CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

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WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R7-2026-0010

ORDER INFORMATION

Order Type(s):	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
Status:	ADOPTED
Program:	Non-15 Discharges to Land
Discharger(s):	Hi-Desert Memorial Health Care District and Joshua Basin Water District
Facility:	Hi-Desert Medical Center Wastewater Treatment Facility
Address:	6601 White Feather Road, Joshua Tree
County:	San Bernardino County
APN(s):	060-406-103, 060-406-104, 060-406-120
GeoTracker ID:	WDR100030381
WDID:	7A360117001
Prior Order(s):	WDRs Order R7-2012-0006

CERTIFICATION

I, Michael Placencia, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the following is a full, true, and correct copy of the order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on May 12, 2026.

Original signed by
MICHAEL PLACENCIA
Executive Officer

GeoTracker ID: WDR100030381
WDID: 7A360117001

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GLOSSARY

Antidegradation Policy .....Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California, State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16

Basin Plan.....Water Quality Control Plan for Colorado River Basin Region (inclusive of all amendments)

bgs.....Below Ground Surface

BOD5 .....Five-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand at 20°C

BPTC .....Best Practicable Treatment and Control

CEQA.....California Environmental Quality Act (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)

CEQA Guidelines.....Regulations for Implementation of CEQA (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq.)

DTSC .....California Department of Toxic Substances Control

DWR.....California Department of Water Resources

GPD .....Gallons per Day

MCL[s] .....Maximum Contaminant Level[s] for Drinking Water under Title 22

mg/L.....Milligrams per Liter

MGD.....Millions of Gallons per Day

MRP .....Monitoring and Reporting Program

NPDES.....National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

ROWD.....Report of Waste Discharge

GLOSSARY

SS .....Settleable Solids

Title 22.....California Code of Regulations, Title 22

Title 23.....California Code of Regulations, Title 23

Title 27.....California Code of Regulations, Title 27

USEPA.....United States Environmental Protection Agency

WDRs.....Waste Discharge Requirements

WQO[s].....Water Quality Objective[s]

(findings begin on next page)

FINDINGS

The Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (Colorado River Basin Water Board) hereby finds as follows:

Introduction

1. This Order prescribes waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for the Hi-Desert Memorial Health Care District and Joshua Basin Water District (collectively, Discharger), which own and operate the Hi-Desert Medical Center Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility) in San Bernardino County.[1]

2. The Facility is located approximately 440 feet south of the Twentynine Palms Highway, on the east side of White Feather Road, in San Bernardino County, ¼ Northeast of the ¼ Northwest of Section 32, Township 1 North, Range 7 East, Mount San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) are 060-406-120, 060-406-103, and 060-406-104. The approximate Latitude is 34.133715 °N and the Longitude is -116.275294 °W. The Facility's location is also depicted on the maps in **Attachment B**.

3. On September 17, 2025, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for updated WDRs for the Facility.

4. On December 11, 2025, staff at the Colorado River Basin Water Board conducted a planned-announced inspection.

[1] The Hi-Desert Memorial Health Care District (HDMHCD) and Joshua Basin Water District (JBWD) have entered into certain agreements regarding the financing, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the Facility (i.e., wastewater treatment system). Specifically, the districts have designated JBWD as the Facility's operator, and as the party responsible for compliance with this Order (underlying property remains held by the HDMHCD). The Colorado River Basin Water Board is not bound by the districts' agreement as to the party responsible for compliance with this Order, and in keeping with its usual practice, is also issuing this Order to the HDMHCD.

5. Regulatory coverage under this Order is strictly limited in scope to those waste discharges, activities and processes described and expressly authorized herein.

6. The Discharger is prohibited from initiating discharge of new wastes (i.e., other than those described herein), or making material changes to the character, volume and timing of discharges authorized herein, without filing a new ROWD per Water Code section 13260. (Wat. Code, § 13264, subd. (a).), Failure to file a new ROWD before initiating such material changes shall constitute an independent violation of this Order.

7. This Order is also strictly limited in applicability to those individuals and/or entities specifically designated above as “Discharger,” subject only to the discretion to designate or substitute new parties in accordance with this Order.

Treatment System

8. The Hi-Desert Memorial Health Care District owns and operates the Hi-Desert Medical Center (Medical Center) in the community of Joshua Tree. The Medical Center, which is served by the Facility (i.e., wastewater treatment system), consists of the main hospital, an education center, and a continuing care center.

9. The Facility has a design capacity of 52,000 gallons per day (gpd) and has been in operation since November 2013.

10. The Facility employs an upflow sludge blanket filtration (USBF) treatment process, manufactured by Ecofluid Systems. The process is a modification of an extended aeration process that incorporates an anoxic selector zone and an USBF clarifier in one integrated vessel. The operation of a USBF plant is simple and automated.

11. Influent wastewater flows by gravity into the equalization tank after passing through a manually cleaned coarse bar screen. The influent wastewater is controlled by level switches and timers and is pumped from the equalization tank to a flow splitter box that sends influent to the anoxic compartment of the bioreactors in the two treatment trains.

12. Wastewater enters the anoxic compartment for denitrification where it mixes with return activated sludge recycled from the bottom of the clarifier. The mixed liquor flows into the bioreactor’s aerobic compartment for aeration / nitrification. After aeration, a stream of mixed liquor enters the bottom of the clarifier where sludge

flocculates and water are separated by USBF. After separation, clarified water overflows into a collection launder and is discharged from the system for disposal. To complete the internal circulation loop, activated sludge collecting at the bottom of the clarifier is recycled back into the anoxic compartment.

13. Treated effluent is sampled and metered as it transfers from the treatment process to seepage pits. The treated effluent is disposed underground into a series of 16 seepage pits, the locations of which are shown in Figure 2 of **Attachment B**. For purposes of this Order, these seepage pits are collectively referred to as the "**Designated Disposal Area**."

14. Waste sludge is thickened in the sludge pre-thickener to approximately 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent dissolved solids and is periodically pumped by pre-thickener pumps to the sludge holding tank. Coarse air spargers are installed in the sludge holding tank for aerobic post-stabilization. The Facility generates Class B sludge at two percent solids.

