Wells Associates entitled *Water, Sewer, and Solid Waster [sic] Rate Study Final Report*, the non-residential flows comprise over 90 percent of the sewer equivalent service units to the Facility. Additionally, the Discharger's 9 December

2014 Pretreatment Program Plan states that the Facility's sewer flow is approximately 15 percent residential and 85 percent industrial and commercial.

6. Based on the Discharger's 6 February 2017 Disposal Capacity Report, the Facility has the capability of disposing of up to 0.85 mgd of treated wastewater to its on-site disposal ponds. Pond percolation rates described in the Disposal Capacity Report and previous disposal capacity submittals indicate that diligent pond management and maintenance activities are sufficient to maintain the 0.85 mgd capacity.
7. The current water supply for the community of Malaga is comprised of rotating the three operating potable water wells (Wells 6, 7, and 8). The 2018 Consumer Confidence Report indicates the supply water ranged in electrical conductivity from 280-380 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$, chloride from 7-15 mg/L, total dissolved solids from 200-250 mg/L, and nitrate (as N) from 1.8-4.0 mg/L.
8. The treatment train consists of three screw pumps (one in service at a time), bar screen, grit chamber, primary clarifier/dissolved air flotation unit, three activated sludge aeration basins, and three secondary sedimentation basins. A Facility Flow Schematic is provided in **Attachment B**, which is incorporated herein.
9. Solids handling includes two aerobic sludge digesters, sludge thickening tank, three soil-cement lined sludge drying beds, and a lined holding area for dried biosolids. Dried biosolids are hauled off-site for disposal, reuse, or further treatment prior to reuse.
10. Undisinfected, secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to eight onsite disposal ponds, spanning a combined 23.24 acres. The ponds together have an active storage capacity of approximately 139 acre-feet (45.4 million gallons).
11. The annual average influent flows in 2016, 2017, and 2018 were 0.58 mgd, 0.60 mgd, and 0.57 mgd, respectively.
12. Table 1 and Table 2 below summarize the Facility's annual average influent and effluent concentrations during years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Table 1. Average Influent Monitoring Data (2016 - 2018)

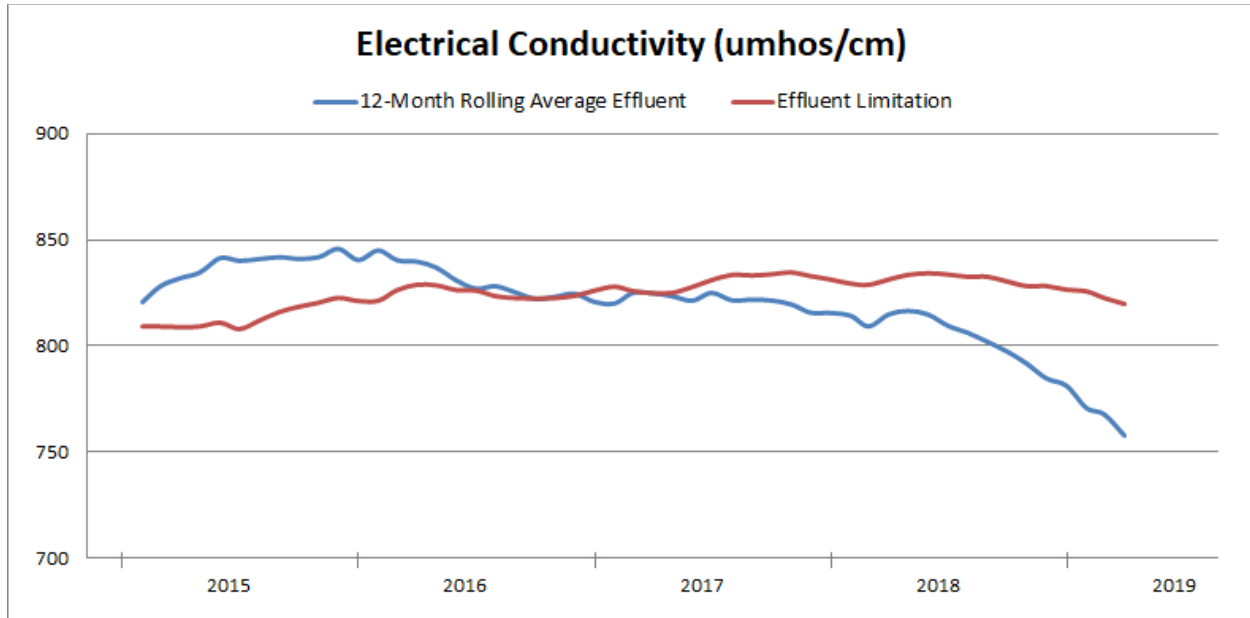
Constituent	Units	2016	2017	2018
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-Day)	mg/L	132	94	137
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	272	190	276
pH	s.u.	7.7	7.6	7.3
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µmhos/cm	858	909	894
Oil and Grease	mg/L	20	12	12

Table 2. Average Effluent Monitoring Data (2016 - 2018)

Constituent	Units	2016	2017	2018
Flow	mgd	0.52	0.56	0.53
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-Day)	mg/L	1.7	3.1	4.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	5.2	8.2	6.6
pH	s.u.	6.9	7.1	7.0
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µmhos/cm	824	815	784
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	579	531	520
Chloride	mg/L	64	58	45
Sodium	mg/L	103	110	96
Sulfate	mg/L	140	130	110
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.13	0.15	0.35
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	13	12	13
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	15	15	16

13. During the term of WDRs/NPDES Permit Order R5-2014-0145, the Discharger exceeded the electrical conductivity (EC) 12-month rolling average source water based effluent limitation numerous times. The limit is calculated as the EC of the source water plus 500 µmhos/cm, which ranged from 856 to 950 µmhos/cm with an average of 825 µmhos/cm. Since adoption of Order R5-2014-0145, effluent EC has shown a significant decrease while source water EC remains relatively steady, as shown below in **Figure 1**. The Discharger explains in its 2017 Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan that implementing EC local limits beginning in January 2016 has forced industrial users to mitigate historically elevated EC levels.

Figure 1. Electrical Conductivity



Industrial Pretreatment Program

14. Industrial discharges to publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities can cause one or more of the following problems if not adequately controlled:
 - a. Interference or Upset. Discharges of high volumes or concentrations of certain pollutants can inhibit or interfere with the proper operation of the wastewater treatment facility, causing it to do an inadequate job of treating wastes. As a result, the facility could be prevented from meeting its permit requirements.
 - b. Sludge Management. Industrial pollutants, particularly metals and other toxic pollutants, can limit the sludge management alternatives available to the Discharger and increase the cost of sludge management and disposal. Additionally, biosolids contaminated with toxic pollutants could be rendered unsuitable for use as a soil amendment.
 - c. Pass-through. Some industrial pollutants may not receive adequate treatment and pass through the treatment system in concentrations that could unreasonably degrade groundwater quality and/or prevent recycling of domestic wastewater.

- d. Additionally, the discharge of explosive, reactive, or corrosive wastes can cause damage to the wastewater collection system or the treatment works and may also pose a threat to worker or public safety.
15. The Discharger implements an industrial pretreatment program to regulate the discharge of industrial wastes into the wastewater collection system or treatment works to prevent damage to the sewer system or treatment works, inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, or cause violation of the effluent or groundwater limits of past Central Valley Water Board NPDES Permits/WDRs.
16. The Central Valley Water Board originally approved the Discharger's industrial pretreatment program on 14 March 2008. The Discharger has since updated its pretreatment program on 25 February 2014 and 9 December 2014. The Discharger has been actively evaluating its pretreatment program, including, but not limited to, the development of a 26 July 2016 Local Limits Evaluation and a 22 September 2017 updated Local Limits Evaluation.
17. According to the 2018 Annual Pretreatment Report, 10 significant industrial users discharge into the Facility's collection system and include the following industries: truck washing, biomass energy, paper and packaging products, fats and oils supply, petroleum distribution, and glass production.
18. The Facility influent is not typical of a publicly owned treatment works because it is comprised primarily of industrial and commercial flow (see Finding 5).
19. The wastewater effluent characteristics and the potential impacts to groundwater considered herein reflect the Discharger's implementation of a pretreatment program. Continued implementation of the approved pretreatment program represents best practicable treatment or control of the discharge and is a pivotal tool for maintaining compliance with salinity provisions in these WDRs (see Finding 13).
20. Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23 (Title 23), section 2233, subdivision (a), a Regional Water Quality Control Board may require a local pretreatment program for a publicly owned treatment works treating or designed to treat an average dry weather flow of less than 5 mgd of community wastewater where deemed appropriate by the regional board.
21. Based on the above Findings, it is appropriate to require the Discharger to continue to implement its pretreatment program, periodically review and update the program as appropriate, and report any proposed new industrial discharges.

