CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

NPDES NO. CA 0082139

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R5-2003-0014
FOR
CALIFORNIA CEDAR PRODUCTS COMPANY
SISKIYOU COUNTY

The monitoring and reporting program (MRP) incorporates requirements for monitoring precipitation, Ponds 1 through 6, Discharges 001, SW-1 and SW-2, receiving water (R-1, R-2, and R-3), and aboveground petroleum storage tanks.

PRECIPITATION MONITORING

The daily precipitation at the facility shall be recorded on weekdays and weekends. The reading shall be taken at the same time each day as follows:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Precipitation	Inches	Visual	Daily	Monthly

POND MONITORING
(Ponds one through six)

Freeboard for Ponds one through six shall be reported monthly as follows:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency
Freeboard	feet	Visual	Monthly

EFFLUENT MONITORING
(Discharges 001, SW-1 and SW-2)

Monitoring of Discharges 001, SW-1 and SW-2 is required when there is a discharge from these locations off site. Monitoring of SW-1 is not required when this discharge is diverted to Pond 3. The SW-1 sample shall be taken at the junction box inlet, (see Attachment B). The SW-2 sample shall be taken at the discharge from Pond 5. When off-site discharges occur, the Discharger shall sample and analyze for the following:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency[1]
Estimated Flow	cfs, gpm	Visual	Weekly during discharge
pH	Units	Grab	Weekly[2]
Specific Conductance, (E.C.)	μmhos/cm	Grab	Weekly[2]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Weekly[2]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Weekly[2]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	Weekly[2]
COD	mg/L	Grab	Monthly[2]
Tannins and Lignins	mg/L	Grab	Monthly[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Monthly[2]
Zinc (Total and Dissolved)	μg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually[3]
Hardness	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually[3]
Acute Toxicity[4]	% Survival	Grab	Semi-Annually[3]
Priority Pollutant Metals[5]	μg/L	Grab	Annually

1 Samples shall be collected during the first hour of the first discharge after the dry season and according to the sampling frequency thereafter.
2 Samples shall be collected during continuous discharge. If discharge is intermittent rather than continuous, then the first day of each intermittent discharge shall be monitored.
3 Samples shall be collected during the first hour of the first discharge after the dry season and once thereafter during the wet season.
4 96-hour Bioassay using Rainbow Trout as the test species
5 Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium III, chromium VI, copper, lead, mercury (EPA Method 1669/1631), nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, zinc.

THREE SPECIES CHRONIC TOXICITY

Chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted once during the life of the Permit to determine whether the effluent (Discharge 001 and SW-2) is contributing toxicity to Squaw Valley Creek. The testing shall be conducted as specified in EPA 600/4-91-002, or latest edition. Chronic toxicity samples shall be collected at the discharge prior to its entering Squaw Valley Creek. Twenty-four hour composite or individual grab samples shall be representative of the volume and quality of the discharge. Date and time of sample collection shall be recorded. The results shall be submitted with the monitoring report and include the following:

Species: *Pimephales promelas, Ceriodaphnia dubia, and Selenastrum capricornutum*

Frequency: Once during the five-year life of the permit, during the first hour from the first discharge of storm water runoff after the dry season.

	Dilutions (%)					**Controls**	
	100	75	50	25	12.5	Receiving Water	Lab Water
% Discharge 001 Effluent	100	75	50	25	12.5	0	0
% Dilution Water[1]	0	25	50	75	87.5	100	0
% Lab Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

[1] Dilution water shall be receiving water from the Squaw Valley Creek upstream from the discharge point (R2). If the receiving water exhibits toxicity the Discharger may be required to use lab water as dilution water. The dilution series may be modified after the initial test upon approval of the Executive Officer.

RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

Receiving water samples shall be taken from the following stations:

Station	Description
R-1[1]	Off site drainage to the site immediately after passing under the McCloud River Railroad tracks
R-2	Squaw Valley Creek immediately upstream of Discharge 001.
R-3	Squaw Valley Creek at East Colombero Dr. crossing.

[1] The sampling of R-1 by the Discharger is optional and may be conducted for the purpose of demonstrating that the off-site drainage entering the Discharger's property does not contain pollutants that compromise compliance with the Permit. In the absence of sample results for R-1, which demonstrate the presence of off-site pollutants, it is assumed that any increase in a pollutant load from R-2 to R-3 is attributable to the Discharger. If R-1 is sampled, the Discharger may analyze samples for only those pollutants whose presence is suspected.

