

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2003-0177

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR  
SUTTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
STONEGATE VILLAGE WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY  
SUTTER COUNTY

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

1. On 8 May 2003, the Sutter County Department of Public Works (Discharger) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) for the change in design and operation of an existing wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) that treats and disposes of domestic wastewater generated by homes in the Stonegate Village subdivision in Sutter County.
2. The Stonegate Village WWTF is at 3070 Stonegate Drive, Yuba City, in Section 18, T15N, R3E, MDB&M, on Assessors Parcel Number 17-090-023. The wastewater treatment plant location is shown on Attachment A, which is attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
3. For the purposes of this Order, the term "WWTF" shall mean the onsite residential septic tanks, the septic effluent collection system (commencing at the septic tank effluent outlet), the wastewater treatment plant, and the effluent delivery system. The Discharger owns and operates the all components of the WWTF.
4. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No 5-00-185, adopted by the Regional Board on 4 August 2000, is being revised to reflect changes in the design and operation of the Stonegate Village WWTF.

**Facility and Discharge**

5. Stonegate Village is a residential subdivision with 108 homes, 14 mobile homes, and one elderly care home. Each home in the subdivision collects its wastewater in an on-site 1,000-gallon reinforced concrete septic tank. The effluent from each septic tank is pumped into a pressurized collection pipeline, which transports the effluent to the wastewater treatment plant.
6. Each septic tank in the subdivision is a single-chamber reinforced concrete tank containing a bio-screen or bio-tube vault and a pump screen to filter any suspended solids from the septic tank effluent. These filtering devices appear to be effective, as according to the RWD, there has never been a sewer system collection line blockage.
7. The effluent from individual tanks is pumped into a pressurized septic effluent collection system and flows to the wastewater treatment plant. The pump control panel for every home is equipped with both an audible and visual alarm for low or high water conditions

8. A document entitled *Stonegate Sludge Disposal Plan*, submitted by the Discharger on 13 October 2000, states that the Discharger inspects the septic tanks and measures sludge depth in the tanks on a regular basis. Sludge measurement is also routinely conducted whenever maintenance of tank/pumping equipment is performed. The RWD states that septic tanks are cleaned when the tank sludge reaches a depth of 10 to 12 inches. A licensed septic tank pumper cleans the tanks, and waste removed from tanks during cleaning is disposed of at an approved disposal facility.
9. The wastewater treatment plant consists of two 10,000-gallon dosing tanks and two lined recirculating sand filters. The process flow is shown on Attachment B, which is attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. At the treatment plant, the septic tank effluent enters one of the two dosing tanks. Effluent is pumped from the dosing tanks into one of the recirculating sand filters, from which the effluent is either redirected back into the dosing tank, or is sent to an effluent delivery pumping tank. The two dosing tanks are constructed of fiberglass and each has a duplex pump system, so if one pump fails, the second will continue to operate. The pumping equipment at the plant (control panels, pumps, bio-tubes, recirculation valves) was upgraded in 1999 with equipment from Orenco Systems.
10. WDRs Order No. 5-00-185 states that the treated effluent will be discharged to two leachfields, one on-site and one off-site. However, the off-site leachfield developed a biomat and has failed to function as designed. Because the leachfield system no longer had sufficient capacity to dispose of the effluent, Sutter County sought and received permission from the Yuba City Public Works Department to discharge treated effluent to the Yuba City sanitary sewer system (YCSSS). The Discharger subsequently installed an underground delivery line for the transport of effluent from the Stonegate wastewater treatment plant to the nearest YCSSS tie-in. In October 2002, the Discharger began transporting its effluent to the YCSSS.
11. The effluent delivery system consists of two effluent pumping tanks and a pressurized effluent delivery line. The tanks are 1,000-gallon reinforced concrete and are equipped with duplex pump systems, so if one pump fails, the second will continue to operate. The delivery line is constructed of three- and four-inch diameter Schedule 40 P.V.C. pipe. Cleanouts are located every 500 feet along the pipeline. The delivery line transports the effluent to a YCSSS manhole at the corner of Highway 20 and Tharp Road, in front of Applebee's Restaurant.
12. The Stonegate Village facility also contains a two million-gallon lined effluent holding pond. Prior to discharge to the YCSSS, the holding pond was used to store effluent during the winter. Since the disposal of effluent to the YCSSS began in October 2002, effluent has not been stored in the pond. The Discharger intends to use the pond only in emergency situations (i.e., a broken effluent line) which are anticipated to occur on a very occasional basis. This Order provides that if the storage pond is used in an emergency, the Discharger must inform the Regional Board within 24 hours of initiating discharge to the pond.
13. Prior to discharging to the YCSSS, the wastewater treatment plant included a chlorination system. With the approval of the Yuba City WWTF, chlorination of wastewater has not been conducted since discharge to the YCSSS began. The Discharger plans to remove the liquid chlorinator pump from the system. In addition, neither leachfield has been used since the start of effluent discharge