Site-Specific Conditions

22. Annual precipitation in the area is approximately 11 inches according to the Western Regional Climate Center. The annual reference evapotranspiration in the area is approximately 53 inches according to the California Irrigation Management Information System.
23. The Facility is bordered on the east and south by Central Canal, which is hydraulically connected to the Fresno Slough, which drains to the San Joaquin River.
24. The Federal Emergency Management Agency flood map shows the on-site floodplain is in "Zone X", which is an area of minimal flood hazard that is determined to be outside of the 0.2 percent (or 500-year) annual chance floodplain.

Groundwater Conditions

25. Surface soils in the vicinity are moderately permeable and classified as Hesperia fine sandy loam, consisting of well-drained, mainly sandy loam underlain by a silty layer, according to the Soil Conservation Service 1962 Soil Survey of the Eastern Fresno Area. The soil has a hardpan layer at five to seven feet that is underlain by alluvial fan deposits of alternating sand and clay layers.
26. Based on groundwater data from the Discharger's electronic self-monitoring reports from May 2017 through February 2019, first encountered groundwater is approximately 70-80 feet below ground surface with a gradient approximately to the northwest.
27. In 2017, the Discharger installed a new groundwater monitoring well network, which consists of one background well and three downgradient wells. A potential fourth downgradient well is also being considered, pending assessment of the four new wells and construction for High Speed Rail Project in the proposed area. **Attachment A** includes a map of the groundwater monitoring well network.
28. The following table summarizes the groundwater quality at the upgradient monitoring well (G-001R) and downgradient monitoring wells (G-002R, G-003R, and G-004R) since installation in 2017.

Table 3. Average Groundwater Quality (May 2017 – February 2019)

Constituent	Units	G-001R	G-002R	G-003R	G-004R
pH	std. units	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	716	1188	875	898
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	452	784	570	596
Chloride	mg/L	36	58	61	58
Boron	mg/L	0.06	0.22	0.15	0.19
Sodium	mg/L	65	145	106	116
Sulfate	mg/L	53	258	129	142
Iron	µg/L	35	29	32	41
Manganese	µg/L	1.1	173	2.1	1.7
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	<1	0.335	<1	0.6
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	9.0	6.2	11	12
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10	8	13	15

29. Manganese concentrations in Well G-002R exceed the applicable secondary MCL (50 µg/L). Monitoring Well G-002R is situated between the southern and northern ponds on the west side of the Facility. The elevated conditions are likely due to reducing conditions beneath the Facility’s disposal ponds. These reducing conditions diminish further downgradient of the ponds, given the low concentrations in Monitoring Wells G-003R and G-004R.

Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Regulatory Considerations

30. The operative *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin* (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes narrative and numerical water quality objectives (WQOs), contains implementation plans and policies for protecting all waters of the basin, and incorporates, by reference plans and policies of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). In accordance with Water Code section 13263(a), these WDRs implement the Basin Plan.
31. The Facility is in Detailed Analysis Unit (DAU) No. 233, within the Kings Basin hydrologic unit. The Basin Plan identifies the beneficial uses of groundwater as municipal and domestic supply (MUN), agricultural supply (AGR), industrial service supply (IND), industrial process supply (PRO), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), and wildlife habitat (WILD).

32. The Basin Plan establishes narrative WQOs for chemical constituents, taste and odors, and toxicity in groundwater. It also sets forth a numeric WQO for total coliform organisms.
33. The Basin Plan's numeric WQO for bacteria requires the most probable number (MPN) of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2 per 100 mL in MUN-designated groundwater.
34. The narrative toxicity WQO requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses.
35. Quantifying a narrative WQO requires a site-specific evaluation of those constituents that have the potential to impact water quality and beneficial uses. The Basin Plan states that when compliance with a narrative WQO is required to protect specific beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt a numerical limitation in order to implement the narrative objective.
36. In the absence of specific numerical water quality limits, Basin Plan methodology is to consider any relevant published criteria. General salt tolerance guidelines, such as *Water Quality for Agriculture* by Ayers and Westcot, and similar references indicate that yield reductions in nearly all crops are not evident when irrigation water has an EC less than 700 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$. There is, however, an eight- to ten-fold range in salt tolerance for agricultural crops, and the appropriate salinity values to protect agriculture in the Central Valley are considered on a case-by-case basis. It is possible to achieve full yield potential with waters having EC up to 3,000 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ if the proper leaching fraction is provided to maintain soil salinity within the tolerance of the crop.
37. The Basin Plan includes narrative WQO for chemical constituents that, at a minimum, require water designated as domestic or municipal supply to meet California Code of Regulations, title 22 (Title 22) Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The Basin Plan recognizes that the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

CV-SALTS Reopener

38. The Central Valley Water Board adopted Basin Plan amendments incorporating new programs for addressing ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation in the Central Valley at its 31 May 2018 Board Meeting (Salt and Nitrate Control Programs or SNMP). The Basin Plan amendments were conditionally approved by the State Water Board on 16 October 2019. These programs, once effective,

could change how the Central Valley Water Board permits discharges of salt and nitrate. For nitrate, discharges that are unable to comply with stringent nitrate requirements will be required to take on alternative compliance approaches that involve providing replacement drinking water to persons whose drinking water is affected by nitrates. Dischargers could comply with the new nitrate program either individually or collectively with other dischargers. For salinity, dischargers that are unable to comply with stringent salinity requirements would instead need to meet performance-based requirements and participate in a basin-wide effort to develop a long-term salinity strategy for the Central Valley. This Order may be amended or modified to incorporate any newly applicable requirements.

39. The stakeholder-led Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS) initiative has been coordinating efforts to implement new salt and nitrate management strategies. The Board expects dischargers that may be affected by the new salt and nitrate management policies to coordinate with the CV-SALTS initiative.
40. In expectation of the implementation of the new Basin Plan amendments, these WDRs remove the previous salinity effluent limitations for chloride, boron, and electrical conductivity (EC) based on older Basin Plan language. Instead, a performance-based limitation of 970 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ is included for EC.

Antidegradation Analysis

41. State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State*, Resolution 68-16 (Antidegradation Policy) prohibits degradation of groundwater unless it has been shown that such degradation:
 - a. Will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses;
 - b. Will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state and regional policies, (including violation of one or more WQOs);
 - c. Will be minimized by the discharger through the implementation of best practicable treatment or control (BPTC); and
 - d. Will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.
42. Constituents of concern that have the potential to cause degradation of underlying groundwater include, in part, nutrients and salts.
 - a. For salinity, the average EC and TDS concentrations in the upgradient groundwater monitoring well exceed the agricultural water quality goals for EC (700 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$) and TDS (450 mg/L). The average EC and TDS

effluent concentrations both exceed average upgradient groundwater monitoring concentrations. This Order includes a performance-based effluent limitation for EC in order to ensure the Facility's discharge does not cause further degradation to groundwater. Furthermore, this Order allows a reopener for developments through the CV-SALTS initiative to address meeting salinity goals, such as these agricultural water quality goals. The Discharger also has a Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan approved by the Executive Officer with strategies to reduce salinity discharge, including implementing local limits for EC through the pretreatment program. This Order requires continued implementation of the Discharger's Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan and its pretreatment program.