15. Air required for the Return Activated Sludge airlift pumps, equalization and sludge holding tanks coarse bubble spargers is supplied by positive displacement blowers. The blowers are installed in a control building, along with the Facility's electrical control panel and a small office area.

16. The Facility has three specific wastes requiring disposal, including screenings, treated effluent, and waste biosolids.

    a. **Screenings Disposal.** Influent wastewater is screened prior to entering the equalization tank and other downstream processes. Since the influent wastewater originates from the hospital and other medical activities, collected screenings (non-hazardous bulk items) are allowed to dry and are deposited into medical waste containers. The hospital collects the medical waste containers for disposal.

    b. **Effluent Disposal.** Treated effluent, following flow measurement and sampling, are discharged to a series of 16 seepage pits. The seepage pits are 30 feet deep and 7 feet in diameter. Effluent diversion boxes control the distribution of effluent to the seepage pits, allowing effluent to be distributed throughout the disposal facilities. Initial calculations indicated eight seepage pits would be sufficient for effluent disposal, but the Colorado River Basin Water Board requires twice that amount for redundancy and guaranteed disposal capacity over time.

c. **Biosolids Disposal.** The activated sludge treatment process requires that a portion of the process mixed liquor be wasted to maintain the proper food to microorganism ratio. This waste activated sludge is transferred to an aerated holding tank, to prevent odor challenges. As the holding tank approaches capacity, biosolids from the holding tank are removed and trucked offsite to a larger treatment plant, where the biosolids are further stabilized by anaerobic or aerated digesters, and ultimately disposed of in accordance with state regulations. The Dischargers are no longer responsible for the biosolids once they are accepted by the larger treatment facility for further treatment and disposal.

17. In addition to the domestic wastewater, the Hi-Desert Medical Center also generates cooling tower blowdown, not regulated by this Order. The cooling tower operations are conducted separately from the Facility and is owned and operated by the Hi-Desert Medical Center. The cooling towers operate on a closed loop system in which blowdown is recycled via chemical treatment. Previously, the cooling tower blowdown discharged from the cooling towers into seepage pits built in 1976 at the Hi-Desert Medical Center near the campus helipad.

18. Table 1 below summarizes the characterization of Facility influent, as reported in the Discharger's Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) for January 2020 through November 2025.

Table 1. Influent Characterization.

Constituent	Units	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Flow	gpd	15,293	27,352	8,198
20°C BOD_5	mg/L	225	940	39
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	166	1000	2
Settleable Solids (SS)	mg/L	22	130	0.1

Proposed Changes at Facility

19. No changes or expansions to the Facility are anticipated.

20. No changes in the character of influent are anticipated.

21. Table 2 summarizes the Facility's effluent, as reported in the Discharger's SMRs from January 2020 through November 2025.

Table 2. Effluent Characterization.

Constituent	Units	Average	Maximum	Minimum
20° C BOD_5	mg/L	18.7	350	0.8
TSS	mg/L	7	110	0.9
SS	mg/L	2.3	38	0.1
pH	s.u.	7.5	8.0	4.7
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	0.3	2.0	0.1
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	6.5	38	0.1
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	8.4	50[2]	0.7
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	356	620	190

[2] The Discharger reported the maximum value of 50 mg/L for total nitrogen on June 24, 2021. Overall, analysis of the effluent characterization from January 2020 through November 2025 shows a decreasing trend in total nitrogen. However, the data shows elevated levels in total nitrogen typically during the spring and summer months.

General Site Conditions

22. The site is relatively flat and has an average elevation of approximately 2,640 feet above sea level.

23. There is no existing surface water near the project area. The closest surface water is the Quail Wash which is approximately 2.5 miles way, located southwest of the project. The next closest bodies of water are Coyote Lake (approximately 3.2 miles) and Mission Creek (approximately 21.8 miles) located to the west of the project site.

24. Soil borings indicate that the area soils are alluvial and consist of interbedded sands and silty sands.

25. Seismic analysis was conducted of the site. The site is subject to strong ground shaking due to potential fault movements along the Pinto Mountain, Burnt Mountain, Eureka Peak and Landers Faults. The Facility is located approximately 4,000 feet south of the Pinto Mountain Fault Trace.

26. Based on data from the nearest weather station (KCAJOSHU91), the Facility has an annual average precipitation of about 4.65 inches and a mean pan evaporation of 96 inches per year.

27. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Precipitation Frequency Atlas 14, Vol. 6 (rev. 2014), 100-year and 1,000-year, 24-hour rainfall events are estimated to result in 4.60 and 7.37 inches of precipitation, respectively.[3]

28. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (https://msc.fema.gov/portal), the Facility is not located within a 100-year floodplain.

29. Land uses in the vicinity include residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses.

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[3] Source: NOAA Precipitation Frequency Data Server (https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds)

30. JBWD supplies domestic water to the Medical Center served by the Facility. JBWD has an approximately 96 square mile service area in the unincorporated area of Joshua Tree, California. JBWD's water supply is sourced from groundwater drawn from the Joshua Tree and Copper Mountain subbasins within the greater Morongo Groundwater Basin. Areal groundwater is at least 360 feet bgs and is of high quality. JBWD's 2024 Annual Water Quality Report indicates the following for well samples collected from 2022 to 2024:

Table 3. Source Water Characterization

Constituent	Units	Average Concentration	Range of Concentrations
Total Chromium	µg/L	24	12-37
Copper	mg/L	0.061	0.013-0.092
Fluoride	mg/L	0.66	0.46-0.83
Nitrate (as Nitrate, NO_3)	mg/L	3.22	2.1-6.3
TDS	mg/L	162	130-180
Chloride	mg/L	13	7-17
Sulfate	mg/L	40.8	9.2-120
Sodium	mg/L	45.25	37-60

Groundwater and Subsurface Conditions

31. A geotechnical investigation conducted at the site in January 2002 for an expansion of the facility and sewage disposal system collected data from four borings, drilled 29 to 51.5 feet bgs. The geotechnical report of the investigation, titled "Geotechnical/Geological Engineering Report and Percolation Testing, Kitchen Addition & Sewage Disposal System for Perinatal Addition, 6601 White Feather Road, Joshua Tree, California," indicated the following:

a. The site is underlain by fine to medium grained silty sands and sands;

b. Subsurface soils are loose to very dense; and

c. No groundwater was encountered in the borings.