to the YCSSS. The Discharger intends to leave the underground emitters and infiltrator system in place, but to disconnect and cap the lines that carried wastewater to the leachfields.

14. In June 2000, the Discharger installed three groundwater monitoring wells around the leachfield area and holding pond. Since the leachfields will no longer be used, and the effluent holding pond should be used only for emergency situations, it appears that there is no longer a need for the monitoring wells. However, this Order provides for a two-year waiting period before the monitoring wells will be abandoned, in order to verify that the leachfields are not used and the holding pond is rarely or never used.
15. The RWD states that complete build-out of the Stonegate Village subdivision is projected to occur in late summer or early fall of 2003, with an anticipated average wastewater flow rate of 24,000 gallons per day (gpd). The Yuba City Public Works Department has indicated that there is enough capacity in its collection and treatment system to accommodate the wastewater flow at full build-out.

#### **Sanitary Sewer Overflow**

16. At this facility, a “sanitary sewer overflow” is defined as a discharge to ground or surface water from the individual septic tanks, the septic tank effluent collection system, the wastewater treatment plant, or the effluent transport system at any point upstream of the tie-in to the Yuba City WWTF sanitary sewer system. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as dosing tanks, recirculating sand filters, pumping tanks, and the emergency effluent storage pond) may be part of a sanitary sewer system and discharges to these facilities are not considered sanitary sewer overflows, provided that the waste is fully contained within these temporary storage/conveyance facilities.
17. The chief causes of sanitary sewer overflows include blockages, broken lines, valve failure, line flood damage, vandalism, pump station mechanical failures, power outages, storm or groundwater inflow/infiltration, lack of capacity, and contractor caused blockages.
18. Sanitary sewer overflows may contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic wastes, nutrients, oxygen demanding organic compounds, oil and grease, and other wastes. Sanitary sewer overflows can cause temporary exceedences of applicable water quality objectives, pose a threat to public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the public recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters in the area.
19. The Discharger is expected to take all necessary steps to adequately maintain, operate, and prevent discharges from its sanitary sewer system. This Order requires the Discharger to prepare and implement a Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan.

#### **Groundwater Degradation**

20. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Resolution No. 68-16 (hereafter Resolution 68-16 or the “Antidegradation Policy”) requires the Regional Board in regulating the discharge of

waste to maintain high quality waters of the state (i.e., background water quality) until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the Regional Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives).

21. The Regional Board finds that the design of this facility is such that, if the facility is maintained and operated properly, the waste produced should never come in contact with the ground surface, surface water or groundwater. Therefore, no degradation of groundwater beneath the WWTF is allowed by this Order.

### **Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Regulatory Considerations**

22. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition*, (hereafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board. Pursuant to Section 13263(a) of the California Water Code, waste discharge requirements must implement the Basin Plan.
23. Surface water drainage is to Live Oak Canal, which is tributary to the Sutter Bypass, which is tributary to the Feather River.
24. The beneficial uses of Live Oak Canal and Sutter Bypass are agricultural supply; water contact recreation; warm freshwater habitat; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction and/or early development; and wildlife habitat.
25. The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.
26. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001) specifying waste discharge requirements for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent by all affected industrial dischargers. The wastewater treatment plant facilities are enclosed and are not exposed to stormwater runoff. Because there is no stormwater discharge, the Discharger is not required to obtain coverage under General Permit No. CAS000001.
27. Sutter County previously certified a Negative Declaration in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et. seq.) and State CEQA guidelines for the construction of the treatment plant, disposal pond, and leachfields.
28. On 25 April 2003, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CCR, Title 14, Section 15261 et. seq.), the Sutter County Community Services Department filed a Notice of Exemption for a change in modification to an existing facility without a substantial change in capacity. The Board has reviewed the Notice of Exemption and concurs that the changes to this facility will result in no significant impacts to water quality.