- b. For nitrogen, the nitrate (as N) concentration in the upgradient groundwater monitoring well is below the primary MCL (10 mg/L). However, nitrate (as N) concentrations in downgradient Well G-003R, downgradient Well G-004R, and the effluent exceed the primary MCL. The Discharger has proposed in its 2017 Pollution Prevention Plan to implement changes at the Facility in order to provide denitrification to address nitrate in the effluent. This Order requires an updated workplan to detail the Discharger's path to implement denitrification.
43. Economic prosperity of valley communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the State. The Facility provides a needed service and aids in the economic prosperity of the region by direct employment and provides a tax base for local and state governments. Provided the discharge complies with State and Central Valley Water Board plans and policies, there is sufficient justification for allowing the limited groundwater degradation that may occur pursuant to this Order.
44. The Provisions of this Order require the Discharger to implement the treatment and control measures listed in **Finding 42**. These treatment and control measures are reflective of BPTC of the discharge.
45. This Order establishes terms and conditions to ensure that the discharge does not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses of groundwater or result in groundwater quality worse than the WQOs set forth in the Basin Plan.
46. This Order does not provide for an increase in flow or mass of pollutants to the receiving waters beyond levels authorized in Order R5-2014-0145. Therefore, a complete antidegradation analysis is not necessary in this Order. The permitted discharge is consistent with the Antidegradation Policy. Compliance with this

Order will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. The impact on existing water quality will be insignificant.

47. This Order is consistent with the Antidegradation Policy because: (a) the Discharger has or will implement BPTC to minimize degradation, (b) any limited degradation allowed by this Order will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses of groundwater, or result in water quality less than WQOs, and (c) any limited degradation is of maximum benefit to the people of the State.

Water Recycling Regulatory Considerations

48. On 3 February 2009, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2009-0011, *Adoption of a Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy). The Recycled Water Policy promotes the use of recycled water to achieve sustainable local water supplies and reduce greenhouse gases. The Recycled Water policy was amended in 2013 by Resolution 2013-0003 and then again in 2018 by Resolution 2018-0057.
49. On 23 April 2009, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution R5-2009-0028, *In Support of Regionalization, Reclamation, Recycling and Conservation for Wastewater Treatment Plants*. Resolution R5-2009-0028 encourages water recycling, water conservation, and regionalization of wastewater treatment facilities. It requires the municipal wastewater treatment agencies to document:
- a. Efforts to promote new or expanded wastewater recycling opportunities and programs;
 - b. Water conservation measures; and
 - c. Regional wastewater management opportunities and solutions (e.g., regionalization).
50. The Discharger has not implemented water recycling at the Facility or within the community. These WDRs include requirements for the Discharger to perform an investigation of the recycling opportunities within the community for consideration in order to establish consistency with Resolution R5-2009-0028.

Other Regulatory Considerations

51. Pursuant to Water Code section 106.3, subdivision (a), it is “the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.” Although this Order is not necessarily subject to Water Code section

106.3 because it does not revise, adopt or establish a policy, regulation or grant criterion (see § 106.3, subd. (b)), it nevertheless promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet MCLs designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

52. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the Facility is determined to be classified as “2B,” as defined below:
- Category 2 threat to water quality: “Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance.”
 - Category B complexity: “Any discharger not included in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units.”
53. California Code of Regulations, title 27 (Title 27) contains regulatory requirements for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of solid waste. Exemptions from Title 27 for discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent to land and the treatment and storage facilities associated with municipal wastewater treatment plants are detailed in Title 27 § 20090, subdivision (a). The treatment and storage facilities are unconditionally exempt from Title 27. However, the discharge to the disposal ponds are subject to the following preconditions:
- (1) Waste discharge requirements have been issued for the discharge or have been waived
 - (2) The discharge is consistent with applicable water quality objectives
54. The discharge to the disposal ponds meets precondition (1), and the discharge may meet precondition (2). However, the current dataset of groundwater monitoring results is insufficient for the Central Valley Water Board to make a definitive finding on the Title 27 exemption status based on precondition (2). The Discharger installed four new groundwater monitoring wells in 2017 in accordance with requirements of Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2014-0146. The monitoring system may expand with a fifth monitoring well, depending on the assessment of the current network after sufficient trend monitoring data have been collected. Given that the groundwater monitoring network was installed relatively recently, sufficient data has not yet been collected to confirm adequacy of the size of the network or to assess whether the disposal ponds meet precondition (2). Continued monitoring of the network is required in this Order to

evaluate the Title 27 exemption status. Additionally, this Order requires a denitrification work plan to facilitate timely introduction of a denitrification feature to the treatment train, as proposed by the Discharger in its 15 May 2017 Pollution Prevention Plan. Denitrifying at the Facility is expected to positively influence groundwater concentrations over time. Assessment of data trends from the groundwater monitoring required by this Order is expected to show that the disposal ponds meet precondition (2).

55. The Central Valley Water Board reserves the right to prescribe elements of the Title 27 waste management unit requirements to the extent necessary for compliance with WQOs, irrespective of the applicability of Title 27.
56. The statistical data analysis methods specified in the USEPA's 2009 Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities, Unified Guidance (Unified Guidance) are appropriate for determining whether the discharge complies with Groundwater Limitations of this Order.
57. Because all Facility storm water drains to a storm water retention pond for percolation and evaporation, the Discharger is therefore not required to obtain coverage under the State Water Board's Industrial General Permit (IGP), Order 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES General Permit CAS000001).
58. Department of Water Resources (DWR) sets standards for the construction and destruction of groundwater wells (DWR Well Standards), as described in *California Well Standards Bulletin 74-90* (June 1991) and *Water Well Standards: State of California Bulletin 74-81* (December 1981). These standards, and any more stringent standards adopted by the state or county pursuant to Water Code section 13801, apply to all monitoring wells used to monitor the impacts of wastewater storage or disposal governed by this Order.
59. Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b)(1) provides in pertinent part as follows:

[T]he regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or ... proposes to discharge ... 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.

60. Technical reports required under this Order and the separately issued Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2020-0001 (MRP) are necessary to ensure compliance with these WDRs. Additionally, the burden of producing such reports, as estimated by Central Valley Water board staff, is also reasonably related to the need for such reports.
61. The USEPA-promulgated biosolids reuse regulations, codified as 40 C.F.R part 503 (*Standard for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*), establishes management criteria for protection of ground and surface waters, sets application rates for heavy metals, and establishes stabilization and disinfection criteria. These regulations are used as guidelines in this Order, as the Central Valley Water Board is not the implementing agency under 40 C.F.R. part 503. The Discharger may have separate and/or additional compliance, reporting, and permitting responsibilities to the USEPA.
62. The ability to discharge waste to the waters of the State of California is not a right but a privilege. (See Wat. Code, § 13263, subd. (g).) Accordingly, the adoption of this Order shall not be construed as creating a vested right to continue in any discharges otherwise authorized herein.
63. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as altering, amending, vacating, superseding or otherwise affecting the provisions of NPDES Permit/WDRs Order R5-2014-0145, CDO R5-2014-0146, or any other administrative order previously adopted by the Central Valley Water Board. All prior orders, including NPDES Permit/WDRs Order R5-2014-0145 and CDO R5-2014-0146, shall remain fully enforceable.
64. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as vacating, excusing, nullifying, voiding, settling, waiving or otherwise affecting: any previously-accrued violation of an existing order; or any Central Valley Water Board claims against the Discharger.

Public Notice

65. All the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet, which is incorporated by reference herein, were considered in establishing the following conditions of discharge.
66. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Central Valley Water Board's intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and they have been provided an opportunity to submit written comments and an opportunity for a public hearing.
67. All comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered in a public hearing.

REQUIREMENTS

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, Malaga County Water District (Discharger), its agents, successors, and assigns in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code and regulations promulgated thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharge of waste to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, section 66261.1 et seq., is prohibited.
3. Treatment system bypass or overflow of untreated wastes is prohibited, except as allowed by Section E.2 in Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for WDRs dated 1 March 1991 (SPRRs or Standard Provisions), which are incorporated herein.
4. Discharge of waste in a manner or location other than that described herein or in the RWD is prohibited.
5. The Discharger shall not allow toxic substances to be discharged into the wastewater treatment system such that biological treatment mechanisms are disrupted.