32. Results of the soils percolation testing indicate a percolation design criterion of four gallons per square foot per day. The discharger used a design criterion of one gallon per square foot per day as a conservative value.

33. A second geotechnical investigation was completed in November 2010, titled “Geotechnical Report Update with Supplemental Recommendations”. Three exploratory borings were drilled to depths from about 11. 5 to 41.5 feet bgs. Soils analyzed in the confirmation borings are alluvial and consist of interbedded sands and silty sands. The soils are loose to medium dense. The report provides updated seismic design criteria to comply with the 2010 edition of the CBC.

34. There are three water supply wells located near the project site: Wells 11, 14, and 15. The well nearest to the Facility is Well No. 14, which is approximately 0.9 miles from the Designated Disposal Area. Well 15 and 11 are located to the north and northeast of the Designated Disposal Area at approximately 1.3 and 1.7 miles way respectively. In January 2010, the well sounding on Wells 14 and 15 recorded 363.9 feet and 381.6 feet bgs, respectively.

35. The Pinto Mountain fault located to the north of the Hi-Desert Medical Center creates a barrier for groundwater flow. Groundwater at this location flows to the north towards the fault, then east toward the Copper Mountains.

36. To date, the Colorado River Basin Water Board has not required the Discharger to perform groundwater monitoring. Consequently, additional onsite investigation is necessary to obtain:

a. The current depth to groundwater;

b. Current salinity (TDS) of underlying groundwater; and

c. Concentrations of Total Nitrogen, Nitrate, and Nitrite upgradient and downgradient of the Designated Disposal Area.

Regulatory Considerations

Waste Discharge Permitting Authority

37. This Order is issued pursuant to Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), which provides that "[t]he regional board, after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge…, with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed."

38. The statute further provides that WDRs "shall implement … water quality control plans, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance,[4] and the provisions of Section 13241." (Wat. Code, § 13263, subd. (a).)

39. The ability to discharge wastewater is a privilege, not a right. The adoption of this Order shall not be construed as establishing a vested right in the continuance of discharge activities. (Wat. Code, § 13263, subd. (g).)

40. For the purposes of determining waste discharge fees under California Code of Regulations, title 23 (Title 23), section 2200, the Facility has a threat-complexity rating of **2-B**.

    a. Threat Category "2" reflects waste discharges that can impair receiving water beneficial uses, cause short-term water quality objective violations, cause secondary drinking water standard violations, and cause nuisances.

    b. Complexity Category "B" reflects any discharger not included in Category A, with either (1) physical, chemical or biological treatment systems

[4] "Nuisance" is defined by statute as a condition that: "(1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property[;] [¶] (2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons…[;] [and] [¶] (3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes." (Wat. Code, § 13050, subd. (m).)

(except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or (2) any Class II or Class III WMUs.

Basin Plan Implementation

41. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses of groundwater and surface water within the region, establishes numeric and narrative water quality objectives (WQOs) protective of such uses, and incorporates applicable State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) plans and policies.

42. This Order prescribes WDRs for discharges to groundwater within the Lucerne Valley Planning Area, Dale Hydrologic Unit (709.00), for which the designated beneficial uses of groundwater are as follows:

    a. Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN);

    b. Industrial Service Supply (IND); and

    c. Agricultural Supply (AGR).

43. The Basin Plan establishes the following WQOs for MUN-designated groundwater:

    a. Tastes and Odors (Narrative): Groundwater shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances that adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of human activity (Ch. 3, § IV.A);

    b. Coliform Bacteria (Numeric): Groundwater shall not contain coliform organisms in exceedance of the limits specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22 (Title 22), section 64426.1 (Ch. 3, § IV.B); and

    c. Chemical Constituents (Numeric): Groundwater shall not contain organic and inorganic chemical constituents in concentrations exceeding the Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established for drinking water per Title 22, sections 64431, 64444 and 64678 (Ch. 3, § IV.C).

44. Although they are not universally incorporated into the Basin Plan as numeric WQOs for MUN-designated groundwater, the Secondary MCLs, established for drinking water per Title 22, section 64449, are appropriate in most cases for use as site-specific numeric limits supporting the narrative WQO for groundwater

tastes and odors. Specifically with respect to Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), the Title 22 Secondary MCL specifies a recommended limit of 500 mg/L, and an upper limit of 1,000 mg/L.[5] Given the relatively low concentrations of TDS in local groundwater and the water supply, this Order incorporates a site-specific numeric limit of 500 mg/L as supporting the narrative WQO.

45. With respect to the numeric WQO for chemical constituents, the Primary MCL for nitrate plus nitrite is 10 mg/L.

Antidegradation Policy

46. The Basin Plan incorporates the State Water Board's *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, Resolution 68-16 (Antidegradation Policy), which prohibits the Colorado River Basin Water Board from authorizing discharges that will result in the degradation of "high quality waters," unless it is demonstrated that any such degradation in water quality:

    a. Will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses,[6] or otherwise result in water quality less than that prescribed in applicable plans and policies (e.g., violation of WQOs);

    b. Will be mitigated through best practicable treatment and control (BPTC);

    c. Is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state of California.

47. The baseline for determining whether waters are "high quality" under the Antidegradation Policy is the highest quality achieved since the policy was established in 1968. If the subject waters have not achieved the minimum quality necessary to meet WQOs since 1968, the waters are considered "poor quality," which means the Antidegradation Policy does not apply. This determination is

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[5] Salinity may alternatively be expressed in terms of microsiemens per centimeter (µS/cm) of Electrical Conductivity (EC). As a Secondary MCL, Title 22 specifies a recommended limit of 900 µS/cm, and an upper limit of 1,600 µS/cm.

[6] The Water Code defines "Pollution" in relevant part as the "alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects … [¶] [t]he waters for beneficial uses." (Wat. Code, § 13050, subd. (l)(1)(A).)

made on a constituent-by-constituent basis, meaning that waters may be considered "high quality" with respect to some constituents but not others.