29. Section 13267(b) of California Water Code provides that: *“In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.”*

The technical reports required by this Order and the attached “Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2003-0177” are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates facilities that discharge waste subject to this Order.

30. The discharge authorized herein and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge, except for discharges of residual sludge and solid waste, are exempt from the requirements of Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 20005 et seq. (hereafter Title 27). The exemption, pursuant to Title 27 CCR Section 20090(a), is based on the following:
- a. The waste consists primarily of domestic sewage and treated effluent;
  - b. The waste discharge requirements are consistent with water quality objectives; and
  - c. The treatment and storage facilities described herein are associated with a municipal wastewater treatment plant.
31. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.

### **Public Notice**

32. All of 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.
33. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons were notified of the intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and provided an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit written views and recommendations.
34. In a public meeting, all comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Order No. 5-00-185 is rescinded and that, pursuant to Sections 13263 and 13267 of the California Water Code, the Sutter County Department of Public Works, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder, shall comply with the following:

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

**A. Discharge Prohibitions**

1. Discharge of wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated waste is prohibited.
3. Discharge of waste from any part of the WWTF, including septic tanks, at any point upstream of the tie-in to the Yuba City wastewater treatment facility sanitary sewer system is prohibited.
4. Discharge of wastes to either leachfield associated with the facility is prohibited.
5. Discharge of wastes classified as 'hazardous' under Section 2521, Chapter 15 of Title 23 or 'designated', as defined in Section 13173 of California Water Code is prohibited.

**B. Discharge Specifications**

1. The monthly average flow shall not exceed 25,000 gallons per day.
2. The wastewater treatment facility shall not cause a condition of pollution or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code .
3. Public contact with wastewater shall be precluded or controlled through such means as fences and signs, or acceptable alternatives.
4. No waste constituent shall be released or discharged, or placed where it will be released or discharged, in a concentration or in a mass that causes violation of the Groundwater Limitations.
5. Effluent may be discharged to the effluent storage pond only in emergency situations in order to prevent a sanitary sewer overflow. In the event that effluent is discharged to the effluent storage pond, the Discharger shall inform the Regional Board within 24 hours of initiating the discharge.
6. Objectionable odor originating at any part of the facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the facility.

7. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maximize treatment of wastewater and optimize the quality of the discharge.
8. All waste treatment, storage, and transport systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
9. The facility shall have sufficient waste treatment, storage, and transport capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow and design seasonal precipitation during the winter months. 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.

### **C. General Solids Disposal Specifications**

Sludge means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during 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.

1. The Discharger shall inspect each residential septic tank at least once every three years and each dosing tank at least annually.
2. The Discharger shall ensure that accumulated scum/sludge is removed from each tank when the tank sludge reaches a depth of 12 inches. Sludge and solid waste removed from tanks shall be pumped and hauled only by a licensed septage hauler. Tanks that are cracked or otherwise damaged shall be promptly repaired or replaced. Septic tank filters shall be cleaned on a routine basis. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, septic tanks, and dosing tanks as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.
3. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, and clarifiers as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.
4. Treatment and storage of sludge generated by the WWTF shall be confined to the WWTF property, and shall be conducted in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or at concentrations that will violate the Groundwater Limitations of this Order.
5. Any storage of residual sludge, solid waste, and biosolids at the WWTF shall be temporary, and the waste shall be controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or at concentrations that will violate the Groundwater Limitations of this Order.
6. Residual sludge 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 operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board will satisfy this specification.

#### **D. Groundwater Limitations**

The discharge, in combination with other sources, shall not cause underlying groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentrations greater than natural background water quality.