Grab samples of receiving water shall be collected at approximately the same time as the discharge samples. The results shall be submitted with the monthly monitoring report and include the following:

Constituent	Units	Station	Sampling Frequency
Estimated upstream flow	cfs	R-1, R-2, R-3	Weekly[1]
pH	Units	R-1, R-2, R-3	Weekly[1]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	R-1, R-2, R-3	Weekly[1]

Constituent	Units	Station	Sampling Frequency
Turbidity	NTU	R-1, R-2, R-3	Weekly[1]
Hardness	mg/L	R-1, R-2, R-3	Annually[2]
Priority Pollutant Metals[3]	µg/L	R-1, R-2, R-3	Annually[2]

[1] During rainfall events exceeding 1 inch. Monitoring of R-1 is discretionary.
[2] Samples shall be collected during daylight hours during the first hour of the first discharge after the dry season. Monitoring of R-1 is discretionary.
[3] Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium III, chromium VI, copper, lead, mercury (EPA Method 1669/1631), nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc.

Turbidity (NTU) shall be determined by (1) individual samples or (2) by samples taken over an appropriate averaging period.

(1) Individual Sampling – once per week during discharge.

(2) Averaging Periods – a minimum of four samples per day from each upstream and downstream station for a period of up to 4 days during discharge. Samples collected for averaging must be spaced at least 3 hours apart.

In conducting the receiving water sampling, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions at stations R-1, R-2, and R-3. Attention shall be given to the presence of or absence of:

a. Upstream flow
b. Floating or suspended matter
c. Oil sheen or slick
d. Discoloration
e. Scum or foam
f. Bottom deposits
g. Aquatic life

ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE MONITORING

The Discharger shall visually inspect the aboveground petroleum storage tank, as required by the facility's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan. A report of the inspection shall be submitted stating whether a spill or leakage has been detected. In the event of a petroleum release, a report shall be submitted describing the corrective action that was taken to remediate and dispose of the contaminated area. The results 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).

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.

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

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

Ordered by:_____
THOMAS R. PINKOS, Executive Officer

31 January 2003
(Date)

JFR:

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2003-0014

NPDES NO. CA0082139

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CALIFORNIA CEDAR PRODUCTS COMPANY SISKIYOU COUNTY

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

1. California Cedar Products Company, (hereafter Discharger), submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), dated 11 December 2001, and applied for a permit renewal to discharge waste under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The 246.5 acre property (Assessor's Parcel Nos. 28-530-010, 28-530-020, 28-530-050, 28-530-060 and 28-530-070) is owned by the Discharger. The Discharger is presently regulated under waste discharge requirements Order No. 97-048, (CA0082139), adopted by the Board on 28 March 1997.

2. The Discharger operates a sawmill ½ mile northeast of the community of McCloud in Section 6, T39N, and Section 31, T40N, R2W, MDB&M, as shown on Attachment A, a part of this Order. The Discharger's facility consists of sawmill, planning mill, drying kilns, boiler, unpaved log unloading and scaling yard, rough cut lumber storage area, bark processing and storage area, pencil stock storage area, truck shop, pipe shop, carpenter shop, saw shop and an unpaved finished lumber storage area. The sawmill processes cedar logs to pencil stock and dimensioned lumber. Operation of the sawmill includes the storage of saw logs, wood fuel, petroleum fuel, processed bark, pencil stock and finished lumber. Wastes generated include boiler blowdown, condensate, boiler feedwater treatment system effluent, log deck spray, and storm water runoff.

3. All water at the plant is supplied under contract from the McCloud Community Services district. The source is Elk Springs northeast of the facility. Surface water drainage is to Squaw Valley Creek, a tributary of the McCloud River.

4. The property is in the Upper McCloud River Hydrologic Area (No. 505.24), as depicted on interagency hydrologic maps prepared by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) in August 1986. The mean annual rainfall is approximately 55 inches and the 10-year 24-hour storm is 7.0 inches. The pan evaporation rate is approximately 65 inches per year, based on information obtained from DWR Bulletin 73-79 (November 1979).