48. Based on experiences with similar facilities, Colorado River Basin Water Board staff have identified the following constituents with the potential to degrade groundwater in the Facility's effluent, each of which is discussed below:

    a. Total Nitrogen (Nitrate plus Nitrite), and

    b. TDS (Salinity).

49. The receiving waters are "high quality" with respect to both constituents, as existing concentrations presumably meet WQOs for MUN beneficial uses.

50. **Total Nitrogen:** The numeric WQO for Nitrate plus Nitrite is 10 mg/L. However, because it is not known whether additional nitrate in the Facility's discharge will convert to nitrite or nitrate, compliance with the WQO is determined based on total nitrogen.[7] According to the Discharger's Annual SMRs for January 2020 through November 2025, the Facility's effluent has an average total nitrogen concentration ranging between 0.7 to 50 mg/L, with an average of 8.4 mg/L. As long as the concentration of total nitrogen remains below 10 mg/L, underlying groundwater will meet the applicable WQO. To ensure that this remains the case, this Order incorporates an effluent limitation of 10 mg/L as determined per a rolling 12-month average. Previous Board Order R7-2012-0006 required weekly monitoring and monthly reporting. These WDRs reduce the monitoring and reporting frequency to monthly and quarterly, respectively.

51. **TDS (Salinity):** This Order adopts a site-specific numeric limit of 500 mg/L in support of the narrative WQO for tastes and odors with respect to TDS. The Discharger's SMRs from January 2020 through November 2025 show TDS concentrations ranging from 190 mg/L to 620 mg/L, with an average of 356 mg/L. JBWD's 2024 Annual Water Quality Report reported TDS concentrations of the supply water ranged from 130 mg/L to 180 mg/L, with an average of 162 mg/L. This Order imposes an effluent limit of 500 mg/L as determined per a rolling 12-

[7] Although this is usually considered a conservative approach, in this case, nitrate already constitutes the vast majority of the total nitrogen in the Facility's effluent (6.5 mg/L nitrite as nitrogen vs. 8.4 mg/L total nitrogen).

month average. This effluent limit was selected using a 340 mg/L increase in salinity (TDS) over the existing source water.

52. The Discharger's Quality Assurance Project Plan represents the best practicable treatment and control (BPTC) of the wastewater generated at the Facility. Moreover, the discharge has been and will continue to be confined to a reasonable area (seepage pits), and is not anticipated to result in a condition of pollution or nuisance.

53. Notwithstanding implementation of BPTC, a degree of groundwater quality degradation will occur as a result of the Facility's operation—specifically in terms of nitrate/nitrite and TDS. However, such degradation nevertheless is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state of California. The Discharger provides a valuable service to the community that is protective of human health and the environment and contributes to the economic development of the area. The economic prosperity of surrounding communities and associated industries is of maximum benefit to the people of the state and provides sufficient justification for allowing the limited groundwater degradation that may occur under this Order.

54. Based on the foregoing considerations, the wastewater discharges authorized under this Order are consistent with the Antidegradation Policy.

Stormwater

55. On July 1, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Water Quality Order 2014-0057-DWQ (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS000001), *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities* (Industrial General Permit). Facilities used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage with a design flow of one million gallons per day or more, or that are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 403, must enroll under the Industrial General Permit, unless there is no discharge of

industrial stormwater to waters of the United States (WOTUS).[8] The Facility treats domestic sewage and sewage sludge, however, the design flow of the facility is less than one million gallons per day. Therefore, the discharge is not subject to the federal CWA's stormwater program requirements.

Additional Water Quality Considerations

56. This Order, which prescribes WDRs in accordance with the Basin Plan, for wastewater that does not need to be managed as "hazardous waste," is exempt from the prescriptive requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 27 (Title 27), section 20005 et seq. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090.)

57. Water Code section 106.3, subdivision (a) provides that it is "the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes." Although subdivision (a) does not apply directly to the prescribing of WDRs (see Wat. Code, § 106.3, subd. (b)), this Order nevertheless furthers the stated policy by requiring that the receiving groundwater comply with WQOs protective of MUN beneficial uses.

California Environmental Quality Act

58. The adoption of this Order is categorically exempt from the procedural requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.), as the Facility is "an existing facility" with negligible or no expansions in use. (See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, 15301.)

[8] USEPA regulations for stormwater discharges were promulgated on November 16, 1990 (40 C.F.R. parts 122, 123, and 124) to implement the Clean Water Act's stormwater program set forth in Clean Water Act section 402(p) (33 U.S.C. §1342(p)). In relevant part, the regulations require specific categories of facilities that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity to WOTUS to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and to require control of such pollutant discharges using Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to prevent and reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

59. This Order is also issued pursuant to Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b)(1), which provides that the Colorado River Basin Water Board may require that persons discharging waste within the region "shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports…," provided that the discharger's burdens of compliance, including costs, is reasonable relative to the need for the submittals and the benefits to be obtained.

60. The various notifications, technical reports and monitoring program reports required under this Order, including those contained within the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) in **Attachment A**, are necessary to ensure compliance with the WDRs.

61. In accordance with section 13267, the burdens of monitoring and reporting imposed on the Discharger under this Order and the separately adopted MRP, are reasonable relative to the need for compliance described above.

62. The Executive Officer may issue a Revised MRP as a standalone order, pursuant to his/her delegated authority under Water Code section 13223 and Colorado River Basin Water Board Resolution R7-2022-0036. Upon issuance, the Revised MRP shall supersede the provisions of **Attachment A**.

Scope of Order

63. This Order, which prescribes WDRs for the discharge of nonhazardous wastewater to land in accordance with the Basin Plan, is exempt from the prescriptive standards for solid waste disposal set forth in California Code of Regulations, title 27 (Title 27), section 20005 et seq. (Title 27, § 20090, subd. (b).)

64. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as preempting or superseding otherwise applicable regulatory requirements issued by local, state, or federal agencies.