#### **E. Provisions**

1. All of the following reports shall be submitted pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code and shall be prepared by a registered professional as described by Provision E.2.
  - a. By **1 February 2004**, the Discharger shall submit a *Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan* (SSS Plan) that describes the actions designed to prevent or minimize the potential for sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger shall maintain the SSS Plan in an up-to-date condition and shall amend the SSS Plan whenever there is a change (e.g. in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the sanitary sewer system or sewer facilities) that materially affects the potential for sanitary sewer overflows, or whenever there is a sanitary sewer overflow. The Discharger shall ensure that the up-to-date SSS Plan is readily available to sewer system personnel at all times and that sewer system personnel are familiar with it.
    - i. At a minimum, the Operation and Maintenance portion of the plan shall contain or describe the following:
      1. Detailed maps of the facility, identifying septic effluent collection line system, the wastewater facility, and the effluent delivery system;
      2. A detailed listing of elements to be inspected, a description of inspection procedures and inspection frequency, and sample inspection forms;
      3. A schedule for routine inspection/testing of all pipelines, valves, and other key system components. The inspection/testing program shall be designed to reveal problems that might lead to accidental spills and ensure that preventive maintenance is completed; and
      4. Provisions for repair or replacement of defective equipment.
    - ii. At a minimum, the Overflow Prevention and Response Plan shall contain or describe the following:
      1. Identification of areas of the facility that historically have overflowed and an evaluation of the cause of the overflow;



2. Maintenance activities that can be implemented to address the cause of the overflow and means to prevent future overflows;
    3. Procedures for responding to sanitary sewer overflows designed to minimize the volume of sewer overflow that enters surface waters and minimize the adverse effects of sewer overflows on water quality and beneficial uses; and
    4. Steps to be taken when an overflow or spill occurs, and procedures that will be implemented to ensure that all overflows and spills are properly identified, responded to and reported to appropriate agencies, and if necessary, the public.
  - b. Unless directed otherwise by the Executive Officer, by **1 December 2005**, the Discharger shall submit a *Monitoring Well Abandonment Work Plan* that describes the procedures that will be followed when abandoning the facility groundwater monitoring wells.
  - c. Unless directed otherwise by the Executive Officer, by **1 June 2006**, the Discharger shall submit a *Monitoring Well Abandonment Report*. The report shall clearly show that Discharger has abandoned the facility groundwater monitoring wells in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances, and in a manner that will prevent the wells from becoming conduits for the introduction of contaminants into the groundwater.
2. In accordance with California 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 workplans for, that describe the conduct of investigations and tasks, 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 contain a statement of qualifications of the responsible licensed professional(s) as well as the professional's signature and/or stamp of the seal.
3. The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2003-0177, which is part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements", dated 1 March 1991, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are commonly referenced as "Standard Provision(s)."
5. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique(s) including proper operation and maintenance, to assure compliance with terms of this Order.

6. Upon the reduction, loss, or failure of any part of the facility resulting in a sanitary sewer overflow, the Discharger shall take any necessary remedial action to (a) control or limit the volume of wastes discharged, (b) terminate the waste discharge as rapidly as possible, and (c) recover as much as possible of the wastes discharged (including wash down water) for proper disposal. The Discharger shall implement all applicable remedial actions including, but not limited to, the following:
  - a. Interception and rerouting of waste flows around the point of failure;
  - b. Vacuum truck recovery of overflows and wash down water;
  - c. Cleanup of overflow-related debris at the overflow site.
7. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the “Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986.”
8. The Discharger shall not allow waste-free wastewater to be discharged into the wastewater collection, treatment, and delivery system in amounts that significantly diminish the system’s capability to comply with this Order. Waste-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of wastes.
9. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board on or before each compliance report due date, the specified document or, if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is being reported, then the Discharge 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 Regional Board in writing when it returns to compliance with the time schedule.
10. 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.
11. 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 recession of this Order.
12. 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.

13. The Regional Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

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

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THOMAS R. PINKOS, Executive Officer

JRM: 5-Dec-03

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R5-2003-0177

FOR  
SUTTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
STONEGATE VILLAGE WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY  
SUTTER COUNTY

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) describes requirements for monitoring the wastewater influent and septic tanks. This MRP is issued pursuant to Water Code Section 13267. The Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until a revised MRP is issued by the Executive Officer. Regional Board staff shall approve specific sample station locations prior to implementation of sampling activities.

**INFFLUENT MONITORING**

Influent flow monitoring shall consist of the following:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
Influent Flow	gpd	Meter	Continuously	Quarterly
Monthly Average Daily Flow	gpd	Calculated	Monthly	Quarterly

**TANK MONITORING**

The Discharger shall inspect each residential septic tank at least once every three years and each dosing tank annually. Inspection information shall be reported in the annual reports. Tanks shall be inspected and pumped as described below:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Measurement</u>	<u>Minimum Inspection</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
Sludge depth in each residential septic tank	Inches	Staff Gauge	Once every three years	Annually
Sludge depth in each dosing tank	Inches	Staff Gauge	Annually	Annually

Tanks shall be pumped when the thickness of sludge exceeds twelve inches or may exceed twelve inches before the next inspection.

## REPORTING

In reporting monitoring data, the District shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the data and related information are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner to clearly illustrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and spatial or temporal trends, as applicable. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board.

### A. Quarterly Monitoring Reports

Daily and monthly monitoring data shall be reported in quarterly monitoring reports. Quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board by the **1<sup>st</sup> day of the second month after the end of the quarter** (i.e. the January-March quarterly report is due by May 1<sup>st</sup>). At a minimum, the Quarterly Report shall include the following:

1. Results of effluent monitoring;
2. A comparison of effluent monitoring data to the discharge specifications and an explanation of any violation of those requirements. Data shall be presented in tabular format.

### B. Annual Report

An Annual Report shall be prepared as the fourth quarter monitoring report. The Annual Report will include all monitoring data required in the quarterly schedule. The Annual Report shall be submitted to the Regional Board by **1 February** each year. In addition to the data normally presented, the Annual Report shall include the following:

1. The contents of the regular quarterly monitoring report for the last quarter of the year;
2. If requested by staff, tabular and graphical summaries of all data collected during the year;
3. A discussion of compliance and the corrective action taken, as well as any planned or proposed actions needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements;
4. A summary of the septic and dosing tank inspections and of the volumes septage and sludge removed from the WWTF and identification of corresponding disposal site.
5. A summary of maintenance and repairs activities, which were performed on the facility.

A letter transmitting the self-monitoring reports shall accompany each report. Such a letter shall include a discussion of requirement violations found during the reporting period, and actions taken or planned for correcting noted violations, such as operation or facility modifications. If the Discharger has previously submitted a report describing corrective actions and/or a time schedule for implementing the corrective actions, reference to the previous correspondence will be satisfactory. The transmittal letter

shall contain the penalty of perjury statement by the Discharger, or the Discharger's authorized agent, as described in the Standard Provisions General Reporting Requirements Section B.3.

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

Ordered by:

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THOMAS R. PINKOS, Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
5 December 2003

(Date)

## INFORMATION SHEET

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R5-2003-0177  
SUTTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
STONEGATE VILLAGE WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY  
SUTTER COUNTY

The Stonegate Village Subdivision is just west of the community of Tierra Buena. The Stonegate Village wastewater treatment facility service area consists of 108 single-family homes, 14 units in the Tierra Buena Mobile Home Park and an elderly care home. All homes within the Stonegate Village subdivision collect their wastewater in individual septic tanks, but the effluent is pumped to a collection system that transports the septic effluent to a recirculating sand filter wastewater treatment system. The Stonegate Village wastewater facility previously discharged its effluent to two leachfields. Due to problems that developed with one of the leachfields, the Discharger no longer had sufficient capacity to discharge its effluent at its own facility. Therefore the Discharger has recently connected its treatment plant to the Yuba City sanitary sewer system and discharges all its effluent to the Yuba City wastewater treatment facility. The leachfields are not and will no longer be used for waste disposal.

The WDRs are being revised to reflect the changes in design and operation. The Stonegate Village facility now consists of a septic effluent collection system, two 10,000-gallon dosing tanks, two lined recirculating sand filters, and an effluent delivery system that transports effluent to the Yuba City sanitary sewer system.

A two million-gallon lined effluent holding pond, that had previously been used to store effluent during the winter, will no longer be used except for emergency situations. The revised Order provides that whenever the pond is used to store effluent, the Discharger must inform the Regional Board within 24 hours of initiating discharge to the pond.

A groundwater monitoring network was installed in 2000, in order to monitor groundwater quality beneath the facility and detect potential groundwater degradation that could result from the discharge to the leachfields. Because the leachfields will no longer be used and the effluent storage pond only used in emergencies, this Order provides that after two years the monitoring wells will be abandoned.

The WDRs specify a monthly average flow limit of 25,000 gpd, which is the anticipated flow at full build-out of the community. The WDRs also require the submittal and implementation of a *Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan*. The Monitoring and Reporting Program includes requirements for monitoring the influent and the septic tanks.