B. Flow Limitations

1. The discharge of treated effluent (undisinfected secondary-treated wastewater) to the on-site disposal ponds shall not exceed a monthly average flow of 0.85 mgd. Compliance shall be determined by the total flow at Monitoring Location EFF-002 during the calendar month divided by the number of days in that month.

C. Effluent Limitations

1. Treated effluent discharged from the Facility's undisinfected secondary-treated system to the on-site disposal ponds shall not exceed the following limits for five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), and electrical conductivity (EC), with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-002:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Annual Average (Calendar Year)	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
BOD ₅	mg/L		40	80
TSS	mg/L		40	80
EC	µmhos/cm	970		

D. Discharge Specifications

1. No waste constituent shall be released, discharged, or placed where it will cause a violation of Groundwater Limitations of this Order.
2. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal shall not cause pollution or a nuisance as defined by Water Code section 13050.
3. The discharge shall remain within permitted waste treatment/containment structures at all times.
4. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to optimize the quality of the discharge.
5. Wastewater contained in any unlined disposal pond shall not have a pH of less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.
6. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal units shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
7. Public contact with wastewater at the Facility shall be prevented through such means as fences, signs, or acceptable alternatives.
8. Objectionable odors shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property where the waste is generated, treated, and/or discharged at an intensity that creates or threatens to create a condition of "nuisance," as defined per Water Code section 13050.
9. As a means of discerning compliance with Discharge Specification D.8, the dissolved oxygen (DO) content in the upper one foot of any wastewater pond shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive monitoring events. If the DO in any single pond is below 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive monitoring events, the Discharger shall report the findings to the Central Valley Water Board in writing within 10 days and shall include a specific plan to resolve the low DO results within 30 days.

10. The Discharger shall operate and maintain all ponds sufficiently to protect the integrity of containment dams and berms and prevent overtopping and/or structural failure. Unless a California-registered civil engineer certifies (based on design, construction, and conditions of operation and maintenance) that less freeboard is adequate, the operating freeboard in any pond shall never be less than two feet (measured vertically from the lowest possible point of overflow). As a means of management and to discern compliance with this requirement, the Discharger shall install and maintain in each pond a permanent staff gauge with calibration marks that clearly show the water level at design capacity and enable determination of available operational freeboard.
11. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal ponds or structures shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, and ancillary inflow and infiltration during the winter while ensuring continuous compliance with all requirements of this Order. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.
12. On or about 1 October of each year, available capacity shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Effluent Limitation B.1 and Discharge Specifications D.10 and D.11.
13. All ponds and open containment structures shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Specifically:
 - a. An erosion control program shall be implemented to ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.
 - b. Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides.
 - c. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.
 - d. The Discharger shall consult and coordinate with the local Mosquito Abatement District to minimize the potential for mosquito breeding as needed to supplement the above measures.
14. Newly constructed or rehabilitated berms or levees (excluding internal berms that separate ponds or control the flow of water within the pond) shall be designed and constructed under the supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer.

15. The Discharger shall monitor sludge accumulation in the on-site disposal ponds at least once every five years, beginning in 2020, and shall periodically remove sludge as necessary to maintain adequate storage capacity. Specifically, if the estimated volume of sludge in an on-site disposal pond exceeds five percent of the permitted disposal ponds' capacity, the Discharger shall complete sludge cleanout within 12 months after the date of the estimate.
16. The on-site disposal ponds must be operated in accordance with approved *Standard Operating Procedures for Pond Maintenance and Monitoring*. The following maintenance requirements apply, as adapted from the approved 5 January 2015 *Standard Operating Procedures for Pond Maintenance and Monitoring (Maintenance Plan)*, unless the Discharger submits, and the Executive Officer approves, a revised *Maintenance Plan*:
 - a. Totals of pond volume, pond capacity in use, and pond capacity available shall be reported in the quarterly self-monitoring report.
 - b. Ponds shall be operated one at a time. When the pond in service reaches 100 percent freeboard capacity, it shall be taken offline and isolated to collect percolation and evaporation data. A new pond shall be selected for all effluent.
 - c. The pond taken offline to collect percolation and evaporation data shall be isolated and have a measuring stick implanted to record level. When that pond completely empties, the data shall be used to calculate the percolation and evaporation rates of the pond. Percolation and evaporation rate data shall be submitted in the quarterly self-monitoring report, including submittal of supporting calculations.
 - d. When a pond reaches a percolation rate of less than 1.5 inches/day, it shall be taken out of service, dried, and disked. If the same pond fails to achieve a percolation rate of 1.5 inches/day or greater the next time it is isolated and monitored, the pond shall be taken out of service for scraping and ripping.
 - e. The Discharger shall, as a part of its budget process, provide sufficient funding to perform disposal pond monitoring and maintenance as required.

E. Groundwater Limitations

Release of waste constituents from any portion of the Facility, including but not limited to any treatment, storage, or disposal component associated with the

discharge of treated wastewater from the Facility, shall not cause or contribute to groundwater:

1. Containing constituent concentrations in excess of the concentrations specified below or in excess of natural background quality, whichever is greater:
 - a. Nitrate (as nitrogen) of 10 mg/L.
 - b. For constituents identified in Title 22, the MCLs quantified therein.
2. Containing taste or odor-producing constituents, toxic substances, or any other constituents in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

F. Solids Disposal Specifications

For the purposes of this Order, “sludge” means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced 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 Facility; and “biosolids” refers to sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially used as a soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation activities pursuant to federal and state regulations.

1. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, and clarifiers as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.
2. Any handling and storage of residual sludge, solid waste, and biosolids at the Facility shall be temporary (i.e., no longer than two years) and controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the groundwater limitations of this Order.
3. Residual sludge, biosolids, and solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with Title 27. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at disposal sites (i.e., landfills, wastewater treatment facilities, composting sites, soil amendment sites) operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water board will satisfy this specification.
4. Use of biosolids as a soil amendment shall comply with valid WDRs issued by a Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Board except in cases where a local (e.g., county) program has been authorized by a regional water board. In most cases, this will mean the General Biosolids Order (State

Water Board Water Quality Order 2004-0012-DWQ, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural, and Land Reclamation Activities*). For a biosolids use project to be covered by Order 2004-0012-DWQ, the Discharger must file a complete Notice of Intent and receive a Notice of Applicability for each project.

5. Use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with the self-implementing federal regulations of 40 C.F.R. part 503, which are subject to USEPA enforcement, not the Central Valley Water Board. If during the life of this Order, the State accepts primacy for implementation of part 503, the Central Valley Water Board may also initiate enforcement where appropriate.
6. Any proposed change in sludge use or disposal practice shall be reported in writing to the Executive Officer at least **90 days** in advance of the change.

G. Pretreatment Provisions

1. The Discharger shall implement the necessary legal authorities, programs, and controls to ensure that the following wastes are not introduced to the treatment system:
 - a. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the wastewater collection system or treatment works;
 - b. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works;
 - c. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation or treatment works;
 - d. Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works, and subsequent treatment process upset and/or loss of treatment efficiency;
 - e. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works unless the treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat;
 - f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through; and
 - g. Any trucked or hauled wastewater or septage, except at points predesignated by the Discharger and subject to above conditions.

2. The Discharger shall implement the legal authorities, programs, and control necessary to ensure that industrial discharges do not introduce pollutants into the sewerage system that, either alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:
 - a. Flow through the system to the receiving water in quantities or concentrations that cause a violation of this Order, or
 - b. Inhibit or disrupt treatment process or treatment system operations and either cause a violation of this Order or prevent water recycling, biosolids reuse, or sludge disposal.
3. The Discharger shall provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program, conduct inspections and sampling of industrial discharges as needed, and use any available legal means to ensure compliance with the pretreatment program.
4. The Discharger shall periodically review the pretreatment program and make any changes that are needed to ensure compliance with this Order. Any update to the Discharger's pretreatment program shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Officer. Until any revised pretreatment program is approved, the Discharger shall implement the existing pretreatment program.
5. The Discharger's approved pretreatment program, as described in **Findings 14-21**, and its components, such as city ordinances, local limits, and control mechanisms, among others, are hereby made enforceable condition of this Order until such time as they are revised.

H. Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable *Standard Provisions* (attached and incorporated herein).
2. The Discharger shall comply with the operative MRP (i.e., Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2020-0001, and all revisions thereto).
3. A copy of this Order, including its MRP, Information Sheet, Attachments, and SPRRs, shall be kept at the Facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.
4. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports. On or before each report due date, the Discharger shall submit the specified documents to the Central Valley Water Board or, if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is

being reported, then the Discharger shall state the reasons for such noncompliance and provide an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing when it returns to compliance with the time schedule. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Central Valley Water Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.

5. The Discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This Provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
6. The Discharger shall use the best practicable control technique(s), including proper operation and maintenance, to comply with this Order.
7. As described in the SPRRs, the Discharger shall report promptly to the Central Valley Water Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
8. In the event that the Discharger reports toxic chemical release data to the State Emergency Commission (SERC) pursuant to section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (42 U.S.C. §11023), the Discharger shall also report the same information to the Central Valley Water Board within 15 days of the report to SERC.
9. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (General WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Water Quality Order 2006-0003), the Revised General WDRs Monitoring and Reporting Program (Water Quality Order 2013-0058-EXEC), and any subsequent revisions thereto. Water Quality Order 2006-0003 and Order 2013-0058-EXEC require the Discharger to notify the Central Valley Water Board and take remedial action upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the sanitary sewer system resulting in a sanitary sewer overflow.
10. The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants.

11. 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 Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing of the situation and of what measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this Order.
12. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the Facility, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.
13. To assume regulatory coverage as a “discharger” under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity’s full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, the address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph of Standard Provision B.3 and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. If approved by the Executive Officer, the transfer request will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board for its consideration of transferring the ownership of this Order at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.
14. The Discharger shall continue to implement the 15 May 2017 **Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan** approved by the Executive Officer to address sources of salinity discharged from the Facility.
15. Pursuant to Water Code section 13267, the Discharger shall submit a workplan for implementing the denitrification upgrades that were proposed by the Discharger in the 15 May 2017 **Copper, Cyanide, Nitrate Plus Nitrite Pollution Prevention Plan** and approved by the Central Valley Water Board. The Discharger shall submit the workplan by **22 February 2021**, which shall summarize the denitrification method being pursued by the Discharger, including a schedule for installation and/or modification of the treatment train in order to implement denitrification at the Facility.
16. Pursuant to Water Code section 13267, the Discharger shall submit an **Evaluation of Recycled Water Opportunities** by **21 February 2022** that includes a feasibility analysis of recycling treated wastewater at places such as, but not limited to, agricultural fields, industries, and public landscaping. If

reclamation and reuse of wastewater is determined feasible, this evaluation must include a workplan for implementing wastewater recycling where feasible.

17. The Discharger shall submit the technical reports and work plans required by this Order for consideration by the Executive Officer and incorporate comments the Executive Officer may have in a timely manner, as appropriate. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Order, the Discharger shall proceed with all work required by the foregoing provisions by the due dates specified.
18. In accordance with Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, engineering and geologic evaluations and judgments shall be performed by or under the direction of registered professionals competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. All technical reports specified herein that contain work plans for investigations and studies, that describe the conduct of investigations and studies or that contain technical conclusions and recommendations concerning engineering and geology shall be prepared by or under the direction of appropriately qualified professional(s), even if not explicitly stated. Each technical report submitted by the Discharger shall bear the professional's signature and stamp.
19. If the Central Valley Water Board determines that the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective, or to create a condition of nuisance or pollution, this Order may be reopened for consideration of additional requirements.
20. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

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

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

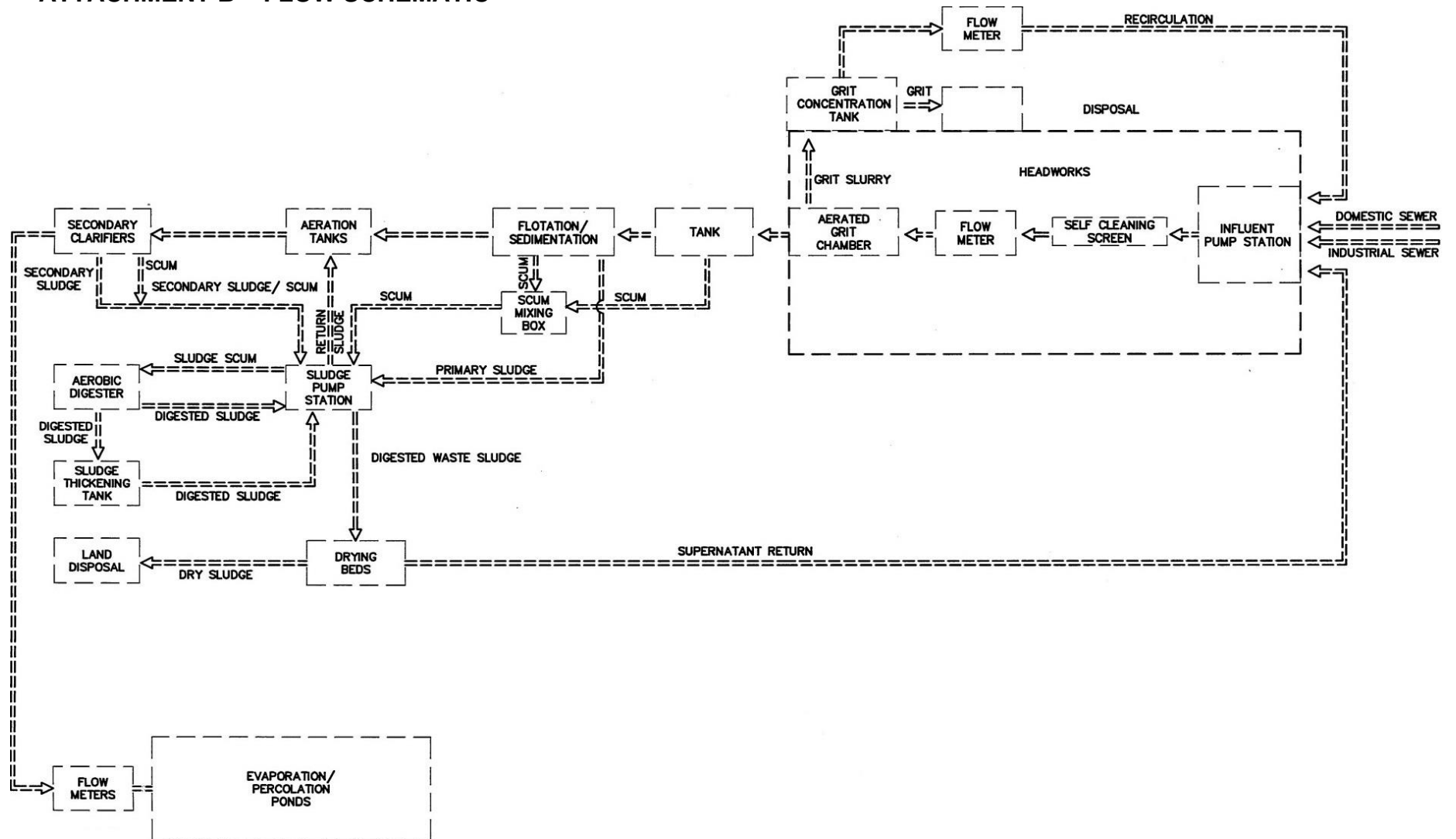
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2020-0001
MALAGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FRESNO COUNTY

ATTACHMENT A – SITE MAP



WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2020-0001
MALAGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FRESNO COUNTY

ATTACHMENT B – FLOW SCHEMATIC



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM R5-2020-0001

FOR
MALAGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FRESNO COUNTY

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is required pursuant to Water Code section 13267 and establishes monitoring and reporting requirements for Malaga County Water District (or Discharger) regarding the operation of Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility) described in Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) R5-2020-0001. The Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until the Central Valley Water Board adopts, or the Executive Officer issues, a revised MRP.

Section 13267, subsection (b)(1) of the California Water Code states:

[T]he regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste 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.