Public Participation

65. In developing these WDRs, Colorado River Basin Water Board staff have complied with Water Code section 189.7, subdivision (a)(1), which requires "equitable, culturally relevant community outreach to promote meaningful civil

engagement from potentially impacted communities of proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in disadvantaged communities or tribal communities…."

66. Water Code section 13149.2, subdivision (d) requires that the Colorado River Basin Water Board, "[w]hen issuing … individual waste discharge requirements … that regulate activity or a facility that may impact a disadvantaged[9] or tribal community,[10] and that includes a time schedule in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 13263 for achieving an applicable water quality objective, an alternative compliance path that allows time to come into compliance with water quality objectives, or a water quality variance…," must include finding(s) regarding "potential environmental justice,[11] tribal impact, and racial equity considerations" that are relevant to the permitting action. This Order does not incorporate a time schedule for compliance with applicable WQOs, or any of the other provisions described in Water Code section 13149.2, subdivision (d). Accordingly, no additional findings are necessary under section 13149.2.

67. The Dischargers and other interested public agencies and persons were notified of the Board's intent to prescribe the WDRs in this Order, and provided an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations at a public hearing. (Wat. Code, § 13167.5.)

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[9] For the purposes of this requirement, a "disadvantaged community" is defined as a "community in which the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income level." (Wat. Code, § 13149.2, subd. (f)(1).)

[10] For the purposes of this requirement, a "tribal community" is defined as a "community within a federally recognized California Native American tribe or nonfederally recognized Native American tribe on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004." (Wat. Code, § 13149.2, subd. (f)(2).)

[11] Water Code section 13149.2 incorporates the general definition of "environmental justice" in Public Resources Code section 30107.3, subdivision (a): "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins, with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." (Wat. Code, § 13149.2, subd. (f).)

68. The Colorado River Basin Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all timely comments pertaining to this discharge.

REQUIREMENTS

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that Order R7-2012-0006 is rescinded (except for enforcement purposes), and that the Discharger shall comply with the following requirements.

A. Prohibitions

1. Waste classified as “hazardous,” as defined in Title 27, section 20164, or constituting “designated waste,” as defined in Water Code section 13173, shall not be discharged at the Facility.

2. The storage, treatment, or disposal of waste at the Facility shall not cause conditions constituting a “contamination,” “pollution,” or “nuisance,” as defined per subdivisions (k), (l), and (m) of Water Code section 13050.

3. Wastewater shall not be permitted to bypass the wastewater treatment facility relied upon for compliance with this Order, or otherwise be permitted to overflow from its designated containment structures.

4. Waste shall not be discharged at a location other than the Designated Disposal Area specified in Finding 14, or in a manner other than as described in the findings generally.

5. Wastewater shall not be discharged from the Facility into surface waters or surface drainage courses.

6. The discharge of wastewater to land not controlled by the Discharger, or not authorized for such use, is prohibited.

7. Objectionable odors, originating from the Facility and associated with the generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste, shall not be perceivable beyond the boundaries of the Facility or areas not owned/controlled by the Discharger.

8. The Discharger shall not accept waste in excess of the treatment capacity of the disposal system.

9. Surfacing or ponding of wastewater outside of the designated disposal locations is prohibited.

B. Discharge Specifications

1. Wastewater shall be discharged to the Designated Disposal Area, as described in Finding 14.

2. All Facility systems and equipment shall be operated to optimize the quality of the effluent.

3. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.

4. Public contact with wastewater at the Facility shall be prevented through such means as fences, signs, or acceptable alternatives.

5. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal ponds or structures shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, and ancillary inflow and infiltration during the winter while ensuring compliance with all requirements of this Order. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.

6. On or about 1 October of each year, available capacity shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with B.5.

7. Wastewater within the Designated Disposal Area shall not have a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.

8. The Discharger shall monitor sludge accumulation in the Facility at least every five years, and periodically remove sludge as necessary to maintain adequate storage capacity. Specifically, if the estimated volume of sludge in the reservoir exceeds five percent of the permitted reservoir capacity, the Discharger shall complete sludge cleanout within 12 months after the date of the estimate.

C. Effluent Limitations

The Facility's wastewater (effluent), following treatment, shall comply with the Effluent Limitations below in Table 4.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations.

Parameter	Units	Limitation	Determination
Average Daily Flow	MGD	0.052	30-Day Average Dry-Weather Flow
pH	Std. Units	≥ 6.00 ≤ 9.00	--
BOD5	mg/L	30	12-Month Rolling Average
TSS	mg/L	30	12-Month Rolling Average
Nitrogen (as Total Nitrogen)	mg/L	10	12-Month Rolling Average
TDS	mg/L	500	12-Month Rolling Average

D. Groundwater Limitations

Discharge of wastewater from the Facility shall not cause groundwater to:

1. Exceed applicable WQOs;
2. Acquire taste, odor, toxicity, or color that create nuisance conditions;
3. Impair beneficial uses; or
4. Contain constituents or organisms in excess of applicable Title 22 MCLs (see, e.g., Title 22, § 64426.1 [bacteriological constituents], § 64431 [inorganics], § 64444 [organics], § 64678 [lead, copper]).

E. Solids Disposal Requirements[12]

1. Sludge and Solid Waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, and ponds as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.

2. Residual sludge, biosolids, and solid waste shall be permanently disposed offsite at a landfill permitted under Title 27, section 20000 et seq.

F. Monitoring, Reporting and Notification Requirements

1. **Compliance with Monitoring and Reporting Program.** The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) in Attachment A, or in the event of a subsequently issued Revised MRP, the provisions of that Revised MRP, which shall supersede the provisions of Attachment A as the operative MRP.

2. **Noncompliance Notifications.** Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment. Information shall be provided orally to the Colorado River Basin Water Board office and the Office of Emergency Services (OES) within 24 hours of when the Discharger becomes aware of the incident. The Discharger shall report the noncompliance to the Cal OES State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550. If noncompliance occurs outside of business hours, the Discharger shall leave a message on the Colorado River Basin Water Board's office voicemail at (760) 346-7491.

