

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. 5-01-233

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DANONE WATERS OF NORTH AMERICA
DANNON NATURAL SPRING WATER BOTTLING FACILITY
SISKIYOU COUNTY

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

1. Danone Waters of North America, hereafter Discharger, submitted a Report of Waste Discharge dated 16 April 2001 and two supplementary characterization/design reports dated 12 June 2001 and 3 July 2001. The Discharger requested waste discharge requirements to discharge up to 72,000 gallons per day (gpd) of bottle rinse water from an existing water bottling facility, and an additional 36,000 gpd from a proposed expansion, to a subsurface leachfield.
2. The Discharger owns and operates a water bottling facility, Dannon Natural Spring Water Bottling Facility, (Assessor's Parcel No. 037-140-010), immediately to the north of the city limits of the City of Mt. Shasta in Siskiyou County in Section 9, T40 N, R4W, MDB&M, as shown on Attachment A, a part of this Order. The water bottling facility lies within the Upper Sacramento Hydrologic Unit (No. 525), Spring Creek Hydrologic Subarea (No. 525.24), as depicted on the interagency hydrologic maps prepared by the California Department of Water Resources in August 1986. Surface water drainage is to Cold Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River.
3. The Discharger operates an existing natural spring water bottling facility that involves groundwater extraction, water bottling, and equipment cleaning. The facility's water supply is pumped from a well approximately 2,000 feet north of the bottling facility. Water is also hauled to the bottling facility by truck from Mosbrae Springs in Dunsmuir. Water bottling operations consist of water processing, blow molding of plastic bottles, washing bottles, and filling bottles with processed water. Water processing includes proprietary micro-filtration, ozonation, and ultraviolet treatment. Approximately 12 percent of individual bottle volume of ozonated water is flushed through the bottle to wash the bottles clean of any residue left from the blow molding process. A very small volume of spillage and floor wash is also mixed with the bottle rinse wastewater. The Discharger presently operates two bottling lines that discharge an average of 20,000 gpd with peak discharges up to 36,000 gpd of bottle rinse/floor wash wastewater per bottling line. The Discharger is currently discharging the bottle rinse/floor wash wastewater to the City of Mt. Shasta (City) wastewater treatment system. The City has determined that it cannot accept long term discharge of bottle rinse/floor wash wastewater because of concerns with the collection system and treatment plant capacity. The Discharger has stated that over the next 5 years the operations could be expanded by one additional bottling line. The proposed third line is estimated to have an average discharge of 20,000 gpd with a maximum peak discharge of

36,000 gpd. The expansion would result in a total average flow of 60,000 gpd and a total maximum flow of 108,000 gpd for the three lines. The Report of Waste Discharge describes the discharge as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Bottle Rinse Water</u>	<u>Floor Water</u>
Specific Conductance	95 μ mhos/cm	113 μ mhos/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	100 mg/l	140 mg/l
pH	7.2	6.9
COD	--	64 mg/l
Acetone	--	109 μ g/l
Arsenic, Total	1.2 μ g/l	--
2-Butanone	--	11 μ g/l
Zinc, Total	--	29 μ g/l

Analyses of the bottle rinse water and floor water for priority pollutant metals and organics indicated no other constituents were detected.

- The proposed leachfield is located immediately to the south of the existing bottling facility as shown on Attachment B, a part of this order. The leachfield will initially consist of 1,683 lineal feet (9 lengths of 187 ft) of 4-inch diameter perforated polyethylene leachline about 16 inches below ground surface. The initial leachfield area is approximately 0.55 acres and will be designed to handle the maximum 72,000 gpd discharge. The Discharger has made provision in the leachfield design to accommodate the additional 36,000 gpd maximum discharge for a total maximum flow of 108,000 gpd. If the third bottling line were installed, the leachfield would expand to 14 lengths of leachline (2,520 lineal feet) and comprise approximately 0.83 acres. Flow to the leachfield would be by gravity and will be measured by a turbine type flow meter immediately upstream from the leachfield. From October through March, discharge to the leachfield will average 50 % below capacity. The system will have the capacity for one portion of the leachfield to be shut off for a "rest period". The flow to each system area can be changed at the splitter box located at the head of the system. Specific leach line flow can be controlled at each distribution box.
- Soils in the leachfield area consist of compact loams over extremely cobbly moderately hard sandy loam to loamy sand. The percentage of cobbles, stones and boulders increases with depth. No restrictive layers have been encountered. Percolation rates in the area of the leachfield range from 6-14 minutes per inch. The level of groundwater in the vicinity of the leachfield is approximately 40 ft below ground surface (bgs).
- Four piezometers (shallow groundwater monitoring wells) will be installed within the leachfield to monitor groundwater levels resulting from leachfield operations. The Discharger is proposing to install two down gradient monitoring wells, screened at a depth to monitor the quality of the groundwater resulting from leachfield operations. An existing

well located up gradient from the leachfield will be used to monitor background water quality. The locations of the monitoring wells designated MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 are shown on Attachment B.