Malaga County Water District owns and operates the Facility subject to the WDRs cited herein, and the monitoring reports are necessary to determine compliance with the WDRs.

Pursuant to Water Code section 13267, the Discharger shall implement this MRP and shall perform the monitoring and submit the monitoring reports described herein.

Pursuant to Water Code section 13268, subdivisions (a)(1) and (b)(1), failure to furnish the reports required under this MRP (and the operative WDRs), or falsifying information submitted in such reports, constitutes a misdemeanor and may result in the imposition of up to \$1,000 in administrative liability for each day of non-compliance.

A **glossary of terms** used within this MRP is included on the last page.

I. General Monitoring Requirements

A. Flow Monitoring

1. Hydraulic flow rates shall be measured at the monitoring points specified in this MRP. Central Valley Water Board staff shall approve any proposed changes to flow monitoring locations prior to implementation of the change. All flow monitoring systems shall be appropriate for the conveyance system (i.e., open channel flow or pressure pipeline) and liquid type. Unless otherwise specified, each flow meter shall be equipped with a flow totalizer to allow reporting of cumulative volume as well as instantaneous flow rate. Flow meters shall be calibrated at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer; typically, at least once per year and records of calibration shall be maintained for review upon request.

B. Monitoring and Sampling Locations

1. Samples shall be obtained at the monitoring points specified in this MRP. The Central Valley Water Board Executive Officer shall approve any proposed changes to sampling locations prior to implementation of the change. The Discharger shall monitor the following locations to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Order:

Table 1. Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Location Name	Description
INF-001	Influent stream prior to any treatment or return flows
EFF-002	Undisinfected secondary effluent to the onsite disposal ponds, after the last addition of wastes
PND-001 through PND-008	Onsite disposal ponds
BIO-001	Biosolids at the sludge drying beds, before removal for storage or disposal
SPL-001	Public water supply for the area served by the Facility
MW-1R through MW-4R and all future wells added to the approved network	Groundwater monitoring wells.

C. Sampling and Sample Analysis

1. All samples shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. Except as specified otherwise in this MRP, grab samples will be considered representative of water, wastewater, soil, solids/sludges and groundwater.
2. The time, date, and location of each sample shall be recorded on the sample chain of custody form. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements, dated 1 March 1991 (Standard Provisions or SPRRs).
3. Field test instruments (such as those used to measure pH, temperature, electrical conductivity, dissolved oxygen, wind speed, and precipitation) may be used provided that:
 - a. The operator is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;
 - b. The instruments are field calibrated at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer;
 - c. The instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and
 - d. Field calibration reports are submitted as described in the "Reporting" section of this MRP.
4. Laboratory analytical procedures shall comply with the methods and holding times specified in the following (as applicable to the medium to be analyzed):
 - Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (EPA);
 - Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (EPA);
 - Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (EPA);
 - Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples (EPA);
 - Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA/AWWA/WEF); and
 - Soil, Plant and Water Reference Methods for the Western Region (WREP 125).

5. Approved editions shall be those that are approved for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water’s Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). The Discharger may propose alternative methods for approval by the Executive Officer. Where technically feasible, laboratory reporting limits shall be lower than the applicable water quality objectives for the constituents to be analyzed.

II. Specific Monitoring Requirements

A. Influent Monitoring (INF-001)

The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the Facility at Monitoring Location INF-001. At a minimum, influent shall be monitored as specified below:

Table 2. Influent Monitoring

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Flow	mgd	Meter	Continuous
pH	pH Units	Grab or Meter	1/Week
Electrical Conductivity (EC) @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	24-hour composite	1/Week
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day@ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Week
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Week
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Month

B. Effluent Monitoring (EFF-002)

The Discharger shall monitor undisinfected secondary-treated wastewater at Monitoring Location EFF-002. At a minimum, effluent shall be monitored as specified in the following table and meet the testing requirement 1 below:

1. Standard minerals shall include, at a minimum, the following elements/compounds: aluminum, calcium, chloride, iron, magnesium, manganese, phosphorous, potassium, sodium, sulfate, total alkalinity (including alkalinity series), hardness, and include verification that the analysis is complete (i.e., cation/anion balance).

Table 3. Effluent Monitoring

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Flow	mgd	Meter	Continuous
pH	pH Units	Grab or Meter	1/Day
Electrical Conductivity (EC) @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	24-hour composite	1/Day
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day@ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Week
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Week
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Month
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Month
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Month
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Calculate	1/Month
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Month
Standard Minerals (see 1. above)	mg/L	24-hour composite	1/Year

C. Disposal Pond Monitoring (PND-001 through PND-008)

Permanent markers (e.g., staff gages) shall be placed in the evaporation/percolation ponds with calibration marks indicating the water level at design capacity and available operational freeboard. The Discharger shall monitor PND-001 through PND-008 as specified in the following table and meet testing requirements 1-5 below:

1. Freeboard shall be measured vertically from the surface of the pond water to the lowest elevation of the surrounding berm and shall be measured to the nearest tenth of a foot.
2. Dissolved oxygen samples shall be collected at a depth of one-foot, opposite the inlet, between 0700 and 0900 hours.
3. Should sampling indicate dissolved oxygen less than 1.0 mg/L or the disposal ponds produce objectionable odors, the monitoring frequency for the subject

pond shall be increased to daily until dissolved oxygen is at least 1.0 mg/L and/or odor-producing conditions are resolved.

4. Percolation rate shall be calculated at the frequency specified in the Discharger’s approved SOPs for Pond Maintenance and Monitoring, including after a pond is rotated out of use and after a pond has been disked, scraped, or ripped.
5. Samples for pH shall be collected opposite the pond inlet at a depth of one-foot.

Table 4. Disposal Pond Monitoring

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Freeboard	feet (see 1. above)	Measure	1/Week
Dissolved Oxygen (see 2. above)	mg/L	Grab	1/Week (see 3. above)
Percolation Rate	inches/day	Calculate	(see 4. above)
pH	standard units	Meter or Grab	1/Week (see 5. above)

The Discharger shall inspect the condition of the ponds monthly and record visual observations in a bound logbook. Notations shall include observations of whether weeds are developing in the water or along the bank, and their location; whether grease, dead algae, vegetation, scum, or debris are accumulating on the pond surface and their location; whether burrowing animals or insects are present; and the color of the water in the pond (e.g., dark green, dull green, yellow, tan, brown, etc.). A summary of these entries made in a log shall be included in the subsequent monitoring report.

D. Supply Water Monitoring (SPL-001)

The Discharger shall monitor the supply well for the Facility at SPL-001 and analyze for the constituents specified below. Sampling stations shall be established where representative samples of the municipal water supply can be

obtained. The results for EC and nitrate (as N) shall be reported as flow-weighted annual average and be supplemented with supporting calculations. Supply water monitoring shall be as specified in the following table and meet testing requirements 1-2 below:

1. Total flow shall be reported as total flow per calendar year, per water source well.
2. Standard minerals shall include, at a minimum, the following elements/compounds: aluminum, calcium, chloride, iron, magnesium, manganese, phosphorous, potassium, sodium, sulfate, total alkalinity (including alkalinity series), hardness, and include verification that the analysis is complete (i.e., cation/anion balance).

Table 5. Supply Water Monitoring

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Total flow	million gallons	Meter	Continuous (see 1. above)
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Year
Standard Minerals (see 2. above)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year

E. Groundwater Monitoring

The groundwater monitoring network currently consists of Monitoring Wells MW-1R, MW-2R, MW-3R, and MW-4R. MW-5R is tentatively proposed, if deemed necessary. The Discharger shall sample and analyze the groundwater monitoring network (and any future monitoring wells) according to the schedule below.

Prior to purging or sampling, the groundwater depth shall be measured in each well to the nearest 0.01 feet. Groundwater elevation shall then be calculated to determine groundwater gradient and flow direction.

After measuring water levels and prior to collecting samples, each monitoring well shall be adequately purged to remove water that has been standing within the well screen and casing that may not be chemically representative of formation water. Purging shall continue until pH, EC, and turbidity have stabilized. Depending on

the hydraulic conductivity of the geologic setting, the volume removed during purging is typically from 3 to 5 well casing volumes.