5. Logs arrive at the facility by truck, are scaled, and are stored in the 16 acre unpaved log deck in the north central area of the plant. During the period from April through October the logs are sprayed with water, which after contact with the logs flows by gravity to the two log deck recycle ponds. Water in the recycle ponds is recirculated by pumping to the

spray system. Spraying is discontinued during the wet season, and the runoff from the log deck is collected in the log deck recycle ponds. As the ponds fill, the contents are pumped to the log deck overflow pond as required to prevent discharge. In the event that the log deck recycle ponds fill to within less than two feet of the berm, an overflow pipe has been installed which discharges to the two storm water ponds at the south end of the property (Pond Nos. 3 and 4). After removal from the log deck, the logs are de-barked, sawn, and in the case of dimensioned lumber, kiln dried in one of the five drying kilns. Pencil stock is removed to one of the outside drying areas where it is dried for 18 months to two years. After drying, the dimensioned lumber is planed and stored on pallets.

6. Wastewater and storm water generated at the facility are managed by means of six ponds. Ponds Nos. 1 and 2 are the log deck recycle ponds, which are immediately adjacent to one another and are connected by a gated culvert. At the eastern end of Pond No. 1 is a pump shed which houses the four pumps used to recirculate log deck spray. Pond Nos. 3 and 4, (Storm water Retention Ponds), operate in series and are at the southern end of the property to the west of the main entrance. These ponds are used for the collection of storm water runoff from the central plant area. The discharge from the lower of these ponds, Pond 4, is to Squaw Valley Creek and is designated as Discharge 001. The contents of Pond 4 can be pumped to Pond 6, (Log Deck Overflow Pond), at the northern end of the property. The contents of the Log Deck recycle ponds can also be pumped to the Log deck Overflow Pond. Since the construction of the Log Deck Overflow Pond all storm water from the central plant area, (SW-1), has been discharged to Pond 4 and contained on site. There is provision, however, for the runoff from the central plant area to be diverted to the channel carrying the off site drainage to the south end of the plant as shown in Attachment B, a part of this Order. The diversion would only be used during extremely heavy rainfall events. Discharge of the storm water runoff from the east side of the plant is collected in a number of sumps, most of them newly constructed, and conveyed via 24 inch sub-grade corrugated PVC pipe to Pond 5, which discharges to the off site drainage channel immediately upstream of its confluence with the discharge from Pond 4 as shown an Attachment B. The discharge from Pond 5 is designated as SW-2.

7. Off-site runoff from the 1200 acres of timberland to the north is conveyed along the north boundary of the site in double 24 inch diameter sub grade corrugated plastic pipe, and passes under the McCloud River Railroad tracks and through the northern half of the property in a 48 inch diameter corrugated metal pipe. The line passes between the log deck and log deck overflow pond, discharges to an open channel on the south side of the log deck recycle ponds, and continues around the diversion sump where it is joined by one of the discharge lines form the diversion sump. (Operation of the diversion sump was covered in Finding No.6). The off-site runoff channel continues southward and is joined by the discharge from Pond 5, (Sedimentation Pond), immediately upstream of the point where the combined discharge joins the discharge channel from Pond 4 near the property boundary. From this point all three discharges continue in a single channel to Squaw Valley Creek approximately 100 yards to the south as shown in Attachment B.

8. Bark is peeled from the logs and processed in a hammer hog where the size is reduced. It is stockpiled for a short period of time and sold to Caltrans and other commercial users as mulch. In the past this material was sold as cogeneration plant fuel and used as daily cover in the McCloud landfill.

9. Steam for the drying dimensioned lumber is generated in a 38.76 million BTU/hr water tube boiler south of the kilns. Boiler feedwater treatment system effluent is discharged to an adjacent leachfield. Approximately 400 lbs per month of sodium chloride is used in regenerating the ion exchange resin in the feedwater treatment system. Sodium hydroxide is used for removing scale in the boiler blowdown. Boiler blowdown and boiler feedwater treatment system effluent are discharged to a leachfield adjacent to the boiler shed. Floor drainage from the boiler shed discharges to a ditch which leads to an inlet to the collection system for the sedimentation pond, (Pond Five). Potassium sulfite and potassium bisulfite, sodium polyacrylate, and sodium hydroxy metaphosphate are injected into the steam lines to prevent aeration of condensate

10. Domestic wastewater is discharged to one of three septic tank leachfield systems located adjacent to the trailer office, the sawmill, and the main office as shown on Attachment B. The boiler shed leachfield is not used for domestic waste.