   A written report shall also be provided within five business days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the incident. The written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause, the period of

[12] For the purposes of this section: "sludge" means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; "solid waste" includes grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment at the Facility; "residual sludge" means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment at the Facility; and "biosolids" refers to sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially used as a soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation activities pursuant to federal and state regulations.

noncompliance, the anticipated time to achieve full compliance, and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. A final certified report must be submitted through GeoTracker. Additional information may be added to the certified report, in the form of an attachment, at any time.

All other forms of noncompliance shall be reported in the next scheduled Self-Monitoring Report (SMR), or earlier if requested by the Executive Officer.

3. **General Monitoring Requirements.**

   a. **Testing and Analytical Methods.** The collection, preservation, and holding times of all samples shall be performed in accordance with USEPA-approved procedures. Except as otherwise specified in the MRP or as approved in writing by the Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest editions of either of the USEPA's *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act* (40 C.F.R. part 136); or *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods Compendium* (SW-846).

   b. **Laboratory Certification.** Except as otherwise approved in writing by the Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP).

   c. **Representative Sampling.** All samples shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. The time, date, and location of each grab sample shall be recorded on the chain of custody form for the sample. If composite samples are collected, the basis for sampling (time or flow weighted) shall be approved in writing by Colorado River Basin Water Board staff.

   d. **Instrumentation and Calibration.** All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger shall be properly maintained and calibrated to ensure their continued accuracy. Any flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to

ensure continued accuracy of the devices. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for a period greater than 24 hours, the Discharger shall obtain representative grab samples each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. The Discharger shall report the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.

e. **Field Test Instruments.** Field test instruments (such as those used to test pH, dissolved oxygen, and electrical conductivity) may be used provided:

i. The user is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;

ii. The instruments are field calibrated prior to monitoring events at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer;

iii. Instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and

iv. Field calibration reports are submitted.

4. **General Reporting Requirements.** The Discharger shall comply with the following General Reporting Requirements:

   a. **Electronic Submittal.** All materials shall be submitted electronically via the GeoTracker Database (https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov).[13] After uploading, Dischargers shall notify Colorado River Basin Water Board staff via email to RB7_WDRs_paperless@waterboards.ca.gov, or another address specified by staff. The following information shall be included in the body of the email:

Attention:	Land Disposal Unit
Report Title:	[Report Title]
Upload ID:	[Number]
Facility:	Hi-Desert Medical Center Wastewater Treatment Facility
County:	San Bernardino County
GeoTracker ID:	WDR100030381

   b. **Qualified Professionals.** All technical reports[14] submitted under this Order shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a competent licensed civil engineer or engineering geologist (Qualified Professional). The submittal shall be signed and stamped by the Qualified Professional, and contain a brief summary of the Qualified Professional's qualifications.

   c. **Data Presentation and Formatting.** In reporting monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations, and the units are readily discernible. Additionally, data shall be summarized in a manner that clearly illustrates compliance/noncompliance.

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[13] Large files must be split into appropriately labelled, manageable file sizes and uploaded into GeoTracker.

[14] A "technical report" is a one incorporating the application of scientific or engineering principles.

d. **Non-Detections / Reporting Limits.** Unless reporting limits (RL) are specified in the same table, non-detections and sub-RL concentrations shall be reported as "< [limit]" (e.g., "< 5 µg/L").

e. **Units.** Absent specific justification, all monitoring data shall be reported in the units specified herein.

f. **Certification.** All submittals under this Order shall be accompanied by a transmittal containing the following certification that is signed by either the Required Signatory or their Authorized Representative:

> I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

i. The Required Signatory shall be the individual identified in Table 5 below.

ii. To act as an Authorized Representative for a Required Signatory (Table 5), an individual must be identified[15] and duly authorized in writing by the Required Signatory; this written authorization shall be provided to the Board beforehand, or concurrently with the first submittal signed by the Authorized Representative.

[15] This identification may be in reference to the Authorized Representative's title or position, provided it is one that customarily has the responsibility of supervising the Facility's overall operation (e.g., facility manager, superintendent).

Table 5. Required Signatories for Submittals.

Category of Discharger	Required Signatory
Corporations	Senior Vice President or Equivalent Principal Executive
Limited Liability Companies (LLCs)	Manager
General Partnerships and Limited Partnerships (LPs)	General Partner
Sole Proprietorships	Sole Proprietor
Public Agencies	Principal Executive or Ranking Elected/Appointed Official

G. Special Provisions

1. **Groundwater Quality and Depth Monitoring Networks Work Plan.** Within 12 months of adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit, for Executive Officer approval, a technical work plan and proposed time schedule[16] for installing a groundwater monitoring network with the ability to monitor groundwater levels around the seepage pits as well as a network with the ability to monitor upgradient and downgradient water quality conditions.

   The work plan shall include a description of the groundwater monitoring networks (e.g., monitoring locations, sampling protocol, or quality assurance/quality control) and a time schedule for the implementation of the networks. Within six months of Executive Officer written approval,[17]

[16] The time schedule for proposed activities shall not exceed six months from Executive Officer approval of the time schedule.

[17] The Executive Officer may approve the work plan and time schedule with any revisions that are determined to be warranted under the circumstances.

the Discharger shall begin implementation of the work plan in accordance with the time schedule.

2. **Request for Extension.** If the Discharger is unable to comply with the Special Provisions within the applicable schedule, the Discharger may request an extension subject to approval by the Executive Officer. The extension request must be in writing and submitted as soon as a delay is recognized and prior to the compliance date. The extension request should include justification for the delay.

H. Other Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with the Time Schedule in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Time Schedule.

Task	Deadline
1. Submit Work Plan and Time Schedule to install the Groundwater Monitoring Networks and a Proposed Monitoring and Reporting Program	Within 12 Months of adoption of this Order by April 14th, 2027
2. Begin implementation of the Groundwater Monitoring Well Work Plan	Within six months of approval of the Work Plan by the Executive Officer

2. **Facility Inspection.** Dischargers and their agents shall permit Board staff to inspect the Enrolled Facility during business to verify compliance with WDRs. Failure to consent to a reasonable request for inspection constitutes a violation of this Order.