Groundwater monitoring at MW-1R, MW-2R, MW-3R, MW-4R, and any new groundwater monitoring wells shall include, at a minimum, monitoring specified in the following table and meet testing requirements 1-2 below:

1. Groundwater elevations shall be determined based on depth-to-water measurements using a surveyed elevation reference point on the well casing.
2. Standard minerals shall include, at a minimum, the following elements/compounds: aluminum, calcium, chloride, iron, magnesium, manganese, phosphorous, potassium, sodium, sulfate, total alkalinity (including alkalinity series), hardness, and include verification that the analysis is complete (i.e., cation/anion balance). Samples for standard minerals shall be filtered prior to preservation using a 0.45-micron filter.

Table 6. Groundwater Monitoring

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Depth to Groundwater	0.01 feet	Measured	1/Quarter
Groundwater Elevation (see 1. above)	0.01 feet MSL	Calculate	1/Quarter
Gradient	feet/feet	Calculate	1/Quarter
Gradient Direction	degrees	Calculate	1/Quarter
pH	pH units	Grab	1/Quarter
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Quarter
Standard Minerals (see 2. above)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	Grab	1/Quarter
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Calculate	1/Quarter

The Discharger shall maintain its groundwater monitoring well network. If a monitoring well(s) is dry for more than four consecutive sampling events or is damaged, the Discharger shall submit a workplan and proposed time schedule to replace the monitoring well(s). The monitoring well(s) shall be replaced following Executive Officer approval of the workplan. Once installed, all new monitoring wells shall be added to the existing groundwater monitoring well network.

F. Sludge/Biosolids Monitoring

A composite sample of dewatered sludge/biosolids shall be collected at Monitoring Location BIO-001 when sludge/biosolids is removed from the Facility for disposal in accordance with USEPA’s *POTW Sludge Sampling and Analysis Guidance Document*, August 1989, and tested for the metals listed in Title 22. Sampling records shall be retained for a minimum of 5 years. A log shall be kept of sludge quantities generated and of handling, application, and disposal activities. The frequency of entries is discretionary; however, the log should be complete enough to serve as a basis for part of the Annual Monitoring Report.

G. Volumetric Monitoring

The Discharger shall monitor at the Facility as follows:

1. Influent. Monthly volume (acre-feet) of wastewater collected and treated by the wastewater treatment plant.
2. Production. Monthly volume (acre-feet) of wastewater treated, specifying level of treatment.
3. Discharge. Monthly volume (acre-feet) of treated wastewater discharged to land, where beneficial use is not taking place, including evaporation or percolation ponds, overland flow, or spray irrigation disposal, excluding pasture or fields with harvested crops.
4. Reuse – Not Applicable

5. Reuse Categories – Not Applicable

III. Reporting Requirements

Unless specified differently, all monitoring reports should be converted to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF) and submitted electronically. Documents that are less than 50MB should be emailed to: centralvalleyfresno@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 50 MB or larger should be transferred to a CD, DVD, or flash drive and mailed to the following address:

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
Region 5 – Fresno Office
1685 “E” St.
Fresno, California 93706

To ensure that your submittal is routed to the appropriate staff person, the following information should be included in the body of the email or transmittal sheet:

Program: Non-15,
WDID: 5D100124001
Facility: Malaga Wastewater Treatment Facility
Order: R5-2020-0001
County: Fresno
Place ID: 273180

A transmittal letter shall accompany each monitoring report. The letter shall include a discussion of all violations of the WDRs and this MRP during the reporting period and actions taken or planned for correcting each violation. If the Discharger have previously submitted a report describing corrective actions taken and/or a time schedule for implementing the corrective actions, reference to the previous correspondence will be satisfactory. Pursuant to Section B.3 of the Standard Provisions and General Reporting Requirements, the transmittal letter shall contain a statement by the Discharger or the Discharger’s authorized agent certifying under penalty of perjury that the report is true, accurate and complete to the best of the signer’s knowledge.

In reporting monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, sample type (e.g., effluent, groundwater, 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 in the next scheduled monitoring report.

Laboratory analysis reports must be included in the monitoring reports. In addition, all laboratory reports must be retained for a minimum of three years in accordance with Standard Provision C.3. For a discharger conducting any of its own analyses, reports must also be signed and certified by the chief of the laboratory.

In addition to the requirements of Standard Provision C.3, monitoring information shall include the method detection limit (MDL) and the Reporting limit (RL) or practical quantitation limit (PQL). If the regulatory limit for a given constituent is less than the RL (or PQL), then any analytical results for that constituent that are below the RL (or PQL) but above the MDL shall be reported and flagged as estimated.

All monitoring reports 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.

A. Quarterly Monitoring Reports

Quarterly Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board by the **1st day of the second month after the quarter** (i.e., the January-March quarterly report is due by May 1st). Each Quarterly Monitoring Report shall include the following:

1. Results of the Influent Monitoring (Section II.A of the MRP).
2. Results of the Effluent Monitoring (Section II.B of the MRP).
3. Results of the Pond Monitoring (Section II.C of the MRP).
4. Results of the **Groundwater Monitoring** (Section II.E of the MRP), including:
 - a. A narrative description of all preparatory, monitoring, sampling, and sample handling for groundwater monitoring.
 - b. A field log for each well documenting depth to groundwater; sample preparation (e.g., filtering); and sample preservation. For each sampling event, the Discharger may provide a table summarizing this information for all groundwater monitoring wells sampled in lieu of providing a field log for each well. The field logs should be made available on request of the Central Valley Water Board.
 - c. Calculation of groundwater elevation at each monitoring well, and determination of groundwater flow direction and gradient on the date of the measurement.

- d. Summary data tables of analytical results collected during the quarter and the current water table elevations.
 - e. A scaled map showing relevant structures and features of the Facility, the locations of monitoring wells, surface waters, and groundwater elevation contours referenced to an appropriate datum (e.g., National Geodetic Vertical Datum).
5. Results of the **Sludge/Biosolids Monitoring** (Section II.F of the MRP) completed during the quarter, and (if applicable) verification of classification of biosolids as nonhazardous per Title 22, Article 11, Criteria for Identification of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Waste (California Assessment Manual procedures).
 6. Data presented in a tabular format.
 7. A comparison of monitoring data to the flow limitations, effluent limitations, and discharge specifications and an explanation of any violations of those requirements.
 8. Copies of the laboratory analytical report(s).
 9. A copy of calibration log page(s) verifying calibration of all hand-held monitoring instruments performed during the quarter.

B. Annual Monitoring Reports

In addition to the above, the Discharger shall submit an Annual Monitoring report on **February 1st of each year**, and shall include the following additional information:

1. The average monthly wastewater flows (influent and effluent) for each month of the year.
2. Results of the Supply Water Monitoring (Section II.D of the MRP), including:
 - a. For each calendar year, calculation of the flow-weighted average electrical conductivity and nitrate (as N) of the source water using flow data and source water electrical conductivity and nitrate (as N) values for the most recent calendar year.
3. Concentration vs. time graphs for each monitored groundwater constituent, using all historic groundwater monitoring data. Each graph shall show the background groundwater concentration range and the applicable groundwater limitation as horizontal lines.

4. Summary data tables of historical and current water table elevations and analytical results.
5. An evaluation of the groundwater quality beneath the site and determination of whether any groundwater limitations were exceeded in any compliance well at any time during the calendar year.
6. A summary of all sludge/biosolids analytical data and verification of compliance with the sludge/biosolids monitoring requirements.
7. The Facility's annual sludge production in dry tons and percent solids.
8. A summary of information on the disposal of sludge and/or solid waste during the calendar year.
9. Analytical reports for any water supply monitoring conducted and the Discharger's Consumer Confidence Report.
10. An evaluation of the performance of the Facility, including discussion of capacity issues, infiltration and inflow rates, nuisance conditions, and a forecast of the flows anticipated in the next year, as described in Standard Provision E.4 of the SPRRs.
11. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan during the calendar year.
12. A discussion of compliance with the WDRs and MRP and the corrective actions taken, as well as any planned or proposed actions needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the WDRs.
13. A copy of the certification of each certified wastewater treatment plant operator working at the Facility and a statement about whether the Discharger is in compliance with Title 23, Division 3, and Chapter 26.
14. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the Facility for emergency and routine situations.
15. A statement certifying when the flow meter and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibrations (Standard Provision C.4).
16. A description of which disposal ponds received maintenance work during the calendar year, and a statement certifying whether the disposal ponds still have adequate disposal capacity. If the Discharger determines that the disposal ponds no longer have enough capacity to dispose of the permitted

flow, the Discharger shall include a detailed explanation of what it intends to do to restore disposal capacity, and a schedule for doing so.