11. The Discharger has submitted a storage statement and fee to the State Water Resources Control Board and obtained coverage under the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Act. The Discharger has submitted a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure, (SPCC) Plan as required by the Act, which identifies the petroleum product, quantity, storage location and containment. Products stored include diesel, (approximately 30,000 gallons), kerosene, waste oil, lubricating oils, hydraulic oil, and greases. The location of petroleum storage tanks at the facility is shown in Attachment B.

12. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 429.100 contains effluent guidelines for wet log storage based on "best practicable control technology currently available". The effluent limitation states that there shall be no debris discharged and the pH shall be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0. CFR Part 429.11(i) defines debris as woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood or sapwood that will not pass through a one inch diameter round opening. CFR Parts 429.20, 429.124 and 429.134 contain a narrative effluent guideline for the sawmill operations, which state that there shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

13. The Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan*, *Fourth Edition, for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins* (hereafter Basin Plan). The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and describes an implementation program and policies to achieve water quality objectives for all waters of the Basin. This includes plans and policies adopted by the SWRCB and incorporated by reference, such as Resolution No. 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California. These requirements implement the Basin Plan.

14. USEPA adopted the *National Toxics Rule* (NTR) on 5 February 1993 and the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) on 18 May 2000. These Rules contain water quality standards applicable to this discharge. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (known as the State Implementation Policy), which contains guidance on implementation of the NTR and the CTR.

15. The Basin Plan on page II-2.00 states that: "Existing and potential beneficial uses which currently apply to surface waters of the basins are presented in Figure II-1 and Table II-1. The beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams." Application of the tributary rule requires the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body apply to its tributary streams. The Basin Plan does not identify any beneficial uses specifically for Squaw Valley Creek, but does identify present and potential uses for the McCloud River, to which Squaw Valley Creek is tributary.

The Basin Plan identifies the following beneficial uses for the McCloud River: domestic supply; water contact and noncontact recreation; cold freshwater habitat, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development of fish; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife and other aquatic resources. In addition, State Board Resolution 88-63, incorporated into the Basin Plan pursuant to Regional Board Resolution 89-056, requires the Regional Board to assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in Table II-1.

Upon review of the flow conditions, habitat values, and beneficial uses of the Squaw Valley Creek, the Regional Board finds that the beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan for the McCloud River are applicable to Squaw Valley Creek. The Basin Plan defines the beneficial uses and with respect to disposal of wastewaters states that "... disposal of wastewaters is [not] a prohibited use of waters of the State; it is merely a use which cannot be satisfied to the detriment of beneficial uses." The Regional Board finds that the beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan for the McCloud River are applicable to Squaw Valley Creek based upon the following facts:

a. *Domestic Supply*

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has issued water rights to existing water users along Squaw Valley Creek the McCloud River downstream of the discharge for domestic uses.

b. *Water Contact and Noncontact Recreation and Esthetic Enjoyment*

The Regional Board finds that the discharge flows through rural residential areas and there is ready public access to Squaw Valley Creek. Exclusion of the public is unrealistic. Prior to discharge into the McCloud River, Squaw Valley Creek flows

through areas of general public access. The McCloud River also offers recreational opportunities.

c. *Preservation and Enhancement of Fish, Wildlife and Other Aquatic Resources.*

Squaw Valley Creek flows into the McCloud River. The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) has verified that the fish species present in Squaw Valley Creek and downstream waters are consistent with cold water fisheries and that trout, a cold water species, have been found both upstream and downstream of the point where the facilities discharge reaches Squaw Valley Creek. The Basin Plan (Table II-1) designates the McCloud River as a cold freshwater habitat. Therefore, pursuant to the Basin Plan (Table II-1, Footnote (2)), the cold designation applies to the Squaw Valley Creek. The cold-water habitat designation necessitates that the in-stream dissolved oxygen concentration be maintained at, or above, 7.0 mg/l.

The beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. The Regional Board finds that, based on hydraulic continuity, aquatic life migration, existing and potential water rights, and the reasonable potential for contact recreational activities, that the beneficial uses of the McCloud River apply to Squaw Valley Creek

16. The Basin Plan states that "*Water Bodies within the basins that do not have beneficial uses designated in Table II-1 are assigned MUN designations in accordance with the provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 which is, by reference, a part of this Basin Plan.*" State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 88-63 "Sources of Drinking Water" provides that "*All surface and ground waters of the State are considered to be suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply and should be so designated by the Regional Boards…".* The beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply is applicable to the Squaw Valley Creek based on Resolution 88-63, the Basin Plan tributary rule, and actual uses.