3. **Facility Operation and Maintenance.** The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all systems and components of collection, treatment, and control installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance, adequate process controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities/systems when necessary to

achieve compliance with this Order. All systems in service or reserved shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. Records of inspections and maintenance shall be retained and made available to the Colorado River Basin Water Board on request.

4. **Duty to Mitigate.** The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. **Disposal Capacity.** The Discharger shall provide a report to the Colorado River Basin Water Board when it determines that the Facility's average dry-weather flow rate for any month exceeds 80 percent of the design disposal capacity. The report shall indicate what steps, if any, the Discharger intends to take to provide for the expected wastewater disposal capacity necessary when the plant reaches design capacity.

6. **Material Changes.** Prior to any modifications which would result in any material change in the quality or quantity of wastewater treated or discharged, or any material change in the location of discharge, the Discharger shall report all pertinent information in writing to the Colorado River Basin Water Board, and if required by the Colorado River Basin Water Board, obtain revised requirements before any modifications are implemented.

7. **Operational Personnel.** The Facility shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing the necessary expertise in the operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment system.

8. Physical copies of this Order, as well as of the operative Monitoring and Reporting Program, shall be maintained onsite at the Facility, and shall be identified to all operating personnel; the Discharger shall ensure that such personnel are familiarized with these materials.

9. The Discharger shall retain copies of all reports required by this Order and the associated MRP. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Records may be maintained electronically. This period may be extended in writing by the Executive Officer.

10. **Changes in Ownership.** Prior to any change in ownership of this operation, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing at least 30 days in advance. The notice shall include a written transfer agreement between the existing owner and the new owner. At a minimum, the transfer agreement shall contain a specific date for transfer of responsibility for compliance with this Order, and an acknowledgment that the new owner or operator is liable for compliance with this Order from the date of transfer. The Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of this Order to formally substitute the permitted parties, and to incorporate other requirements as appropriate.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A—Monitoring and Reporting Program
Attachment B—Maps and Facility Diagrams

ENFORCEMENT

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

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Any person aggrieved by this Colorado River Basin Water Board action may petition the State Water Board for review in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 et seq. To be timely, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 pm on the 30th day after the date of this Order; if the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 pm on the next business day. The law and regulations applicable to filing petitions are available on the State Water Board website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality). Copies will also be provided upon request.

ATTACHMENT A—MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

A. General Requirements

1. **Testing and Analytical Methods.** The collection, preservation, and holding times of all samples shall be in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-approved procedures. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of either the USEPA's Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act (40 C.F.R. part 136) or Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods Compendium (SW-846), unless otherwise specified in the MRP or approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.

2. **Laboratory Certification.** All analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), unless otherwise approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.

3. **Reporting Levels.** All analytical data shall be reported with method detection limits (MDLs) and with either the reporting level or limits of quantitation (LOQs) according to 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 136, Appendix B. The laboratory reporting limit for all reported monitoring data shall be no greater than the practical quantitation limit (PQL).

4. **Sampling Location(s).** Samples shall be collected at the location(s) specified in the WDRs. If no location is specified, sampling shall be conducted at the most representative sampling point available.

5. **Representative Sampling.** All samples shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. The time, date, and location of each grab sample shall be recorded on the chain of custody form for the sample. If composite samples are collected, the basis for sampling (time or flow weighted) shall be approved by Colorado River Basin Water Board staff.

6. **Instrumentation and Calibration.** All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger shall be properly maintained and calibrated to ensure their continued accuracy. Any flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of

service for a period greater than 24 hours, the Discharger shall obtain representative grab samples each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. The Discharger shall report the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.

7. **Field Test Instruments.** Field test instruments (such as those used to test pH, dissolved oxygen, and electrical conductivity) may be used provided that:

    a. The user is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;

    b. The instruments are field calibrated prior to monitoring events at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer;

    c. Instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and

    d. Field calibration reports are submitted.

8. **Records Retention.** The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, for a minimum of five (5) years from the date of the sampling or measurement. This period may be extended by request of the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:

    a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement(s);

    b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);

    c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

    d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or method used; and

f. All sampling and analytical results, including:

i. units of measurement used;

ii. minimum reporting limit for the analyses;

iii. results less than the reporting limit but above the method detection limit (MDL);

iv. data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;

v. quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);

vi. dilution factors, if used; and

vii. sample matrix type.

9. **Inoperative Facility.** If the Facility is not in operation, or there is no discharge during a required reporting period, the Discharger shall forward a letter to the Colorado River Basin Water Board indicating that there has been no activity during the required reporting period.

B. Monitoring Requirements

1. Wastewater that is discharged to the Designated Disposal Area (Influent) shall be monitored in accordance with MRP Table 1 below.

MRP Table 1. Influent Monitoring Schedule.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
BOD5	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
Settleable Solids (SS)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly

2. Treated wastewater stored within the Designated Disposal Area (Effluent) shall be monitored in accordance with MRP Table 2 below.

MRP Table 2. Effluent (Treated Wastewater) Monitoring Schedule.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Flow	GPD	Measurement	Daily	Quarterly
pH	Std. Units	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
BOD5	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
TDS	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
SS	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
Nitrate as N	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
Nitrite as N	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
VOCs (EPA 624)	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Annually

3. The domestic water supply shall be monitored in accordance with MRP Table 3 below. Samples shall be collected at a location or in a manner that is representative of actual TDS concentrations of domestic water distributed to the community.

MRP Table 3. Source Water Monitoring Schedule.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
TDS	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
pH	S.U.	Grab	Monthly	Quarterly
General Minerals[18]	mg/L	Grab	Annually	Annually

C. Reporting Requirements

1. **Quarterly Reporting.** Daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly monitoring shall be included in the Quarterly Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs). Quarterly SMRs shall be submitted by **January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, and October 31st**. Each report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

   a. **Cover Letter.** A transmittal letter summarizing the essential points in the report.

   b. **Maps.** Maps depicting the Facility layout and the location of sampling points.

[18] General Minerals shall include at a minimum the following constituents: Calcium, Magnesium, Nitrogen, Potassium, Sulfate, Sodium, Total Alkalinity (including Alkalinity series), and Hardness.

c. **Tabulated Monitoring Data.** Tables of the data collected. Each row shall be a monitoring event and each column shall be a separate parameter at a single location (or a single average, as appropriate).

d. **Compliance Summary.** Identification of any violations found since the last report was submitted, and actions taken or planned for correcting each violation. If the Discharger 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. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated.

2. **Annual Reporting.** In addition to the above requirements, the 4th Quarter SMR (due January 31) shall contain the following:

a. **Tabulated Summary of All Previous Monitoring Data.** Tables of the data collected. The tables shall include all of the data collected to-date at each monitoring point, organized in chronological order, with the oldest data in the top row and progressively newer data in rows below the top row. Each row shall be a monitoring event and each column shall be a separate parameter at a single location (or a single average, as appropriate).

b. **Graphical Display.** Graphs depicting monitoring parameters through time, with the concentrations being the y-axis and time being the x-axis. Logarithmic scales can be used for values that vary by orders of magnitude. Individual graphs can combine multiple locations or multiple chemicals if that allows the data to be compared more easily.

c. **Pretreatment Report.** Information concerning significant industrial wastewater discharged to the treatment facility, and an affirmative statement concerning whether there is a need to establish an industrial pretreatment program.

d. **Operation and Maintenance Summary.** Information concerning operation and maintenance of the facility, including documentation showing the calibration of flow meters and equipment, modifications

to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, and any modifications or updates to the Discharger's wastewater rules and/or regulations.

e. **Compliance Summary.** Identification of any violations found since the last report was submitted, and actions taken or planned for correcting each violation. If the Discharger 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. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated.

f. **Summary of Sludge Disposal Activities.** The quantity, location, and method of disposal of all sludge and similar solid materials being produced at the Facility. If no sludge is disposed of during the subject year, the Discharger shall indicate "No Sludge Removed."

3. **Supplemental Monitoring.** The results of any analyses or monitoring activities conducted in addition to those specified herein, or conducted on more frequent basis than otherwise required herein, shall be reported to the Colorado River Basin Water Board in the next regularly submitted SMR.

ATTACHMENT B—MAPS AND FACILITY DIAGRAMS

Figure 1. Map with Facility Location

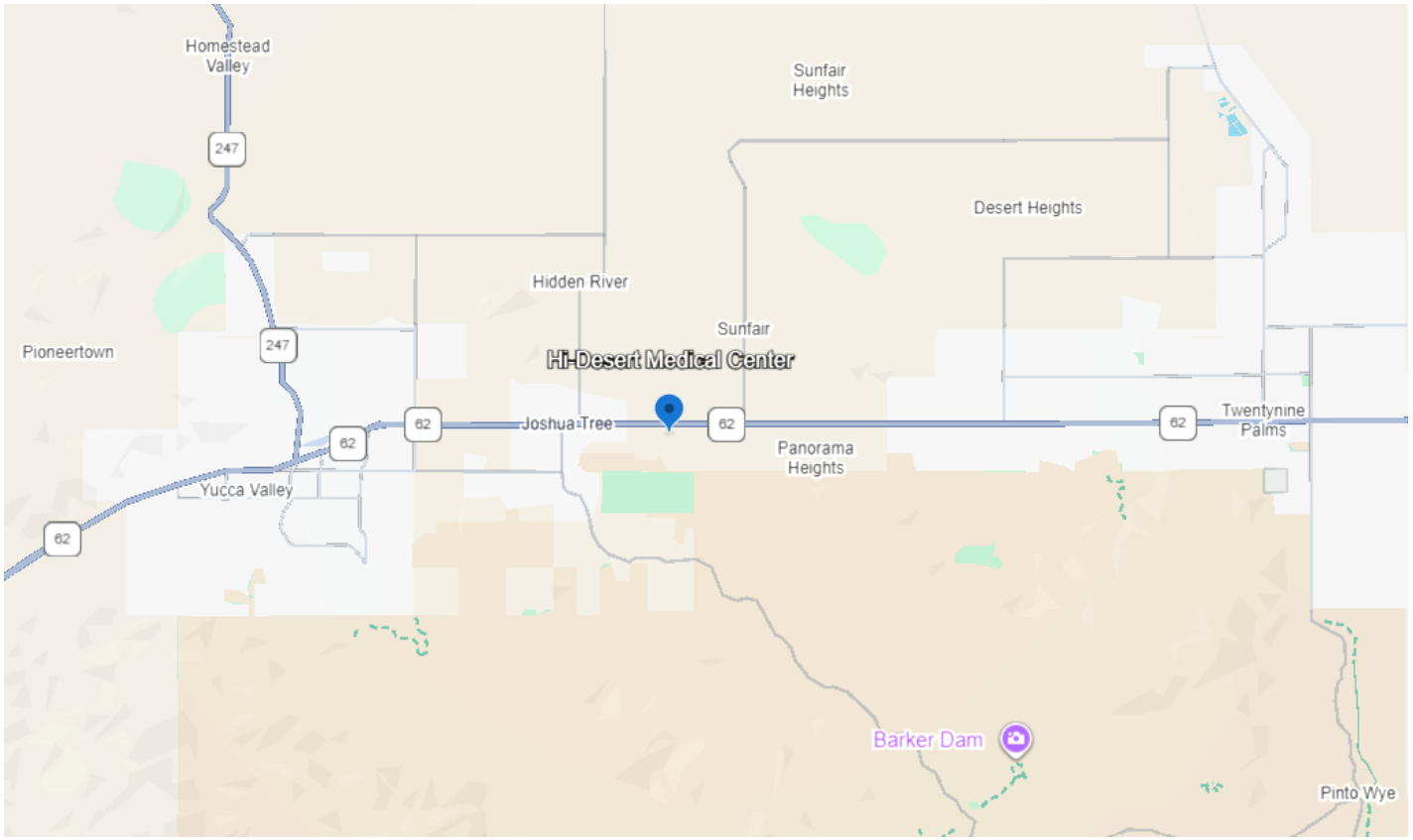

Figure 2. Site Plan

Figure 3. Process Flows