- Cleaning operations are performed on the bottle filling water lines within the facility using clean-in-place (CIP) procedures. The CIP process consists of a 300-gallon tank to which a cleaning powder called "oxonia" is mixed into solution. The resulting solution is 1-percent peroxide and 1.5-percent peracetic acid. The cleaning solution is circulated separately through the water pipelines, filler unit, and storage tanks. The CIP is used approximately once per week with an estimated discharge from the cleaning operations of approximately 2,000 gallons per week. The CIP wastewater is currently discharged to the City's sanitary sewer and will continue to be discharged to the City's sanitary sewer. The City required installation of a flow meter to measure the volume discharged to the sewer system. The Discharger submitted the following analyses for the CIP wastewater:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>CIP Wastewater</u>
Specific Conductance	115 μ mhos/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	140 mg/l
pH	4.1
COD	750 mg/l
Arsenic, Total	1.3 μ g/l
Benzoic Acid	62 μ g/l
Methyl Chloride	4.5 μ g/l

- When the pipeline from the production well to the facility was first brought online it was filled with chlorinated water to disinfect the pipeline. The concentration of residual chlorine was approximately 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The total quantity of water held in the pipeline is approximately 25,000 gallons. The Discharger disposed of this water to the City's sanitary sewer after adding sodium sulfite to neutralize the chlorine. The Discharger indicates that treatment of the pipeline with chlorine should not be necessary in the future. However, should this cleaning procedure be needed again the wastewater would be discharged to the City's sanitary sewer.
- Hazardous materials stored onsite are limited to small quantities of paint, thinners, gearbox oil, synthetic condenser oil, and solid lubricants. All such materials are stored and handled within the maintenance shop within a designated storage area. The shop has no floor drains and all minor spills would be cleaned up using dry cleaning methods.
- Domestic wastewater from the facility is currently discharged to the City's sanitary sewer and will continue to discharge to the City's collection and treatment system. Domestic wastewater will not discharge to the proposed leachfield.

11. The average annual rainfall is 36 inches; evaporation is approximately 50 inches per year.
12. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), on 16 November 1990, promulgated storm water regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124) which require specific categories of industries which discharge storm water to obtain NPDES permits and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution. The regulations provide that discharges of storm water to surface waters from construction projects and specific categories of industrial facilities are prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES Permit.
13. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001), on 17 April 1997, specifying waste discharge requirements for discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent (NOI) by industries covered under the permit. The Discharger submitted a NOI dated 23 February 2001 and has obtained coverage under General Permit No. CAS000001, (ID# 5R47S016440). Storm water flows are collected and held in two retention basins as shown on Attachment B. The larger retention basin drains through a 5-inch pipe to the City's storm drain system, which drains into North Fork Cold Creek.
14. The SWRCB adopted Order No. 98-08-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000002), on 19 August 1999, specifying waste discharge requirements for discharge of storm water associated with construction projects and requiring submittal of a NOI to obtain coverage under the permit for construction activity that disturbs five acres or more. The Discharger submitted a NOI dated 4 April 2000 and obtained coverage under General Permit No. CAS000002 for construction of the water bottling facility (ID# 5R47S313145). This permit is still active and the Discharger will be required to update the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to include best management practices (BMP) for construction of the leachfield.
15. The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater are agricultural, domestic and industrial supply.
16. The Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan, Fourth Edition, for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin, (hereafter Basin Plan) which designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and describes an implementation program and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters of the Basin. The Basin Plan includes plans and policies adopted by the SWRCB and incorporated by reference, such as Resolution 68-16 Statement of Policy with respect to Maintaining High Quality Of Waters in California (Antidegradation Policy). These requirements implement the Basin Plan.

17. The discharge of bottle rinse and floor wash at this facility is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16. The project as proposed will not result in degradation of groundwater quality. The bottle rinse water/floor wash discharge contains negligible concentrations of contaminants. Further, these waste discharge requirements do not allow degradation of groundwater beneath the leachfield. Groundwater monitoring is proposed to ensure that the discharge of waste does not cause groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentrations statistically greater than background water quality.
18. On 7 September 2001 the Board, acting as lead agency, adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Discharger's existing water bottling facility, and the proposed increase from two to three bottling lines, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, (Pub. Resources Code, section 21000 et seq.) (CEQA). The Board determined that the project, particularly the discharge of bottle rinse/floor wash to the leachfield, would not have a significant effect on the environment. The Board determined that the potentially significant short-term water quality impact from construction of the leachfield would be mitigated by compliance with the general construction stormwater permit (General Order 99-08-DWQ) so long as the Discharger submits an updated stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that includes best management practices for construction of the leachfield.
19. The Basin Plan encourages reclamation and requires that each Report of Waste Discharge for land disposal operation justify why reclamation is not practiced or proposed. The bottle wash generated at the facility is surplus to any requirements for irrigation and is serving as a source of recharge to the Big Springs Creek aquifer. If in the future additional irrigation water were required the Discharger would consider the use of bottle wash for this purpose.
20. This discharge is exempt from the requirements of *Consolidated Regulations for Treatment Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste*, as set forth in Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 20005, et seq., (hereafter Title 27). The exemption, pursuant to Section 20090(b), is based on the following:
 - a. The Board is issuing waste discharge requirements,
 - b. The Discharge complies with the Basin Plan,
 - c. The wastewater does not need to be managed according to 22 CCR, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, as a hazardous waste.
21. The Board has considered the information in the attached Information Sheet in developing the Findings of this Order. The attached Information Sheet is part of this Order.

22. The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
23. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Danone Waters of North America, it's agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Discharge Prohibitions:

1. The discharge of bottle rinse water, floor wash water, CIP wastewater, pipeline disinfection water, and domestic wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. The discharge of CIP wastewater, pipeline disinfection water, and domestic wastewater to the on-site leachfield is prohibited.
3. The discharge of hazardous or toxic substances including solvents, oil, grease, or other petroleum products, is prohibited.
4. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous,' as defined in Section 2521(a) of Title 23, CCR, Section 2510, et seq., (hereafter Chapter 15), or 'designated,' as defined in Section 13173 of the California Water Code, is prohibited.

B. Discharge Specifications:

1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a nuisance or condition of pollution as defined by the California Water Code, Section 13050.
2. The discharge shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
3. The discharge shall remain within the designated disposal area at all times.
4. The discharge shall remain underground at all times.
5. The daily maximum flow to the leachfield from the two existing bottling lines shall not exceed 72,000 gpd.

6. The daily maximum flow to the leachfield after expansion for a third bottling line shall not exceed 108,000 gpd.
7. The treatment facilities shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.

C. Sludge Disposal:

Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Title 27 and approved by the Executive Officer.

D. Groundwater Quality Limitations:

The discharge, in combination with other sources, shall not cause groundwater underlying the wastewater disposal area to contain waste constituents statistically greater than background water quality.

E. Provisions:

1. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5-01-233, which is a part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all the items of the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated 1 March 1991, which are a part of this Order. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are referred to as "Standard Provision(s)."
3. The Discharger shall install and survey the two monitoring wells and install the four Piezometers referenced in the consultant's report prior to the discharge of bottle rinse and floor wash to the leachfield. (Surveying of the Piezometers is not required.) The design and specifications of the monitoring wells and Piezometers shall be submitted to the Regional Board for review prior to installation.
4. The Discharger shall submit plans and specifications to both the Board and the California Department of Fish and Game for the installation of a stream gauge in Big Springs Creek by **15 October 2001**. The installation of the stream gauge shall be completed upon obtaining the necessary permits from any Local, State, or Federal Governmental Agency.
5. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports as directed by the Executive Officer.

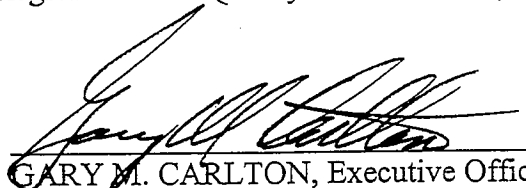
Violations may result in enforcement action, including Regional Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.

6. The Discharger shall report promptly to the Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
7. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities described herein, 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 this office.

To assume operation 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 name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph of Standard Provision B.3 and state that the proposed 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 California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved by the Executive Officer.

8. A copy of this Order and its attachments shall be maintained at the bottling facility for reference by key operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.
9. The Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

I, GARY M. CARLTON, 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 7 September 2001.


GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 5-01-233
FOR
DANONE WATERS OF NORTH AMERICA
DANNON NATURAL SPRING WATER BOTTLING FACILITY
SISKIYOU COUNTY

EFFLUENT MONITORING

The discharge of bottle rinse/floor wash wastewater to the leachfield shall be monitored as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>
Flow	gallons per day	Flow meter	Daily
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Grab	Weekly ¹
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Grab	Weekly ¹
pH	units	Grab	Weekly ¹
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	Grab	Weekly ¹
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly ¹
Priority Pollutants-Metals	µg/l	Grab	Annually
Priority Pollutants-Organics	µg/l	Grab	Annually

¹ The sampling frequency may be reduced to monthly after one year of sampling upon approval of the Executive Officer.

GROUND WATER MONITORING

Piezometers

Each of the Piezometers within the leachfield shall be monitored for depth to groundwater from the surface as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of measurement</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>
Depth beneath surface	feet	Visual	Weekly

Monitoring Wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3)

Prior to sampling or purging, equilibrated groundwater elevations shall be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot. The wells shall be purged at least three well volumes until pH and electrical conductivity have stabilized. Sample collection shall follow standard analytical method protocols. Groundwater monitoring shall include, at a minimum, the following:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>
Groundwater Elevation	feet	Measurement	Quarterly
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Grab	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
pH	units	Grab	Quarterly
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Quarterly
Priority Pollutants-Metals	µg/l	Grab	Annually
Priority Pollutants-Organics	µg/l	Grab	Annually

LEACHFIELD MONITORING

The leachfield shall be visually monitored on a weekly basis. Leachfield monitoring will consist of visual inspection of the leachfield and nearby area for the presence of wet areas or groundwater seepage. Leachfield monitoring results shall be included with all monthly monitoring reports.

STREAM GAUGE MONITORING

The Discharger shall install a stream gauge on Big Springs Creek and report gauge readings at least weekly. The stream data shall be submitted with the monthly monitoring report.

REPORTING

Monitoring results shall be submitted to the Regional Board by the **1st day of the second month** following sample collection, (i.e., the January Report is due by 1 March). Quarterly and annual monitoring results shall be submitted by the **1st day of the second month** following each calendar quarter and year, respectively.

In reporting the monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner to illustrate clearly whether the discharge complies with waste discharge requirements

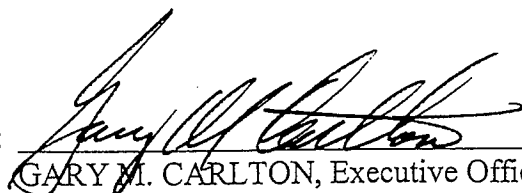
If the Discharger monitors any pollutant at the locations designated herein more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the discharge monitoring report form. Such increased frequency shall be indicated on the discharge monitoring report form.

The Discharger may also be requested to submit an annual report to the Board with both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. Any such request shall be made in writing. 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.

The Discharger shall have available for Board inspection data that includes the monthly volume pumped from DEX-6 and the monthly volume delivered to the bottling facility from Mossbrae Springs.

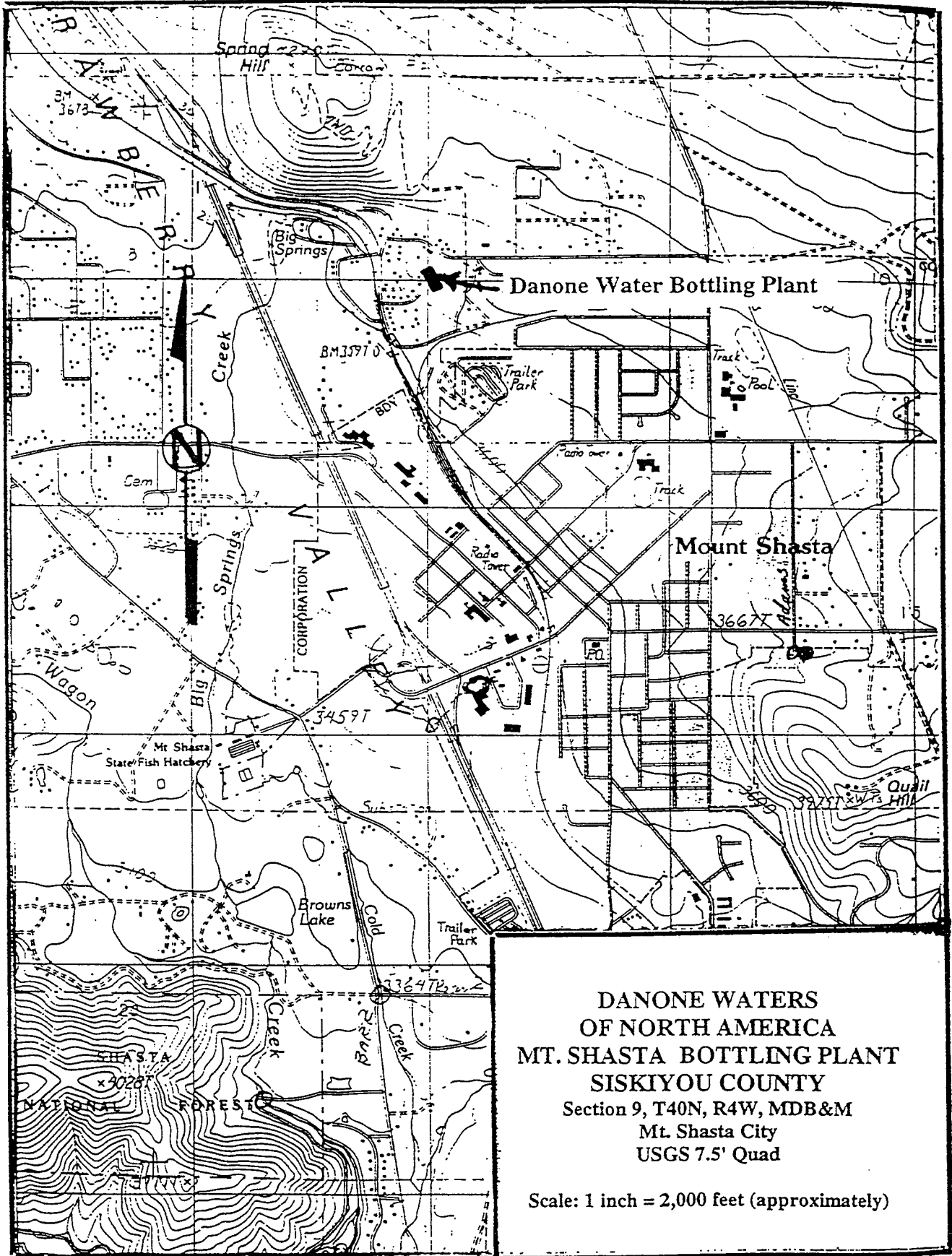
All reports submitted in response to this Order shall comply with the signatory requirements of Standard Provisions D.6.

Ordered by:


GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer

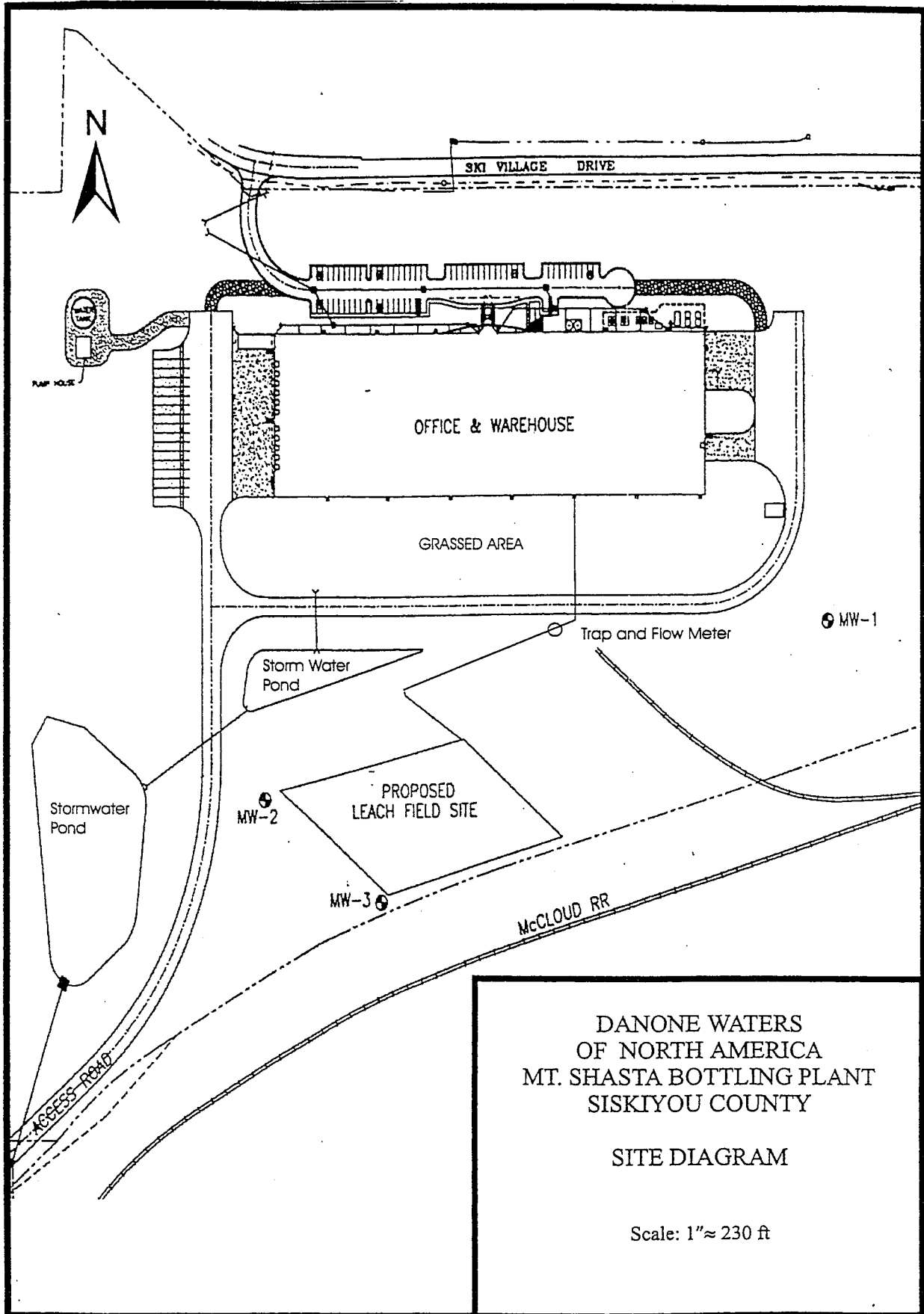
7 September 2001

(Date)



DANONE WATERS
OF NORTH AMERICA
MT. SHASTA BOTTLING PLANT
SISKIYOU COUNTY
Section 9, T40N, R4W, MDB&M
Mt. Shasta City
USGS 7.5' Quad

Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet (approximately)



INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. 5-01-233
DANONE WATERS OF NORTH AMERICA
DANNON NATURAL SPRING WATER BOTTLING FACILITY
SISKIYOU COUNTY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Danone Waters of North America owns and operates the Dannon Natural Spring Water Bottling Facility, (Assessors Parcel No. 037-140-010), immediately to the north of the City of Mt. Shasta (City) in Siskiyou County in Section 9, T40 N, R4W, MDB&M. The Discharger has requested waste discharge requirements to discharge up to 72,000 gallons per day (gpd) of bottle rinse water from an existing water bottling facility, and an additional 36,000 gpd from a proposed expansion, to a proposed subsurface leachfield. Discharges of bottle rinse water to the proposed leach field require issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) from the Board and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Since no previous CEQA document was completed for the facility, the Board is acting as the Lead Agency under CEQA.

Site Description

The Dannon site encompasses approximately 250 acres and is located in Siskiyou County, at an approximate elevation of 3,660 feet above mean sea level. The site comprises 20 parcels, four of which have been partially developed as part of the bottling facility construction. The actual water bottling site encompasses approximately 18 acres located on the south side of Ski Village Drive where approximately 10 acres are occupied by the actual facility, roads and driveways, and parking areas. P&M Cedar Products formerly owned the facility site and operated a lumber mill from approximately 1958 to 1990. Much of the existing site was used for mill operations including paved areas, roads, and cleared areas.

Existing Facility and Current Operations

The existing water bottling operation consists of a natural spring water bottling facility and associated support facilities (parking lots, water tanks, etc.). The water bottling facility's source of spring water is a single production well, located on the northern portion of the Dischargers property that draws water from the Big Springs aquifer. Depth to water within the Big Springs aquifer ranges from 46 to 240 feet below ground surface (bgs). The water bottling facility also bottles water originating from Mossbrae Spring in Dunsmuir. Water from Mossbrae Spring is trucked to the bottling facility for bottling using 6,200-gallon potable water truck trailers dedicated to hauling spring water. The Discharger receives approximately 24 truck deliveries per week from the Mossbrae location, totaling approximately 148,800 gallons of water per week.

The Discharger presently operates two bottling lines and current water bottling production at the facility requires a groundwater pumping rate of approximately 60 gallons per minute (gpm) per bottling line, with a periodic maximum rate of 150 gpm per bottling line during the spring and summer months. Groundwater withdrawals of up to 150 gpm are episodic in nature and

individually occur for no more than a constant 8-hour period. Because the bottling lines do not operate on a continuous basis, the average annual pumping rate is slightly less than 120 gpm over the entire year for the existing facility (two bottling lines). The projected annual average draw per bottling line is approximately 20.5 million gallons (62.9 acre-feet) for the current facility. The Discharger has stated that over the next 5 years the operations could be expanded by one additional bottling line. If the additional bottling line were added the average pumping rate would be about 180 gpm with a maximum rate of 450 gpm.

WASTEWATER SOURCES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Water Bottling

Water bottling operations consist of water processing, blow molding of plastic bottles, washing bottles, and filling bottles with processed water. Water processing includes proprietary micro-filtration, ozonation, and ultraviolet treatment. Approximately 12 percent of individual bottle volume of ozonated water is flushed through the bottle to wash the bottles clean of any residue left from the blow molding process. A very small volume of spillage and floor wash is also mixed with the bottle rinse wastewater. The Report of Waste Discharge describes the discharge as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Production Well</u>	<u>Bottle Rinse Water</u>	<u>Floor Water</u>
Specific Conductance	93 μ mhos/cm	95 μ mhos/cm	113 μ mhos/cm
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PH	7.2	7.2	6.9
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Acetone	--	--	109 μ g/l
Arsenic, Total	1.2 μ g/l	1.2 μ g/l	--
2-Butanone	--	--	11 μ g/l
Zinc, Total	--	--	29 μ g/l

Analyses of the production well water, bottle rinse water and floor water for priority pollutant metals and organics indicated no other constituents were detected.

Equipment Cleaning

Cleaning operations are performed on the bottle filling water lines within the facility using clean-in-place (CIP) procedures. The CIP procedure consists of a 300-gallon tank to which the cleaning chemicals are added. The CIP process involves introducing a cleaning solution called "oxonia" into the system. Oxonia is a powder that is mixed into solution so that resultant concentrations are 1-percent peroxide and 1.5-percent peracetic acid. The cleaning solution is circulated separately through the water pipelines, filler unit, and storage tanks. The CIP method is used approximately once per week as a precautionary measure against contamination.

Estimated discharge from the cleaning operations is approximately 2,000 gallons per week of CIP acid wash water. The Discharger submitted the following analyses for the CIP wastewater:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>CIP Wastewater</u>
Specific Conductance	115 μ mhos/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	140 mg/l
PH	4.1
COD	750 mg/l
Arsenic, Total	1.3 μ g/l
Benzoic Acid	62 μ g/l
Methyl Chloride	4.5 μ g/l

When the pipeline from the production well to the facility was first brought online it was filled with chlorinated water to disinfect the pipeline. The concentration of residual chlorine was approximately 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The total quantity of water held in the pipeline is approximately 25,000 gallons. The Discharger disposed of this water to the City's sanitary sewer after adding sodium sulfite to neutralize the chlorine. The Discharger indicates that treatment of the pipeline with chlorine should not be necessary in the future. However, should this cleaning procedure be needed again the same disposal method is proposed.

Domestic Wastewater and Other Potential Sources

Approximately 600 gpd of domestic wastewater from the facility is currently discharged to the City's sanitary sewer. Hazardous materials stored onsite are limited to small quantities of paint, thinners, gearbox oil, synthetic condenser oil, and solid lubricants. All such materials are stored and handled within the maintenance shop within a designated storage area. The shop has no floor drains and all minor spills would be cleaned up using dry cleaning methods.

WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

The Discharger is currently discharging the bottle rinse/floor wash wastewater, equipment cleaning wastewater, and domestic wastewater to the City's sanitary sewer system. The City has determined that it cannot accept long term discharge of the high volume bottle rinse/floor wash wastewater because of concerns with the collection system and treatment plant capacity. The Discharger is proposing to discharge the bottle rinse/ floor wash wastewater to proposed on-site leachfield. The domestic wastewater and CIP acid wash wastewater will continue to be discharged to the City's sanitary sewer.

Bottle Rinse/Floor Wash Water

With the current operation of two bottling lines, and the proposed third bottling line, the volume of bottle rinse/floor wash water used to design the proposed leachfield is shown in the following table:

Dannon Monthly Leach Field Flows-Bottling Rinse and Floor Wash Flow

Month	Days/Week	Hours/Day	Hours/Week	Hours/Month	Gallons/Month (2 Lines) + Spills	Gallons/Month (3 Lines) + Spills
Jan	5	16	80	320	960,000	1,440,000
Feb	5	16	80	320	960,000	1,440,000
Mar	5	16	80	320	960,000	1,440,000
Apr	5	24	120	480	1,440,000	2,160,000
May	6	24	144	576	1,728,000	2,592,000
Jun	7	24	168	672	2,016,000	3,024,000
Jul	7	24	168	672	2,016,000	3,024,000
Aug	6	24	144	576	1,728,000	2,592,000
Sep	5	24	120	480	1,440,000	2,160,000
Oct	5	16	80	320	960,000	1,440,000
Nov	5	16	80	320	960,000	1,440,000
Dec	5	16	80	320	960,000	1,440,000
Total				5,376	16,128,000	24,192,000

Leachfield

The proposed leachfield is located immediately to the south of the existing bottling facility as shown on Attachment B. The leachfield will initially consist of 1,683 lineal feet (9 lengths of 187 ft) of 4-inch diameter perforated polyethylene leachline about 16 inches below ground surface. The initial leachfield area is approximately 0.55 acres and will be designed to handle a maximum 72,000 gpd discharge. The Discharger has made provision in the leachfield design to accommodate the additional 36,000 gpd maximum discharge for a total maximum design flow of 108,000 gpd. If the third bottling line were installed, the leachfield would expand to 14 lengths of leachline (2,520 lineal feet) and comprise approximately 0.83 acres. Flow to the leachfield would be by gravity and will be measured by a turbine type flow meter immediately upstream from the leachfield. From October through March, discharge to the leachfield will average 50 % below capacity. The system will have the capacity for one portion of the leachfield to be shut off

for a "rest period". The flow to each system area can be changed at the splitter box located at the head of the system. Specific leach line flow can be controlled at each distribution box.

Soils in the leachfield area consist of compact loams over extremely cobbly moderately hard sandy loam to loamy sand. The percentage of cobbles, stones and boulders increases with depth. No restrictive layers have been encountered. Percolation rates in the area of the leachfield range from 6-14 minutes per inch. The level of groundwater in the vicinity of the leachfield is approximately 40 ft bgs.

DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The waste discharge requirements prohibit the discharge of bottle rinse water, floor wash water, CIP wastewater, and domestic wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses. The discharge of hazardous or toxic substances including solvents, oil, grease, or other petroleum products, is prohibited. Discharges to the leachfield other than bottle rinse water and floor wash water are prohibited. The requirements limit the daily maximum flow to the leachfield from the two existing bottling lines to 72,000 gpd and limit the daily maximum flow to the leachfield after expansion for a third bottling line to 108,000 gpd.

ANTIDEGRADATION AND CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

The discharge of bottle rinse and floor wash at this facility is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16. The project as proposed will not result in degradation of ground water quality. The bottle rinse water/floor wash discharge contains negligible concentrations of contaminants. Further, these waste discharge requirements do not allow degradation of groundwater beneath the leachfield. Groundwater monitoring is proposed to ensure that the discharge of waste does not cause groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentrations statistically greater than background water quality.

The Board, acting as lead agency, adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Dischargers existing water bottling facility, and the proposed increase from two to three bottling lines, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, Pub. Resources Code section 21000, et seq.). The Board determined that the project, in particular the discharge of bottle rinse/floor wash to the leachfield, would not have a significant effect on the environment. The Board determined there would be a potential short-term construction impact for the leachfield. The Board determined that the Discharger has submitted a NOI to comply with General Order 99-08-DWQ, and updating the SWPPP to include BMP for construction of the leachfield would reduce construction impacts too less than a significant level.

MONITORING PROGRAM

Effluent

The requirements include monitoring for daily flow to the leachfield and monitoring for constituents identified in the Report of Waste Discharge for the effluent. The required weekly frequency for specific conductance, total dissolved solids, pH, COD, and total coliform organisms may be reduced to monthly upon approval of the Executive Officer after one year of monitoring data is submitted. Annual monitoring for priority pollutant metals and organics is required.

Groundwater

Four piezometers (shallow groundwater monitoring wells) will be installed within the leachfield to monitor groundwater levels resulting from leachfield operations. The Discharger is proposing to install two down gradient monitoring wells, screened at a depth to monitor the quality of the groundwater resulting from leachfield operations. An existing well located up gradient from the leachfield will be used to monitor background water quality. The locations of the monitoring wells designated MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 are shown on Attachment B. The requirements prescribe quarterly monitoring for groundwater elevation and the constituents identified in the effluent monitoring program.

STORMWATER CONSIDERATIONS

Stormwater flows are collected and held in two retention basins capable of withstanding a 100-year, 30-minute rainfall event. The retention basins hold water flowing across the impervious portion of the site to contain flows onsite. The basin then drains via a 5-inch pipe, located at the southernmost end of the basin, along a ditch and discharge into the City drainage system, eventually discharging into North Fork Cold Creek. Minimal quantities of fuel, oil, and lubricants associated with truck and passenger vehicle use that could be mobilized by storm flows are contained by a central sand trap prior to water entering the detention basin. The Discharger submitted a NOI dated 23 February 2001 and has obtained coverage under General Industrial Storm Water Permit No. CAS000001. The General Permit requires development and implementation of a SWPPP and a monitoring program to sample stormwater locations. Monitoring would be required of the discharge of storm water from the 5-inch pipe and would include at a minimum total suspended solids, pH, specific conductance, and oil and grease.

7 September 2001