17. The beneficial uses of groundwater are municipal and domestic supply, industrial supply, and agricultural supply.

18. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.

19. Federal regulations contained in 40CFR 122.4(d) require effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a narrative or numerical water quality standard. Based on information submitted as part of the application, in studies, and as directed by monitoring and reporting programs the Board finds that the discharge does have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion

above a water quality objective for settleable solids and pH. Effluent limitations for these constituents are included in this Order.

20. On 8 December 2000, the Discharger was issued a letter under the authority of California Water Code Section 13267 requesting effluent and receiving water monitoring to meet the requirements of the State Implementation Policy (SIP). Federal regulations contained in 40 CFR 122.4 (d) require effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a narrative or numerical water quality standard. The Discharger has sampled the discharge from the Sedimentation Pond, (Pond No. 5), the contents of the second storm water retention pond, (Pond No. 4), and receiving water upstream of the discharge once to determine if the priority pollutants established in the CTR and NTR were detected. Analytical results were submitted for volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, pesticide compounds, metals, asbestos, and dioxin. Asbestos, dioxin, and seventy-four priority pollutant organic substances were not detected in the effluent and receiving water samples at concentrations that will cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality criteria contained in the Basin Plan. Water quality criteria have been established for the remaining thirty-four volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, and pesticides at concentrations less than current laboratory detection limits. Based on the Discharger's current operation, it is reasonable to assume that these remaining constituents will not cause or contribute to violations of water quality criteria either. Three priority pollutant metals were detected above minimum levels identified in the SIP, however there is insufficient data presently available to determine if a reasonable potential exists for the exceedance of an applicable water quality criteria in the receiving water. Based on initial sample results and facility operations, these requirements include additional monitoring for all priority pollutant metals in both effluent, (Discharge 001, SW-1 and SW-2) and receiving water, (R-2 and R-3).

21. Federal Regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by USEPA on 16 November 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122,123, and 124). The regulations require specific categories of facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water), to obtain NPDES permits and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.

22. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001) specifies storm water waste discharge requirements associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requires either coverage under General Permit No. CAS000001 or an individual permit adopted for storm water runoff. The General Permit, Table D, requires sawmills to sample for additional constituents. This individual permit and the provisions and monitoring it contains concerning storm water relieve the Discharger from seeking coverage under General Permit No. CAS000001.

23. The discharge as permitted herein is consistent with the provisions of State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16. There are small quantities of industrial materials kept at the plant site but these have never been detected in the discharges. Petroleum is stored in steel tanks, which have adequate containment and protection from spillage. Pollutants in discharges from the sedimentation ponds consist exclusively of soil and log yard waste, which does not pose a threat to groundwater quality. First usable groundwater is encountered at approximately 40 feet below ground surface. In consideration of the conditions at the facility there are no requirements for a ground water monitoring program.

24. The action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.), in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

25. Effluent limitations, and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), and 304 (Information and Guidelines), of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

26. The Regional Board has considered the information in the attached Information Sheet in developing the findings in this Order. The attached Information Sheet is part of this Order.

27. 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 an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

28. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

29. This Order shall serve as an NPDES permit pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect 10 days from the date of hearing, provided USEPA has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 97-048 is rescinded and California Cedar Products Company, its 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. Discharge of wastewater, including storm water, at locations or in a manner different from that described in Finding Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 11 is prohibited.

2. The by-pass or overflow of wastes to surface waters is prohibited, except as allowed by Standard Provision A.13. (See attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements (NPDES)").

3. The by-pass of sediment-laden storm water around the sedimentation basins is prohibited.

4. The discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, including solvents or petroleum products (i.e. oil, grease, gasoline and diesel) to surface waters or groundwater is prohibited.

5. Discharge of waste classified as "hazardous" as defined in Section 2521(a) of Title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 2510, et seq., (hereafter Chapter 15) or "designated", as defined in Section 13173 of the California Water Code, is prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations (Discharge 001) (SW-1 and SW-2)

1. The discharge of storm water or process water from sediment ponds or oxidation ponds (Discharge 001) in excess of the following limit is prohibited:

Constituent	Unit	30-Day Average	Daily Maximum
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.2

2. The discharge shall not have a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.

3. Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:

Minimum for any one bioassay ----------70%
Median for any three or more consecutive bioassays---90%

C. Discharge Specifications

1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a pollution or nuisance as defined by the California Water Code, Section 13050.