17. A statement of when the Facility's Operations and Maintenance Manual was last reviewed for adequacy and a description of any changes made during the calendar year.
18. If requested by the Central Valley Water Board via written correspondence, an annual report with both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. The report shall discuss the compliance record. If violations have occurred, the report shall also discuss the corrective actions taken and planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

C. Pretreatment Reporting

The Discharger shall submit quarterly and annual pretreatment reports as required by Standard Provision E.7 of the SPRRs.

D. Volumetric Reporting

The Discharger shall submit an annual report to the State Water Board via the [Geotracker database](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/) (<http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>) by **April 30** of each calendar year with the results of the **Volumetric Monitoring** (Section II.G of the MRP). For calendar year 2019, data shall be reported for the months January through December.

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program beginning on the first day of the first month following adoption of this MRP.

I, PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the Monitoring and Reporting Program issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 20 February 2020.



Patrick Pulupa, Executive Officer

GLOSSARY

BOD ₅	Five-day biochemical oxygen demand
DO	Dissolved oxygen
EC	Electrical conductivity at 25° C
FDS	Fixed dissolved solids
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit
TKN	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TSS	Total suspended solids
Continuous	The specified parameter shall be measured by a meter continuously.
24-Hour Composite	Samples shall be a flow-proportioned composite consisting of at least eight aliquots.
1/Day	Samples shall be collected at least every day.
2/Week	Samples shall be collected at least twice per week on non-consecutive days.
1/Week	Samples shall be collected at least once per week.
2/Month	Samples shall be collected at least twice per month during non-consecutive weeks.
1/Month	Samples shall be collected at least once per month.
Bimonthly	Samples shall be collected at least once every two months (i.e., six times per year) during non-consecutive months.
1/Quarter	Samples shall be collected at least once per calendar quarter. Unless otherwise specified or approved, samples shall be collected in January, April, July, and October.
Semiannually	Samples shall be collected at least once every six months (i.e., two times per year). Unless otherwise specified or approved, samples shall be collected in April and October.
1/Year	Samples shall be collected at least once per year. Unless otherwise specified or approved, samples shall be collected in October.
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
mL/L	milliliters [of solids] per liter
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
µmhos/cm	Micromhos per centimeter
mgd	Million gallons per day
MPN/100 mL	Most probable number [of organisms] per 100 milliliters

INFORMATION SHEET

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2020-0001
MALAGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FRESNO COUNTY

Background

Malaga County Water District owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility (Facility) at 3749 South Maple Avenue in Fresno County. The Facility was previously regulated by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit/waste discharge requirements WDRs Order R5-2014-0145 from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board).

Discharge under the previous joint NPDES Permit/WDRs Order R5-2014-0145 for the Facility covered the current operation and discharge as well as an additional discharge of disinfected, tertiary-treated wastewater to Fresno Irrigation District Central Canal, which is hydraulically connected to Fresno Slough and the San Joaquin River, which are waters of the United States. Discharge to Central Canal has not been pursued since December 2013. Due to the extended lack of use and demonstration of adequate disposal capacity of the disposal ponds alone, the Discharger formally requested removal of the NPDES Permit portion of Order R5-2014-0145 on 2 June 2016.

On 29 June 2016, Central Valley Water Board staff inspected the Facility and verified that the discharge point to Central Canal had been severed.

Wastewater Treatment

The Facility serves the community of Malaga (approximately 1,300 people), including industrial and commercial dischargers as well. According to a report prepared by Bartle Wells Associates in February 2010, non-residential flows comprise of over 90 percent of the sewage equivalent service units to the Facility. Similarly, the 9 December 2014 Pretreatment Program Plan and 15 May 2017 Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan, characterize flows to the Facility as 85-87 percent industrial and commercial origin. The treatment train consists of three screw pumps (one in service at a time), bar screen, grit chamber, primary clarifier/dissolved air flotation unit, three activated sludge aeration basins, and three secondary sedimentation basins. Solids handling includes two aerobic sludge digesters, sludge thickening tank, three soil-cement lined sludge drying beds, and a lined sludge holding area for dried biosolids. Dried biosolids are hauled off-site for disposal, reuse, or further treatment prior to reuse.

Wastewater Disposal

Undisinfected, secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to the on-site disposal ponds. Currently, there are eight unlined, on-site disposal ponds with a total surface area of approximately 23.24 acres and a total storage capacity of approximately 139.4 acre-feet

(45.4 million gallons). In 2012, the Discharger purchased 4.33 acres of land for potential future development into disposal ponds. Newly ripped ponds have a percolation capacity of about 1.66 inches/day, and the Discharger performs pond maintenance in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures (Discharge Specification D.16) to maintain an average percolation rate of at least 1.29 inches/day, which corresponds to an approximate 0.85 million gallons per day disposal rate.

Wastewater reuse options have not been implemented at the Facility. However, this Order requires the Discharger to prepare an evaluation of recycled water opportunities in the community of Malaga, for consistency with Resolution R5-2009-0028.

Soil and Groundwater Conditions

Soils in the vicinity of the Facility are moderately permeable and classified as Hesperia fine sandy loam, consisting of well-drained, mainly sandy loam underlain by a silty layer, according to the Soil Conservation Service 1962 Soil Survey of the Eastern Fresno Area.

First encountered groundwater is approximately 70-50 feet below ground surface, according to the 2016-2018 groundwater monitoring data submitted by the Discharger.

CV-SALTS Regulatory Considerations

The Central Valley Water Board adopted Basin Plan amendments incorporating new programs for addressing ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation in the Central Valley at its 31 May 2018 Board Meeting (Salt and Nitrate Control Programs). The Basin Plan amendments were conditionally approved by the State Water Board on 16 October 2019. These programs once effective, could change how the Central Valley Water Board permits discharges of salt and nitrate. The Salinity Control Program currently being developed would subject dischargers that do not meet stringent salinity numeric values (700 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ as a monthly average to protect AGR beneficial use and 900 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ as an annual average to protect MUN beneficial use) to performance-based salinity requirements and would require these dischargers to participate in a Basin-wide Prioritization and Optimization Study to develop a long-term strategy for addressing salinity accumulation in the Central Valley.

The level of participation required of dischargers whose discharges do not meet stringent salinity requirements will vary based on factors such as the amount of salinity in the discharge, local conditions, and type of discharge. The Central Valley Water Board anticipates that the CV-SALTS initiative will result in regulatory changes that will be implemented through conditional prohibitions and modifications to many WDRs region-wide, including the WDRs that regulate discharges from the Facility. More [information regarding the CV-SALTS regulatory planning process](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/salinity/) is available online (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/salinity/).

Monitoring Requirements

Section 13267 of the Water Code authorizes the Central Valley Water Board to require the Discharger to submit monitoring and technical reports as necessary to investigate the impact of a waste discharge on waters of the State. Section 13268 of the Water Code authorizes the assessment of administrative civil liability for failure to submit required monitoring and technical reports.

The Order includes influent, effluent, pond, supply water, and groundwater monitoring. This monitoring is necessary to characterize the discharge and evaluate compliance with effluent limitations and specifications prescribed by this Order.

This Order also includes volumetric monitoring and reporting of wastewater pursuant to the 11 December 2018 amendments to State Water Board's Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water.

Reopener

The conditions of discharge in this Order were developed based on currently available technical information and applicable water quality laws, regulations, policies, and plans, and are intended to assure conformance with them. It may be appropriate to reopen the Order if new technical information is provided or if applicable laws and regulations change.