2. The discharge shall not cause degradation of any water supply.

3. Storm water discharges to any surface water or groundwater shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.

4. Storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards contained in the Basin Plan.

D. Solid Waste

1. Collected screenings, bark, sawdust, sludge and other solids removed from liquid waste, including pond sediments, shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with *Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste*, as set forth in Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 20005, et seq.

2. Any proposed change in sludge disposal, or bark disposal or storage practices shall be reported to the Executive Officer at least **90 days** in advance of the change.

E. Receiving Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of this permit. The discharge shall not cause the following in Squaw Valley Creek:

1. The turbidity of receiving waters to increase over background levels by more than:

   a. 1 NTU when background turbidity is between 0 and 5 NTUs;

   b. 20 percent when background turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs;

   c. 10 NTUs when background turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs; and

   d. 10 percent when background turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs.

   In determining compliance with the above limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied upon approval by the Executive Officer.

2. Suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

3. Deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

4. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5, exceed 8.5, or change by more than 0.5 units. In determining compliance with these limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied upon approval by the Executive Officer.

5. Increase the normal ambient temperature of waters by more than 5°F (3°C). In determining compliance with these limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied upon approval by the Executive Officer.

6. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials to form a visible film or coating on the water surface or on the stream bottom.

7. Oils, greases, waxes, floating material (liquids, solids, foams, and scum), or suspended materials to create a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

8. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration.

9. Fungi, slimes, or other objectionable growths.

10. Concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 7.0 mg/L. The monthly median of the mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration shall not fall below 85 percent of saturation in the main water mass, and the 95th percentile concentration shall not fall below 75 percent of saturation.

11. Taste or odor-producing substances to impact undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

12. Aquatic communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, to be degraded.

13. Toxic pollutants to be present in the water column, sediments, or biota in concentrations that adverse affect beneficial uses; that product detrimental response in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or that bioaccumulate in aquatic resources at levels which are harmful to human health.

14. Violations of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Board or the SWRCB pursuant to the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.

F. Groundwater Limitation

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

G. Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all items of the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements (NPDES)," dated

1 March 1991, which are part of this Order. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are referred to as "Standard Provision(s)."

2. The Discharger shall comply with the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2003-0014, which is a part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer.

3. The Discharger shall conduct monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2003-0014, to determine if the discharge from 001, SW-1, and/or SW-2 contain priority pollutant metals in concentrations that may affect water quality. If after a review of the monitoring results it is determined that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above water quality objectives, this Order will be reopened and a limitation based on that objective included.

4. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity testing as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2003-0014. If the testing indicates that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above the water quality objective for toxicity, the Discharger shall initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) to identify the causes of toxicity. Upon completion of the TIE, the Discharger shall submit a work plan to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE), and upon approval conduct the TRE. This Order will be reopened to include a chronic toxicity limitation and/or a limitation for the specific toxicant identified in the TRE. Additionally, if a chronic toxicity water quality objective is adopted by the SWRCB, this Order may be reopened and a limitation based on that objective included.

5. The Discharger has prepared a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) containing best management practices to reduce pollutants in the storm water discharges. The Discharger shall review and amend as appropriate the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, site operation, or maintenance that may affect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to surface water, if there are violations of this permit, or if the general objective of controlling pollutants in the storm water discharges has not been achieved. The amended SWPPP shall be submitted prior to **15 October** in the year in which it was prepared.

6. The Discharger shall immediately report to the Regional Board any spill that potentially impacts surface waters.

7. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports as directed by the Executive Officer. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Regional Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.

8. The Discharger shall comply with the standards contained in the Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, Aboveground Storage of Petroleum.

9. The Discharger shall report promptly to the Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

10. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control techniques(s) currently available to comply with discharge limits specified in this order.

11. A copy of this Order shall be kept at the discharge facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.

12. This Order expires on **1 January 2008** and the Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, CCR, not later than **180 days** in advance of such date in application for renewal of waste discharge requirements if it wishes to continue the discharge.

13. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, 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, address, and the 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 D.6 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 California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved in writing by the Executive Officer.

I, THOMAS R. PINKOS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 31 January 2003.

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THOMAS R. PINKOS, Executive Officer

JFR: