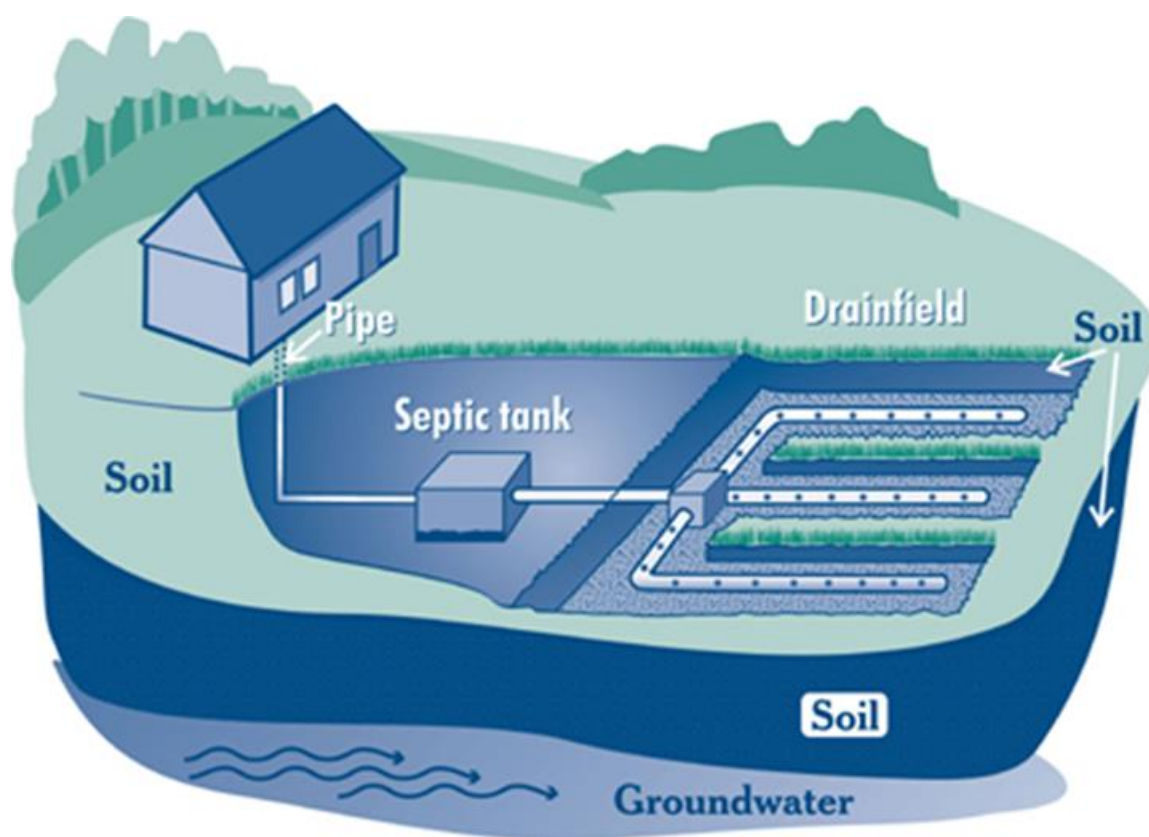


Draft Staff Report

Basin Plan Amendment to Incorporate New Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy, Amend Wet Weather Overflow Policy, Update Graywater Information, and Update Table of Municipal Wastewater Discharge Locations



Graphic courtesy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region**

March 28, 2014

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400

Oakland, CA 94612

Telephone: (510) 622-2300

Fax: (510) 622-2460

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/basin_planning.shtml

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. BASIN PLAN AMENDMENT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTIONS	2
2.1 ELEMENT 1: REVISING THE WET WEATHER OVERFLOW POLICY.....	2
2.2 ELEMENT 2: REVISING THE ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM POLICY	5
2.3 UPDATING GRAYWATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTIVE LANGUAGE	17
2.4 UPDATING DISCHARGE LOCATIONS OF POTWS (TABLE 4-8)	18
3. REGULATORY BACKGROUND	20
3.1 REGULATORY BACKGROUND: CEQA	20
3.2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND: PEER REVIEW	21
4. REFERENCES	22

Appendix A: Basin Plan Amendment

Appendix B: Resolution No. 78-14. Policy on Discrete Sewerage Facilities

Appendix C: Resolution No. 79-5. Minimum Guidelines for the Control of Individual Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems

Appendix D: Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS Policy)

1. INTRODUCTION

This report supports a proposed amendment of the San Francisco Bay Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) that will be considered by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (Water Board). The proposed amendment (included in Appendix A) contains four elements:

- (1) A revision to the Basin Plan's section on wet weather overflows to delete language that conflicts with the Clean Water Act and a revision to the section on combined sewer overflows to ensure consistency with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy (CSO Control Policy);
- (2) A revision to the section on onsite wastewater treatment systems to incorporate the statewide Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS Policy, Appendix D), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on June 19, 2012
- (3) A revision to the graywater systems section to reflect updates to the California graywater standards approved in 2009 by the California Building Standards Commission and
- (4) An update to an existing table containing the effluent flow rates and discharge locations of publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs).

In its 2012 Triennial Review of the Basin Plan, the Water Board identified some of these amendment elements as priority Basin Planning projects. Chapter 2 of this staff report provides background information for each of the four amendment elements. Chapter 3 provides regulatory background.

2. BASIN PLAN AMENDMENT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 Element 1: Revising the Wet Weather Overflow Policy

What the wet weather overflow policy amendment element would accomplish

The proposed Basin Plan Amendment for wet weather overflow implementation is contained in Appendix A. As [explained below](#), the amendment would eliminate section 4.9.2 and Table 4-7 pursuant to State Water Board’s directive.

Staff also proposes to amend Basin Plan section 4.9.1 to eliminate unnecessary and misleading language describing the federal CSO Policy. Specifically, this section would be streamlined to a paragraph that: 1) refers to the federal CSO Control Policy; 2) provides a brief, yet accurate description of the policy; and 3) notes that the Water Board implements the CSO Control Policy for the City and County of San Francisco’s combined sewer system. The online version of the Basin Plan would also provide a hyperlink to the CSO Control Policy to help readers easily find more information about it.

Background

During periods of heavy rainfall, large pulses of water enter sewerage systems. When these pulses exceed the collection, treatment, or disposal capacity of a sewerage system, wet weather overflows occur. The City and County of San Francisco's sewer systems combine both sanitary sewage and stormwater, and these combined sewer systems are especially vulnerable to wet weather overflows.

Section 4.9 of the Basin Plan describes the Water Board’s implementation approach for combined sewer overflows. The foundation of the Water Board’s approach is the U.S. EPA’s 1994 CSO Control Policy (USEPA 1994). The Basin Plan also describes a conceptual framework for controlling wet weather overflows, envisioned as a complement to the CSO Control Policy that provides guidance in adopting specific control measures.

The federal CSO Control Policy consists of a two-phased regulatory process for NPDES-permitted wet weather discharges. During the first phase, permittees must immediately demonstrate implementation of nine minimum technology-based controls to reduce CSOs and their effects on receiving water quality. The second phase of the policy requires permittees to develop and implement long-term CSO control plans that will ultimately result in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Water Act (i.e., will achieve water quality standards). Basin Plan Section 4.9.1 provides a partial summary of the federal CSO Control Policy and a brief account of how the Water Board intends to implement this policy for the combined sewer overflows from the City and County of San Francisco.

As a complement to the federal CSO Control Policy, Basin Plan section 4.9.2 describes a “conceptual approach” to controlling wet weather wastewater overflows that includes

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

treatment levels, ranging from no treatment to secondary, that vary depending on beneficial use protection categories. For example, Table 4-7 suggests that the appropriate level of treatment for discharges to “areas where the aquatic environment should be free of any identifiable risk from the discharge of untreated waste” is secondary treatment of flows up to a “20-year recurrence interval” (i.e., discharge volumes that occur once every 20 years). This table also suggests that the appropriate level of treatment for discharges to “areas where water quality or aquatic productivity may be limited due to the pollution effects of a dense human population....” is secondary treatment of flows up to a half-year recurrence interval, primary treatment of flows up to a five-year recurrence interval, and no required treatment for flows exceeding a five-year recurrence interval.

In September 2005, the Water Board issued an NPDES permit (Order No. R2-2005-0047) and time schedule order (Order No. R2-2005-0048) regulating East Bay Municipal Utility District’s (EBMUD) three wet weather facilities that intermittently discharge primary-treated sewage (i.e., sewage from which solids have been removed by settling) to central and lower San Francisco Bay. This permit implemented the Basin Plan’s implementation plan for wet weather overflows.

In 2007, the State Water Board reviewed, on its own motion, EBMUD’s wet weather facility NPDES permit and concluded “that the San Francisco Bay Water Board must revise Basin Plan provisions that purport to authorize the discharge of raw or partially treated sewage that does not meet secondary treatment standards to waters of the United States.” Specifically, the State Water Board stated that “the conceptual approach (section 4.9.2) outlined in the Basin Plan is in clear conflict with the Clean Water Act, which unequivocally requires that POTWs achieve secondary treatment. The secondary treatment requirement reflects the minimum acceptable treatment technology that POTWs must achieve. Because the requirement is technology-based, the requirement is independent of any water quality considerations” (State Water Board 2007). Ultimately, the State Water Board remanded the 2005 EBMUD wet weather facilities permit and directed the Water Board to amend the San Francisco Bay Region Basin Plan to delete language that conflicts with the Clean Water Act (State Water Board 2007). In 2009, The Water Board amended and re-issued the EBMUD wet weather facilities permit (Order No. R2-2009-0004) and a cease and desist order (Order R2-2009-0005) to make them consistent with the Clean Water Act.

As part of this Basin Plan amendment, we comply with the State Water Board’s directive to delete section 4.9.2 from the Basin Plan. Deleting this section requires some revision of the preceding section (4.9.1) on CSOs, which includes a narrative reference to the wet weather overflow section (4.9.2). In reviewing section 4.9.1 for clarity and consistency, staff concluded that additional revisions should be made.

First, section 4.9.1 provides an incomplete, unbalanced, and potentially misleading summary of the federal CSO Control Policy. The Basin Plan’s summary overemphasizes the minimum (technology-based) controls associated with the first phase of the policy and lacks detail regarding the second (water quality-based) phase of the process. In order to avoid confusion about the intent and requirements of the CSO Control Policy, staff

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

recommends editing this portion of the Basin Plan to reference and briefly describe the policy without attempting to summarize the requirements.

Second, the Basin Plan states that the City and County of San Francisco has substantially completed implementation of a long-term CSO control plan, but then erroneously states that San Francisco is exempt from requirements to prepare a long-term control plan. Staff recommends deleting this factually incorrect passage.

Last, the Basin Plan states that “numeric water quality-based effluent limits are not readily established due to the unpredictability of storm events and the general lack of data.” Staff recommends deleting this statement for two reasons. First, it could be construed to suggest that data limitations and storm unpredictability would always make it impracticable to establish numeric water quality-based effluent limits. Second, the statement does not accurately reflect the intent of the CSO Control Policy, which envisions that water quality-based effluent limits would be expressed initially as narrative requirements, but “ultimately may also be expressed as numeric effluent limits when data are sufficient to support their development” (USEPA 1995).

2.2 Element 2: Revising the Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy

What the Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy Amendment Would Accomplish

The amendment would revise the Basin Plan to incorporate the OWTS Policy adopted by the State Water Board in 2012. Existing Basin Plan language superseded by the OWTS Policy would be deleted.

Background

On June 19, 2012, the State Water Board adopted the OWTS Policy. Applicable statewide, the OWTS Policy gives the Regional Water Quality Control Boards the principal responsibility to oversee its implementation and calls for incorporating the OWTS Policy requirements into all Water Boards' Basin Plans within a year of the policy's effective date. Implementation of the OWTS Policy will provide more effective and efficient regulation of onsite systems via clear criteria, a streamlined regulatory tool (a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements), broader coverage (of discharges up to 10,000 gallons per day), and flexible local alternatives where Local Agency Management Programs (LAMPs) are implemented.

The Basin Plan has existing language regarding onsite wastewater treatment systems that covers a broader range of systems than the OWTS Policy (e.g. commercial and industrial systems and wastewater plants that exceed the 10,000 gallon per day limits of the OWTS Policy or those that might discharge to land rather than subsurface). Thus, while we must revise the Basin Plan to incorporate the OWTS Policy, existing language pertaining to these other systems must be retained. Below is 1) an overview of regulatory tools governing onsite discharge; 2) an overview of the OWTS Policy; followed by 3) an overview of existing Basin Plan language regulating OWTS.

Onsite Discharge Regulatory Tools - Persons who discharge waste that could affect the quality of waters of the state, including discharges from onsite wastewater systems, are required to submit a report of waste discharge (ROWD) under California Water Code section (Water Code) 13260 and obtain waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or comply with a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements. The OWTS Policy contains a conditional waiver of WDRs, a waiver of the requirement to submit a ROWD, and a waiver of application fees for onsite systems that comply with the OWTS Policy.

The OWTS Policy establishes levels (tiers) of requirements for onsite systems based on potential threat to water quality. Requirements for siting, design, operation, and maintenance vary by tier. The tiers are as follows (OWTS Policy, Appendix D):

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

Tier 0 covers existing, properly functioning systems that are not failing or in need of corrective action to prevent groundwater impairment and are not determined to be contributing to an impairment of surface water. Tier 0 systems are covered under a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements that is part of the OWTS Policy.

Tier 1 covers new or replacement systems that comply with specific criteria intended to protect water quality. The criteria are intentionally conservative to ensure that use of such systems, without specific monitoring, will not result in water quality impairment. Tier 1 systems are covered under a conditional waiver of WDRs that is part of the OWTS Policy.

Tier 2 allows local agencies to propose local agency management plans (LAMPS) for OWTS with alternative criteria to those applicable to Tier 1 that are protective of water quality and public health. These LAMPs are intended to address unique geologic conditions or management approaches while allowing local agencies to oversee OWTS and are subject to Water Board review and approval. An OWTS under Tier 2 management may consist of a variety of technological designs for both the treatment and dispersal system. Table 1, adapted from a table in the OWTS Policy CEQA analysis, provides some examples of treatment and dispersal systems that may be allowable under a Tier 2 management program (State Water Board 2012).

Table 1: Tier 2 Treatment Systems and Dispersal (adapted from State Water Board 2012)

Supplemental Treatment Systems	Dispersal Systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended Growth Aerobic Treatment Systems • Attached Growth Aerobic Treatment Systems • Composting Systems • Anoxic and Aerobic Systems • Combined Suspended and Attached Growth Aerobic Treatment Systems • Bottomless Packed Bed Filter Systems • Upflow Biofilter Systems • Solar, Aquatic, and Plant Based Treatment Systems • Incineration Systems • Disinfection Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At-grade and Mound Systems • Bed and Trench Systems • Seepage Pit Systems • Shallow Subsurface Drip Systems • Gravelless Trench Systems • Pressure Distribution Systems

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

Tier 3 covers onsite systems located within 600 feet of a surface water body listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list as impaired by nitrogen (or other nutrients) or pathogens. Tier 3 provides special conditions for the design, operation, and maintenance of those systems. Table 2 below lists the water bodies in the San Francisco Bay Region that are on this list. New and existing onsite systems in this Tier must comply with the applicable total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation program developed for these or other impaired waters identified in the future. Alternately, where there is an approved LAMP with special provisions, they must comply with those provisions. Where there is no TMDL or LAMP with special provisions in place, onsite systems within 600 feet of certain impaired surface waters must meet the “Advanced Protection Management Program” requirements specified in the OWTS Policy.

Table 2: Pathogen and Nitrogen Impaired Water Bodies in San Francisco Bay Region Identified in the OWTS Policy (see Appendix D)

Water Bodies Impaired by Pathogens	Water Bodies Impaired by Nitrogen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China Camp Beach • Lawson’s Landing • Pacific Ocean at Bolinas Beach • Pacific Ocean at Fitzgerald Marine Reserve • Pacific Ocean at Muir Beach (proposed for delisting) • Pacific Ocean at Pillar Point Beach • Petaluma River (mainstem and tidal portion) • San Gregorio Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lagunitas Creek • Petaluma River (mainstem and tidal portion) • Tomales Bay • Walker Creek

Napa River and Sonoma Creek were identified in the OWTS Policy as impaired by nitrogen. However, the Water Board approved at its February 12, 2014 meeting a proposal to delist both of these waterbodies for nutrients resulting in excessive algae growth and to remove these water body from the EPA 303(d) list. These delisting decisions will be included in the Integrated Report submitted to U.S. EPA for the 2014 listing cycle.

Tier 4 covers failing onsite systems and specifies corrective actions for them. Pending completion of corrective action, the onsite system must meet applicable Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 requirements, whichever is appropriate in the specific circumstances.

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

Provides a Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements - The conditional waiver of WDRs included in the OWTS Policy clarifies the role of local agencies in regulating the installation and operation of OWTS. Prior to the policy, the Water Board was issuing WDRs for community wastewater systems. The OWTS Policy now allows local agencies to permit these facilities if flows are less than 10,000 gallons per day. However, the OWTS Policy does not authorize local agencies to permit OWTS that accept industrial or commercial process water. Historically, the Water Board, via waivers of WDRs, allowed local agencies to permit some industrial and commercial types of facilities if deemed a low threat to water quality. Wineries are in this category. The Water Board will now need to develop general WDRs to cover categories of discharges that are not covered by the OWTS Policy or issue individual WDRs.

The OWTS Policy does not waive any Basin Plan prohibitions or local agency requirements. Nor does the OWTS Policy limit the Water Board's authority to require reports of waste discharge and to issue a conditional waivers or general or individual waste discharge requirements when such actions are needed to protect water quality. Staff will be working with local agencies as part of the LAMP review and approval process and will consider these and other regulatory tools as necessary.

Local Agency Management Programs - Onsite management programs developed and implemented by local agencies form the foundation of the OWTS Policy. Tier 2 of the OWTS Policy provides the flexibility for local agencies to develop LAMPs that may implement area-specific programs with different conditions, different criteria, and different methods of assessing compliance than those specified in Tiers 1, 2 and 3. Providing this flexibility is important because LAMPs must be implemented in areas where site conditions may be more or less favorable for onsite systems than site conditions considered during OWTS Policy development.

Onsite wastewater treatment system regulation in San Francisco Bay region prior to the OWTS Policy

Historically, discharges from conventional onsite systems have been regulated by the Water Board and local agencies (typically city and county environmental health departments) that implement local requirements. Approvals for onsite systems in the San Francisco Bay Region had to be consistent with two policies that are cited and briefly described in the Basin Plan: Section 4.18 of the Basin Plan summarizes the first of these policies, the 1978 "Policy on Discrete Sewerage Facilities" (1978 Policy, Appendix B); and Section 4.18.2 references a 1979 policy document called "Minimum Guidelines for the Control of Individual Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems" (Minimum Guidelines, Appendix C).

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

The 1978 Policy has three guiding principles applicable to all wastewater discharges and sets forth five policies that the Water Board has applied when regulating onsite wastewater treatment systems. Parts of the 1978 Policy will be rescinded as part of this Basin Plan amendment because some elements are rendered unnecessary by the adoption of the new 2012 OWTS Policy or by changed circumstances. However, some elements of the 1978 Policy will be retained in the Basin Plan as described below.

The three principles referenced above are that:

- The system must be designed and constructed so as to be capable of preventing pollution or contamination of the waters of the state or creating nuisance for the life of the development.
- The system must be operated, maintained, and monitored so as to continually prevent pollution or contamination of the waters of the state and the creation of a nuisance.
- The responsibility for both of the above must be clearly and legally assumed by a public entity with the financial and legal capability to assure that the system provides protection to the quality of the waters of the state for the life of the development.

The first two of these principles will be retained because they are common-sense statements that inform Water Board regulatory practice and are consistent with the OWTS Policy, although reference to the life of the development will be deleted since the requirement pertains to all OWTSs, not just those in new housing developments. Although the Basin Plan implies that the third principle applies to all wastewater discharges, the 1978 Policy only requires the demonstration of financial and legal capability when new *community wastewater systems* are being constructed. Retaining this principle in section 4.18.1 erroneously suggests that this requirement should be applied to all onsite systems, so this third principle will be removed from this list, but incorporated, in modified form, elsewhere in this section of the Basin Plan and explicitly applied to community systems ([see below, Policy 2 of 1978 Policy](#)).

Policy 1 of the 1978 Policy *requests* that city and county governments should:

- Prohibit the use of new discrete sewerage systems where existing community sewerage systems are reasonably available.
- Prohibit the use of individual onsite systems for any subdivision of land unless the governing body having jurisdiction determines that the use of the systems is in the best public interest and that the existing quality of the waters of the state is maintained consistent with the State Water Board's Resolution 68-16.
- Assure that individual disposal systems are maintained to the satisfaction of the responsible health officer.
- Consider the cumulative impacts of individual system discharges as part of the approval process for development.

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

This policy is no longer necessary with the adoption of the 2012 OWTS Policy. The State Water Board intended the new OWTS Policy to be the source of all requirements governing most individual onsite systems and allows local agencies to implement the relevant portions of this policy via Local Agency Management Plans. The proposed Basin Plan amendment recommends removing language from the Basin Plan corresponding to this part the 1978 Policy.

Policy 2 of the 1978 Policy requires a ROWD to be submitted for all proposed waste discharges that involve the use of new community wastewater treatment and disposal systems. Community systems are collection sewers plus treatment facilities serving multiple discharges under separate ownership, such as small packaged¹ wastewater treatment plants or common septic tanks plus dispersal facilities. This policy requires that a public entity assume legal authority and responsibility for the planning, design, financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed wastewater treatment and disposal system. The ROWD required by this policy must include:

- A final Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration covering the total project, unless categorically exempt, prepared and approved by the local lead agency pursuant to CEQA.
- Operation, maintenance, and revenue and contingency plans for the wastewater treatment and disposal facility or a commitment by the public entity to prepare and submit such plans prior to the initiation of discharge.

The OWTS Policy includes a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements that renders unnecessary the submittal requirement for systems covered by the conditional waiver of the OWTS Policy. However, community systems pose ongoing oversight challenges for responsible regulatory agencies because these facilities serve multiple discharges under separate ownership (Water Board 2013). The 1978 Policy noted that Regional Water Boards had found that public entities are more capable of providing adequate resources to assure proper planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of wastewater systems and, with the establishment of a public entity, legal procedures and remedies are greatly simplified in the event of a violation of Board requirements.

The proposed Basin Plan amendment would retain the requirements from this policy that apply to new community wastewater treatment and disposal systems and require a public entity to demonstrate legal authority and responsibility for the planning, design,

¹ Packaged wastewater treatment plants used for onsite wastewater systems are (generally small) pre-engineered wastewater treatment plants combining many of the treatment processes found in larger systems in a single prefabricated unit.

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of the system; and prepare operation, maintenance, revenue, and contingency plans (plans) for the system.

For new community wastewater systems covered by the OWTS Policy conditional waiver, these plans shall be included in the application submitted to local agencies. Local agencies, upon receipt of these plans, should notify the Water Board. For new community onsite wastewater systems not covered by the OWTS Policy conditional waiver, these plans must be included in the ROWD submitted by the discharger directly to the Water Board.

Policy 3 of the 1978 Policy addresses individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems and requires:

- A. Assessments of the cumulative impact of discharges from individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems on water quality and public health where the density of systems is such that adverse impacts may occur.
- B. That the Water Board will periodically review its waivers of the reporting of waste discharge to determine if local ordinances for the control of individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems and the actions of local agencies in implementing those ordinances are adequate.
- C. A ROWD to be filed for all individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems which discharge to the surface of the land or to surface waters of the State.

The requirement for cumulative impact assessment in the 1978 Policy was based on the recognition that groundwater basins with numerous onsite wastewater treatment systems in a small geographic area may be challenged with elevated nitrate or salt concentrations due to the cumulative impacts of these onsite systems. The 1978 Policy recommended that the cumulative impacts of the discharges from individual systems on groundwaters should be analyzed on a case-by-case basis to assure the use of individual systems will not impair groundwater beneficial uses (1978 Policy, Appendix B).

Water Board staff continues to encounter proposals for new onsite systems in areas where geologic site conditions, the density of existing onsite systems or poor groundwater quality, may increase the likelihood of adverse impacts. For example, cumulative impacts are more likely in areas with high or rapidly changing groundwater elevations, clay soil, highly expansive soil, steep slopes, or close proximity to downgradient waterbodies. Cumulative impact assessments are also recommended for areas with numerous onsite systems in a small geographic area (high density), especially in a valley or ravine. Finally, cumulative impact assessments should be conducted for new onsite systems in areas with known or suspected groundwater contamination, especially with high nitrate levels (Water Board 2014b).

The OWTS Policy includes a conditional waiver of the requirement to submit a ROWD and defines what will be deemed adequate in terms of local agency control of these

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

systems. The Water Board will no longer be issuing waivers for systems that are covered by the OWTS Policy conditional waiver, so the Water Board no longer needs to review (per 1978 Policy 3.B) its waivers of the reporting of waste discharge.

However, Water Board staff will be annually reviewing LAMPS and, every five years, reviewing water quality data collected by local agencies to determine whether implementation of the LAMPS is protective of water quality. The State Water Board is currently developing a guidance document that describes the requirements set forth in the OWTS Policy for LAMP submission and approval, and includes recommendations to assist the Regional Water Boards and local agencies to evaluate whether local programs adequately protect water quality and public health. When reviewing LAMPS, Water Board staff can alert local agencies to Basin Plan requirements for new community onsite systems (e.g., operation, maintenance, and revenue and contingency plans prepared by a public entity for community systems, and cumulative impact assessments in high risk groundwater basins) that must be part of an effective LAMP.

The requirement for a ROWD (1978 Policy 3.C) for individual wastewater treatment systems discharging to the land surface or surface waters must be retained in the Basin Plan because these systems will not be covered by the OWTS conditional waiver.

Policy 4 of the 1978 Policy prohibits the discharge of wastes that threaten to cause water pollution, water quality degradation, or the creation of health hazards or nuisance conditions, or which do not comply with policy 2 of the 1978 Policy. It is not necessary to retain this prohibition from the 1978 Policy as the Basin Plan already contains a general prohibition against the “discharge of raw sewage or any waste failing to meet waste discharge requirements” (Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition No. 15).

Policy 5 of the 1978 Policy gives special consideration to the portion of the Alameda Creek Watershed above Niles with respect to the use of new discrete sewerage systems. This policy discourages “new discrete discharges within the Alameda Creek Watershed which will not be part of the Livermore Amador Valley Wastewater Management Association (LAVWMA) export project² until a water quality management plan for the Alameda Creek Watershed above Niles has been completed and approved by the Regional Board.” This policy is not explicitly mentioned in the Basin Plan.

² The LAVWMA export project is a joint powers agency created in 1974 by the cities of Livermore and Pleasanton and the Dublin San Ramon Services District. Operations began in September 1979 with expansions in 1983, 1987, and 2005 for a current design capacity of 41.2 million gallons per day of treated wastewater. The wastewater is conveyed via a 16-mile-long pipeline from Pleasanton to San Leandro and enters the East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA) system for dechlorination and discharge through a deepwater outfall into San Francisco Bay.

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

This policy five of the 1978 Policy was motivated by a concern over the lack of water quality planning for the watershed. The Water Board has long been engaged in efforts to protect the Niles Cone and Livermore-Amador Valley groundwaters, which are two of the most important groundwater systems in the region.^{3,4} Past wastewater disposal practices created water quality problems in both of these groundwater systems. The Water Board had prohibited, and continues to prohibit wastewater discharges to the surface waters of the watershed.

In 1982, Zone 7 prepared a “Wastewater Management Plan for the Unsewered, Unincorporated Area of Alameda Creek Watershed Above Niles” (Management Plan) (Zone 7 1982). The Management Plan recommended solutions to local septic problems and also recommended broader wastewater management policies to prevent degradation of the surface and ground waters if and when the unincorporated areas are subdivided and urbanized. For example, the Management Plan recommended continuing the policy of discouraging onsite wastewater treatment systems in this watershed, established a minimum lot size for which onsite systems would be allowed, and established policies determining the suitability of onsite systems in more intensely developed areas (Zone 7 1982). The Management Plan was approved by the Water Board when it was incorporated, verbatim, into the 1986 version of the Basin Plan (Water Board 1986). Therefore, this policy from the 1978 Policy is no longer necessary and will not be retained in the revised Basin Plan. However, water quality concerns regarding nitrates in groundwater still remain, and Zone 7 is in the process of developing a salt and nutrient management plan that should help guide future management actions. The OWTS policy specifically notes that the LAMPs need to take into consideration regional salt and nutrient plans.

³ The Niles Cone Groundwater Basin is vital to Alameda County Water District’s ability to meet the water supply needs of the people it serves. Wells extracting water from the Niles Cone Basin are capable of producing up to 47.5 million gallons of water per day (<http://www.acwd.org/index.aspx?nid=380>).

⁴ The Livermore-Amador Valley Main Groundwater Basin stores over 225,000 acre-feet of usable groundwater. During years of normal rainfall, it contributes about 15 percent of the Valley’s water supply. In the event of a prolonged drought, enough water can be stored there to augment the reduced surface supplies (<http://www.zone7water.com/wonderdownunder/ag.htm>).

Minimum Guidelines (Resolution No. 79-5)

As discussed above, policy 3 of the Water Board’s 1978 Policy states that the Water Board would “adopt guidelines by which it will judge the adequacy of local ordinances for the control of individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems”. These guidelines were set forth in a 1979 resolution that included an attached report called “Minimum Guidelines for the Control of Individual Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems” (Resolution No. 79-5, Minimum Guidelines, Appendix C). These guidelines, included by reference in section 4.18.2 of the Basin Plan, recommended practices for onsite system design, construction, operation and maintenance, and cumulative impact assessments. The Minimum Guidelines have been used by the Water Board to assist in deciding whether to renew, amend, or rescind existing waivers of waste discharge requirements, or to issue new waivers.

The OWTS Policy establishes a statewide, risk-based, tiered approach for the regulation and management of OWTS installations and replacements and sets the minimum levels of performance and protection expected from OWTS. The State Water Board intended the OWTS Policy to replace existing requirements, like those contained in the Minimum Guidelines, although it allowed Regional Water Boards to adopt or retain more protective standards. To the extent that a Regional Water Board determines that it is necessary and appropriate to retain or adopt any more-protective standards, it must reconcile them with the OWTS Policy to the extent feasible and provide a detailed basis for its determination that each of the more-protective standards is necessary and appropriate (OWTS Policy, Appendix D).

Comparing the requirements in the Minimum Guidelines with those in the OWTS Policy is challenging because the Minimum Guidelines do not have the OWTS Policy’s risk-based framework (tiers), and the system siting and design requirements are often stated in ways that make comparison difficult. In fact, it would be very difficult to retain any portion of the Minimum Guidelines without confusing those readers attempting to understand whether requirements from the Minimum Guidelines or those from the OWTS Policy applied to a particular system.

After reviewing and comparing the requirements in the Minimum Guidelines with their counterparts in the OWTS Policy, staff did not identify any specific requirements in the Minimum Guidelines that did not have counterparts in the OWTS Policy or were essential to retain in the Basin Plan for the regulation of onsite systems. Moreover, the Water Board maintains an ongoing role in approving LAMPS and, thus, an opportunity to exercise its discretion to ensure that siting and design elements are adequate to protect water quality. Therefore, staff recommends that the OWTS Policy supersede and replace, in its entirety, the Minimum Guidelines. Accordingly, the proposed Basin Plan amendment deletes Section 4.18.2 from the Basin Plan, which incorporated Resolution No. 79-5 (the Minimum Guidelines) by reference. In addition, Section 5.2.7

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

Table 1 Disposition of Elements from the 1978 OWTS Policy and 1979 Minimum Guidelines. This table summarizes the content of the preceding sections and explains how the proposed amendment will impact the status of the policies of the 1978 Policy and the Minimum Guidelines.

Policy Element	Disposition after Basin Plan amendment	Summary of Rationale
1978 Policy on Discrete Sewerage Facilities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guiding Principles 1 and 2 	Principles regarding proper system design, operation, and maintenance would be retained in the Basin Plan.	Common sense and good regulatory practice consistent with the OWTS Policy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guiding Principle 3 	The principle about legal and financial responsibility would be relocated and applied to community systems only.	Deleted principle was incorporated elsewhere in Basin Plan where it correctly applied.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 	This policy, which made a series of requests of local governments related to regulation of onsite systems, would not be retained in the Basin Plan	Non-regulatory policy is confusing and implies regulatory burden not contemplated by State Water Board in adopting the OWTS Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 2 	Requirements from this policy that a public entity must demonstrate legal authority and responsibility for community systems and submit operation, revenue, maintenance and contingency plans would be retained in the Basin Plan.	Historical and ongoing regulatory challenges for community wastewater system necessitate retention of certain requirements of this policy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 3 	Requirement for review of waivers would not be retained in the Basin Plan. The requirement for cumulative impacts in areas where the density of systems may lead to adverse impacts and the requirement for WDRs for systems discharging to land surface or surface waters would both be retained.	Cumulative impacts should continue to be assessed for systems located in areas with poor site conditions, high system density, or poor, existing groundwater quality. WDRs will need to be issued by Water Board for all individual wastewater treatment systems not covered by OWTS Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 4 	This policy prohibits the discharge of wastes that threaten to cause water pollution, water quality degradation, or the creation of health hazards or nuisance conditions. It would not be retained in the Basin Plan	This prohibition need not be retained because the Basin Plan already contains a similar general prohibition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 5 	This policy discouraged new discrete sewage discharges in the Alameda Creek Watershed until a water quality management plan was adopted for this watershed. This policy would not be retained in the Basin Plan	This policy is no longer necessary because the management plan required by the policy has been produced by the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Zone 7) and approved by the Water Board
1979 Minimum Guidelines	This Policy contained recommended practices for onsite system onsite system design, construction, operation and maintenance and cumulative impact assessment. It would be rescinded.	Policy contains similar requirements to those in the OWTS Policy. Retaining this policy would cause confusion and is not necessary.

Summary of Proposed Changes to Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan

The proposed Basin Plan Amendment for the OWTS Policy element is contained in Appendix A. In addition to the revisions to Chapter 4 described above, the changes to Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan for the OWTS Policy would consist of the following:

- **In Basin Plan section 5.1, staff would:**
 - Incorporate the OWTS Policy by reference and provide a brief description of this policy.
- **In Basin Plan section 5.2.7, staff would:**
 - Delete the section entitled “Waiver of Requirement to Report Waste Discharge for Systems Regulated by County and Local Agencies” because such onsite systems will be covered either under a [conditional waiver](#) included in the OWTS Policy or by [Waste Discharge Requirements](#) issued by the Water Board if the system does not meet OWTS Policy applicability criteria. The proposed Basin Plan amendment would remove reference to the following Water Board resolutions in Section 5.2.7 and these resolutions would be rescinded.
 - Resolution Nos. 512 (Alameda County), 583 (Contra Costa County), 596 (Napa County), 598 (Solano County), 599 (Sonoma County), and 600 (Santa Clara County) were adopted by the Water Board in 1963 and 1964. Resolution No. 81-9 is a similar resolution for San Mateo County. In these resolutions, the Water Board waived its regulatory authority over waste discharge reporting for family dwellings using discrete systems, as long as they were already regulated by local health departments and met certain conditions. In the same resolutions, the Water Board also urged local planning and legislative bodies to require connection to sewer systems for all new development whenever feasible. These resolutions are no longer applicable because regulation of individual wastewater treatment and dispersal systems must now be applied consistent with the OWTS Policy as [previously described](#).
 - Resolution No. 75-12 amended Resolution No. 598 (for Solano County) to specify that the waiver does not apply to any planned unit development when the minimum lot size is less than 2.5 acres. This resolution is no longer applicable for the same reasons as stated previously for Resolution No. 598.
 - Resolution No. 80-9 requested that the County of Alameda correct deficiencies in its individual waste treatment and disposal systems program, acting under policies adopted in the Resolution No. 512

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

and discrete sewerage policies. This resolution is no longer applicable for the same reasons as stated previously for Resolution No. 512.

- Resolution No. 83-1 amended Resolution No. 598 (for Solano County) by making waiver subject to additional conditions. This resolution is no longer applicable for the same reasons as stated previously for Resolution No. 598
- Resolution No. 83-2 amended Resolution No. 583 (Contra Costa Co.) This resolution is no longer applicable for the same reasons as stated previously for Resolution No. 583.
- Resolution No. 84-12 granted a waiver for the reporting of sewage discharges from individual dwellings in Marin County where the disposal of sewage is regulated by the County Health Department. This resolution is no longer applicable for the same reasons as stated previously for the other county-specific waivers.
- Delete the section on Resolution No. 87-155 concerning the waiver of waste discharge reporting requirements from individual wastewater treatment systems in the City of Novato. This resolution extended Resolution No. 84-12 to include the City of Novato. These resolutions are no longer applicable for the same reasons stated previously for the other county-specific waivers.

2.3 Updating Graywater System Descriptive Language

Background

Graywater systems are a special group of onsite systems that are used to manage only isolated domestic wastewaters that have not come in contact with toilet wastes. Section 4.18.4 of the Basin Plan consists of non-regulatory language that defines graywater systems and identifies where applicable standards are found in the California Code of Regulations. In 2009, the California Building Standards Commission revised graywater standards by expanding both the definition of graywater systems and the allowable uses of graywater. The current Basin Plan language is outdated because it refers to the previous standards update accomplished in 1979.

What the graywater systems amendment element would accomplish

The proposed basin plan amendment would update Basin Plan language in four ways. First, the revised language would recognize the new 2009 Graywater Standards and specifically identify where they are codified in the California Code of Regulations at Title 24, CCR, Part 5, Chapter 16A, part I (Graywater Standards). Second, the proposed amendment element would explicitly provide the updated and expanded definition of graywater:

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

“...untreated wastewater that has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and does not present a threat from contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes. “Graywater” includes, but is not limited to, wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs, but does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks or dishwashers.”

Third, the passage describing uses of graywater would be amended to recognize that the 2009 Graywater Standards allow graywater to be used not only in irrigation systems, but now, with prior treatment, can also be used for certain indoor applications. Last, a brief passage would be added explaining that the motivation for the 2009 Graywater Standards update was to promote water conservation by facilitating re-use and also noting that some types of graywater systems can be installed without a building permit.

2.4 Updating Discharge Locations of POTWs (Table 4-8)

Background

Table 4-8 is a list of municipal wastewater treatment facilities, excluding wet weather facilities, within the Region that discharge directly into surface waters. For each facility, Table 4-8 contains a numeric key indicating: the facility’s location on a Basin Plan map (Figure 4-1 of the Basin Plan), average dry weather design flow, and level of treatment provided; the latitude and longitude of the facility’s outfall or outfalls; and some informational comments. The information in this table has not been updated for several years. This Basin Plan amendment provides an opportunity to update Table 4-8 with the relevant information from the facilities’ current NPDES permits (Water Board 2014a).

What the amendment element would accomplish

Staff reviewed the most recent NPDES permits for the facilities shown in Table 4-8 and proposes to update the table for clarity and accuracy in several respects (see Appendix A). The proposed Basin Plan amendment accomplishes the following:

- Updates the average dry weather design flow volumes in the table.
- Corrects and updates the names of several dischargers.
- Updates and clarifies the comments column for several facilities.
- Adds a column indicating the number of outfalls used by the facility.
- Converts the facility discharge location latitudes and longitudes from “degrees, minutes, seconds” format to decimal degrees, and shows the locations of all outfalls, including those facilities with multiple outfalls.
- Adds a row for the Paradise Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- Edits the table with respect to certain facilities that discharge through the East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA) common outfall in order to improve clarity.

2. Basin Plan Amendment Background and Descriptions

Specifically, we would delete the entry for Livermore Amador Valley Waste Management Agency (LAVWA) because this is a pipeline conveying wastewater from Pleasanton to San Leandro for final treatment and discharge rather than an entity with its own outfall. The previous version of the table showed two LAVWA member facilities – the City of Livermore and Dublin/San Ramon Sanitary District. The revised table would instead show the City of Livermore and Dublin/San Ramon Sanitary District as separate facilities, both discharging into the EBDA common outfall. The reference to LAVWA was not necessary and would be removed.

3. REGULATORY BACKGROUND

3.1 Regulatory Background: CEQA

This amendment contains no new regulatory provisions and is not subject to additional environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The following paragraphs explain, for each amendment element, both why the element is non-regulatory and why CEQA environmental review is not required.

Element 1. Revising wet weather overflow implementation is not a regulatory change and not a project under CEQA

This element of the amendment consists of deleting, pursuant to a directive by the State Water Board (State Water Board 2007), a portion of the Basin Plan's section on wet weather overflow implementation that conflicted with the Clean Water Act and streamlining other passages describing CSO implementation to ensure consistency with the U.S. EPA's CSO Control Policy (59 Fed. Reg. 18688, Apr. 19, 1994). As such, this element contains no new regulatory provisions. Moreover, the two permits issued for the City and County of San Francisco's combined sewer system (Order Nos. R2-2009-0062 and R2-2013-0029) and the permit for East Bay Municipal Utility District's wet weather facilities (Order No. R2-2009-0004) already reflect the revised language proposed in this amendment element. These are the only facilities potentially affected by these changes to the Basin Plan. Therefore, this amendment element does not require additional environmental review pursuant to CEQA because the activity (revising the wet weather overflow language) will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and is not considered a project under CEQA (Pub. Res. Code § 21065; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14, §§ 15061, subd. (b)(3) and 15378).

Element 2. Revising the OWTS implementation results in no new regulatory provisions and is not subject to additional CEQA review

This element consists of rescinding existing Water Board policies and waivers governing OWTS and incorporating by reference the superseding 2012 State Water Board OWTS Policy – which is already in force. Some existing Water Board policies concerning OWTS will be retained, but these retained policy elements would not constitute new regulatory provisions. Therefore, this amendment element contains no new regulatory provision.

The Water Boards' discretionary decisions are typically subject to the requirements of CEQA. The Secretary for Natural Resources has certified the basin planning process as an exempt regulatory program, and therefore the Water Boards are exempt from the specific CEQA requirement to prepare an environmental impact report or negative declaration when the Water Board is complying with the procedures identified in the certified regulatory program. Instead, they are required to prepare a Substitute Environmental Document (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §§ 3775-3781; Pub. Res. Code § 21080.5; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 15251-15253 and 15378).

A Substitute Environmental Document (SED) was prepared by the State Water Board for the OWTS Policy in accordance with the Water Board's certified regulatory program. The State Water Board approved the OWTS Policy and the SED on June 19, 2012. The proposed amendment removes most

existing Basin Plan provisions regulating onsite systems, retains selected existing provisions, and incorporates by reference the State Water Board's OWTS Policy. No substantive changes or modifications to the State Water Board-approved OWTS Policy are proposed, no substantial changes with respect to circumstances under which the project will be undertaken have occurred, and no new information triggers the need for supplemental or subsequent CEQA analysis. Because this amendment element falls within the scope of the OWTS Policy as analyzed by the State Water Board in the SED for the OWTS Policy (State Water Board 2012), the recommended actions do not require further environmental review pursuant to CEQA (Pub. Res. Code § 21166; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14, §§ 15162 and 15163). In addition, the rescission of Water Board policies described herein is not a project as defined in CEQA. There is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 15378 and 15061, subd. (b) (3).)

Element 3. Updating the graywater systems section is not a regulatory change and not a project under CEQA

This element consists of updating non-regulatory Basin Plan language concerning graywater systems to reflect changes to California graywater standards approved in 2009 by the California Building Standards Commission. This element is entirely informational and contains no regulatory provisions. The activity (updating graywater system language) is not subject to CEQA because it will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and is not considered a project under CEQA (Pub. Res. Code § 21065; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14, §§ 15061, subd. (b)(3) and 15378).

Element 4. Updating the table of POTW outfall locations is not regulatory and not a project under CEQA

This element consists of updating non-regulatory information in Table 4-8 of the Basin Plan concerning the outfall locations and daily discharge volumes of municipal wastewater treatment plants. This element is entirely informational and contains no regulatory provisions. The activity (updating Table 4-8) is not subject to CEQA because it will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and is not considered a project under CEQA (Pub. Res. Code §21065; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14, §§ 15061, subd. (b)(3) and 15378).

3.2 Regulatory Background: Peer Review

Peer review is not required for this Basin Plan amendment. First, the OWTS Policy was subjected to an independent, external peer review prior to its adoption by the State Water Board. Second, as described in the preceding section, there are no new regulatory provisions proposed in this Basin Plan amendment. As such, there is no need for external scientific peer review pursuant to section 57004 of the Health and Safety Code, which specifies that an external review is only required for *work products that serve as the basis for a rule* "...establishing a regulatory level, standard, or other requirements for the protection of public health or the environment."

4. REFERENCES

1. State Water Board. 2012. *Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy Final Substitute Environmental Document*. Sacramento, California.
2. State Water Board. 2007. *Order WQ 2007-0004: In the Matter of Own Motion Review of East Bay Municipal Utility District Wet Weather Permit (Order No. R2-2005-0047 [NPDES No. CA0038440]) and Time Schedule Order (Order No. R2-2005-0048)*. Sacramento, California.
3. San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board). 1986. *Water Quality Control Plan San Francisco Bay Basin Region (2), pages IV-20 through IV-25*.
4. San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board). 2014a. *Worksheet to Compute POTW Coordinates And Summarize Facility Effluent Flow*.
5. San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board). 2014b. *OWTS and Cumulative Impacts (memorandum)*.
6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 1994. *Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Policy*.
7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 1995. *Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance for Permit Writers*. EPA 832-B-95-008.
8. Zone 7 Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. 1982. *Wastewater Management Plan for the Unsewered, Unincorporated Area of Alameda Creek Watershed above Niles*.

Appendix A – Basin Plan Amendment

Language that will be deleted is shown in ~~strikeout~~. Added language is underlined.

CHAPTER 4 IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

4.9.1 FEDERAL COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW CONTROL POLICY

On April 11, 1994, the U.S. EPA adopted the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy (50 FR 18688)⁵. This policy establishes a consistent national approach for controlling wet weather discharges from CSOs combined sewer systems to the nation's water. The policy requires implementation of nine minimum controls that serve as minimum technology-based requirements pursuant to the Clean Water Act. The policy also requires implementation of a long-term control plan that serves as the water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act. The long-term control plan must consider the permittee's financial capability and provide for the attainment of water quality standards. The Water Board applies the policy to the City and County of San Francisco's combined sewer system.

~~... Using the NPDES permit program, the policy initiates a two-phased process with higher priority given to more environmentally sensitive areas. During the first phase, the permittee is required to implement the following 9 Minimum Controls. These constitute the technology-based requirements of the Clean Water Act as applied to combined sewer facilities (best conventional treatment (BCT) and best available treatment (BAT)). These minimum controls can reduce CSOs and their effects on receiving water quality:~~

- ~~(1) Conduct proper operation and regular maintenance programs for the CSS and the CSO outfalls;~~
- ~~(2) Maximize use of the collection system for storage;~~
- ~~(3) Review and modify pretreatment programs to ensure that CSO impacts are minimized;~~
- ~~(4) Maximize flow to the POTW for treatment;~~
- ~~(5) Prohibit CSOs during dry weather;~~
- ~~(6) Control solids and floatable materials in CSOs;~~
- ~~(7) Develop and implement pollution prevention programs that focus on contaminant reduction activities;~~

⁵ A hyperlink to the CSO Control Policy (<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/cso/cpolicy.cfm>) will be added to the online version of the Basin Plan.

- ~~(8) Notify the public; and~~
- ~~(9) Monitor to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls.~~

~~Compliance with the minimum controls shall be as soon as practicable, but no later than January 1, 1997. The permittee is also required to initiate development of a long term control plan to select CSO controls, based on consideration of the permittee's financial capability.~~

~~The second phase of the process involves implementation of the long term control plan developed in the first phase. Such implementation must provide for the attainment of water quality objectives and may result in additional site specific technology based controls, as well as water quality based performance standards that are established based on best professional judgement. While numeric water quality based effluent limits are not readily established due to unpredictability of a storm event and the general lack of data, the CSO Control Policy requires immediate compliance with water quality standards expressed in the form of a narrative limitation.~~

~~The Water Board intends to implement the federal CSO Control Policy for the combined sewer overflows from the City and County of San Francisco. The City and County of San Francisco has substantially completed implementation of the long term CSO control plan (and is thereby exempted requirements to prepare a long term control plan).~~

~~Additionally, the following is the Water Board's recommended approach to control the seasonal degradation of water quality that results from all wet weather overflows of wastewater, including POTWs with either combined and separate sewer systems, and industrial wastewater facilities. The overflow from San Francisco's combined sewer system is addressed by the CSO Control Policy described above.~~

~~4.9.2 CONCEPTUAL APPROACH~~

~~The recommended approach to controlling wet weather overflows of wastewater that contains particular characteristics of concern to beneficial uses is a combination of designated alternative levels of maintenance (i.e., combination of treatment levels and beneficial use protection categories) and guidance for the design of overflow discharge structures. The Water Board is not endorsing any specific control measures, but is presenting a conceptual framework that allows for the evaluation of costs and benefits. This framework can be used as guidance in adopting specific control measures. As with all of its programs, the Water Board will implement this conceptual approach consistent with the national goal of "...water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water."~~

~~Maintenance and associated treatment and overflow requirements are detailed in Table 4-7. The following requirements should be met for all overflows:~~

- ~~(a) Outfalls achieve an initial dilution of 10:1;~~
- ~~(b) Overflows receive treatment to remove large visible floatable material and to protect the outfall system; and~~

~~(c) Overflow locations be removed from dead end sloughs and channels, and from close proximity to beaches and marinas.~~

~~Exceptions to (a) and (c) will be considered where an inordinate burden would be placed on the discharger relative to beneficial uses protected, and when an equivalent level of environmental protection can be achieved by alternative means, such as an alternative discharge site, a higher level of treatment, and/or improved treatment reliability.~~

~~The conceptual approach described above will be used by the Water Board in evaluating wet weather discharge conditions where polluted stormwater or process wastewater bypasses any treatment unit or units that are used in the normal treatment of the waste stream. Evaluation of such discharges must include identification of:~~

- ~~• Actual capacities of the collection system, each treatment unit, and the disposal system;~~
- ~~• Flow return period probabilities for the specific facility location;~~
- ~~• Cost of providing complete storage or treatment capacity and disposal capacity for flow return periods of 1, 5, and 20 years;~~
- ~~• Quality of the polluted stormwater and process wastewater for flow return periods of 1, 5, and 20, years; and~~
- ~~• Beneficial uses that may be affected by such discharges.~~

4.9.32 SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT OVERFLOW PROTECTION

Note: Section 4.9.3 would be renumbered to Section 4.9.2 because of the proposed deletion of Section 4.9.2. The text in Section 4.9.3 would be retained unchanged. Table 4.7 will be deleted as part of this amendment

Table 4-7: Controlling Wet-weather Overflows

Levels of Water Quality Protection	Appropriate Level of Treatment
Complete protection for areas where the aquatic environment should be free of any identifiable risk from the discharge of untreated waste (i.e., shellfish beds for year-round harvesting)	Maintenance Level A: Secondary treatment up to 20-year recurrence interval; above 20-year overflows allowed
Areas that do not need complete year-round protection, such as shellfish beds for dry-weather harvesting, public beaches, and other water contact areas	Maintenance Level B: Secondary treatment for all flows up to two-year recurrence interval; primary treatment up to 20-year recurrence interval; above 20-year overflows allowed
Areas where water quality or aquatic productivity may be limited due to the pollution effects of a dense human population or other urban activities that are largely uncontrollable. Such areas may include some shipyards and harbors	Maintenance Level C: Secondary treatment to half-year recurrence interval; primary treatment to five-year recurrence interval; above five-year overflows allowed

4.18 ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPERSAL SYSTEMS

As the population of the Region increases, demand for new development increases. In many cases, new development is within areas served by municipal sewer systems. However, development is also occurring in outlying areas not served by existing sewerage agencies. In those instances, new discrete sewerage systems are being proposed. These are primarily onsite wastewater treatment and dispersal systems (onsite systems or septic systems) serving individual homes, but include community systems serving multiple residences. Today there more than 110,000 onsite systems throughout the Region, and approximately 1,000 new systems are approved each year.

In response to these development pressures, the Water Board adopted a Policy on Discrete Sewerage Facilities in 1978 (Board Resolution No. 78-14). The Policy set forth guiding regulatory principles and the actions that the Water Board will would take with respect to proposals for individual or community sewerage systems serving new development. The 1978 Policy was rescinded in 2014 when the State Water Board's statewide Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS Policy) was incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan (section 4.18.2), but relevant guiding principles and requirements from the 1978 Policy have been retained in section 4.18.1 to complement the OWTS Policy. An important provision of the policy required the development of guidelines for acceptable onsite system practices. The Water Board's policy and guidelines are presented below.

4.18.1 POLICY ON DISCRETE SEWERAGE FACILITIES

~~This~~ The Water Board will apply policy enumerates the following guiding principles, which apply to all wastewater discharges from discrete sewerage systems:

- The system must be designed and constructed so as to be capable of preventing pollution or contamination of the waters of the state or creating nuisance ~~for the life of the development;~~
- The system must be operated, maintained, and monitored so as to continually prevent pollution or contamination of the waters of the state and the creation of a nuisance;
- ~~The responsibility for both of the above must be clearly and legally assumed by a public entity with the financial and legal capability to assure that the system provides protection to the quality of the waters of the state for the life of the development.~~

~~The policy also makes the following requests of city and county governments:~~

- ~~That the use of new discrete sewerage systems be prohibited where existing community sewerage systems are reasonably available;~~
- ~~That the use of individual onsite systems for any subdivision of land be prohibited unless the governing body having jurisdiction determines that the use of the systems is in the best public interest and that the existing quality of the waters of~~

~~the state is maintained consistent with the State Water Board's [Resolution 68-16](#); and~~

- ~~• That the cumulative impacts of individual system discharges be considered as part of the approval process for development.~~

~~Finally, the policy also requires that a public entity assume legal authority and responsibility for new community wastewater treatment and dispersal systems.~~

~~The Water Board requires an assessment of the cumulative impact of discharges from individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems on water quality and public health where the density of systems or geologic conditions are such that adverse impacts may occur. This assessment shall be included in the application submitted to local agencies for systems covered by the OWTS Policy conditional waiver or, if not covered by the conditional waiver, in the Report of Waste Discharge submitted to the Water Board.~~

~~The Water Board also requires that a public entity must assume legal authority and responsibility for the planning, design, financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of any new community wastewater treatment and dispersal system. Community systems are defined as collection sewers plus treatment facilities serving multiple discharges under separate ownership, such as small, pre-engineered and prefabricated packaged wastewater treatment plants or common septic tanks plus dispersal facilities. The responsible public entity must prepare acceptable operation, maintenance, revenue, and contingency plans for the wastewater treatment and dispersal facility. These plans shall be included in the application submitted to local agencies for systems covered by the OWTS Policy conditional waiver or, if not covered by the conditional waiver, in the Report of Waste Discharge submitted to the Water Board. In the absence of acceptable plans, the discharge will be prohibited.~~

~~The policy requires local governments, during the development approval process, to consider either the formation of a new government entity or an existing public entity to assume this responsibility.~~

4.18.2 ONSITE WASTEWATER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

~~The Water Board prohibits the discharge of wastes which threaten to cause water pollution, water quality degradation, or the creation of health hazards or nuisance condition. Requirements for siting, design, operation, maintenance, and management of onsite wastewater treatment systems are specified in the State Water Board's OWTS Policy. The OWTS Policy, including future revisions, is incorporated into this Basin Plan and shall be implemented according to the policy's provisions.~~

~~The OWTS Policy sets forth a tiered implementation program with requirements based upon levels (tiers) of potential threat to water quality. The OWTS Policy applies to: individual treatment and dispersal systems; community collection, treatment, and dispersal systems; and alternative collection, treatment, and dispersal systems that use subsurface dispersal. The OWTS Policy only applies to such systems with a projected flow of 10,000 gallons per day or less of domestic wastewater and, in some cases, high~~

strength wastewater (not exceeding 900 mg/L BOD) from commercial food service buildings equipped with a properly sized and functioning oil/grease interceptor.

The OWTS Policy includes a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements for onsite systems that are in conformance with the policy. Onsite wastewater treatment systems that do not meet the applicability criteria of the OWTS Policy or whose wastewater does not meet the quantity and quality specifications of the policy cannot receive coverage under the conditional waiver so these systems will be regulated by the Water Board through other regulatory means.

4.18.2 ——— ONSITE SYSTEM GUIDELINES

Since the early 1960s, the Water Board, pursuant to Section 13296 of the Water Code, adopted waivers for reporting certain septic system discharges in all the Region's counties except San Francisco. In its policy, the Water Board required the development of individual system guidelines concentrating mainly on septic systems. These guidelines provided information on system design and construction, operation and maintenance, and the conduct of cumulative impact studies.

In 1979, the Water Board adopted [Resolution No. 79-5: Minimum Guidelines for the Control of Individual Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems \(Minimum Guidelines\)](#). These guidelines include recommended practices for onsite system design, construction, operation and maintenance, and cumulative impact assessments, along with supporting rationale. The guidelines focus on the most common and conventional type of onsite systems, a septic tank followed by gravity flow discharges into a subsurface soil absorption system, but underlying principles remain applicable to all types of onsite systems.

4.18.3 ——— ALTERNATIVE ON-SITE SYSTEMS

The conventional onsite system, when properly constructed and operated, has long been a reliable and acceptable method of providing onsite sewage management. However, there are widespread conditions throughout the Region that preclude the use of conventional systems, including high groundwater, shallow or poor quality soil, or steep slopes. In recent years, there has been active interest and research in the development of alternative methods of onsite wastewater management to accommodate these limiting conditions. Alternative methods currently in use include additional treatment prior to soil discharge such as by a sand filter, or improved methods of dispersal into native soil such as by pressurized distribution throughout the soil absorption system, or via an engineered above-grade mound unit.

While alternative methods can afford improved practices, the use of alternative systems is not without limitations. The site and soil conditions that preclude conventional practices remain and must be appropriately addressed, since all onsite systems ultimately rely on soil absorption of all or most of the wastewater generated. Most alternative systems require a high degree of design expertise, which increases the danger of faulty design or installation and complicates the review of various proposals. Furthermore, given that

alternative systems are primarily used in areas of existing site or soil limitations, in the event of failure, options for replacement will be few, and corrections difficult to achieve. Finally, most alternative systems require a far more intensive and sophisticated level of management than conventional systems, including inspection, monitoring and maintenance by qualified service providers, and increased regulatory oversight, as well as careful use and operation by the homeowner.

Recognizing the need for a position on alternative systems, the Water Board adopted the following statement in the 1979 Minimum Guidelines:

"The Water Board Executive Officer may authorize the Health Officer to approve alternative systems when all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Where the Health Officer has approved the system pursuant to criteria approved by the Water Board Executive Officer;
- b. Where the Health Officer has informed the Water Board Executive Officer of the proposal to use the alternative system and the finding made in (a) above; and
- c. Where a public entity assumes responsibility of the inspection, monitoring and enforcing the maintenance of the system through:
 - i. Provision of the commitment and the necessary legal powers to inspect, monitor, and when necessary to abate/repair the system; and
 - ii. Provision of a program for funding to accomplish (i) above."

The fundamental point is that the Water Board will allow the use of alternative systems only if adequate design review, system management, and means for failure correction are assured, and a county or some other public agency assumes ultimate responsibility for these actions.

The Water Board may authorize local agencies to approve and permit alternative on-site systems, provided the local regulatory program is found to be acceptable and in accordance with the Water Board's position on alternative systems discussed above. An acceptable program should include a) siting and design criteria for the types of alternative systems being approved, b) procedures for on-going inspection, monitoring, and evaluation of these systems, and c) appropriate local regulations for implementation and enforcement of the program. Authorization may be granted through a conditional waiver adopted by the Water Board and will typically include a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Water Board and the local agency. Typically, that agency will be the county environmental health department. The MOU provides a means for identifying the responsibilities of both the Water Board and the local agency, applicable criteria for siting, design, construction, operation, maintenance and monitoring, and procedures for implementing the program.

Alternative onsite system designs proposed for approval in a local agency program should be substantiated by suitable reference materials demonstrating successful performance under site and soil conditions similar to the local conditions, including previous field or research facility testing and documentation of applicable design,

~~installation and use criteria. System designs that have not been fully proven under proposed conditions will be considered experimental and treated with caution. In general, experimental systems will require more careful siting and design review and, if approved, intensive monitoring and inspection to ensure adequate system operation and performance. Experimental systems are generally approved only for limited use, until successful performance has been demonstrated and documented, and acceptable design, installation and use criteria determined.~~

4.18.4 GRAYWATER SYSTEMS

Graywater systems are a ~~special group type~~ of onsite systems that are used to manage only isolated domestic wastewaters that have not come in contact with toilet wastes. In ~~1997-2009~~, the California Building Standards Commission approved revised California Graywater Standards (Graywater Standards). These standards developed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development~~Water Resources (DWR)~~, are codified at Title 24, CCR, Part 5, Chapter 16A, part I ~~Appendix G~~, and apply to all graywater systems statewide.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 17922.12, “graywater” means untreated wastewater that has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and does not present a threat from contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes. “Graywater” includes, but is not limited to, wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs, but does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks or dishwashers.

The Graywater Standards specify the means by which graywater ~~certain non-toilet wastewaters~~ may be collected, filtered, and used either in irrigation systems or, if treated, certain indoor uses. ~~discharged into onsite subsurface irrigation systems. Allowable sources of graywater include showers, tubs, bathroom sinks and laundry water. Discharged graywater may only be used for subsurface landscape irrigation.~~ The standards apply to both residential and commercial buildings. The Graywater Standards promote water conservation by facilitating re-use of laundry, shower, lavatory and similar sources of discharge for irrigation and/or indoor use. These revised standards allow certain types of systems to be installed without a building permit.

Cities and counties have authority to develop policies and procedures for the implementation of graywater programs. In developing these, consultation with the Water Board and local water districts can ensure that potential impacts on local water quality are taken into consideration.

CHAPTER 5: PLANS AND POLICIES

5.1 STATE WATER BOARD PLANS AND POLICIES

Add the following language at the end of section 5.1, right before section 5.2

WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICY FOR SITING, DESIGN, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (OWTS POLICY)

The Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS Policy), Resolution No. 2012-0032, was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on June 19, 2012. This Policy implements California Water Code, Chapter 4.5, Division 7, sections 13290-13291.7, and establishes statewide regulations and standards for permitting and operation of onsite wastewater systems. The OWTS Policy specifies criteria for existing and new onsite systems and establishes a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements for onsite systems that comply with the policy.

5.2.7 ONSITE WASTE DISPERSAL AND WASTE DISCHARGE

The Water Board’s policy on small waste discharge systems has evolved considerably as the Bay Area has become more developed. The following section summarizes a series of resolutions regarding conditions under which the Water Board would either object to or prohibit specific activities involving small waste discharge systems. ~~would waive waste discharge reporting requirements. Generally, this waiver is only granted when a county or other government entity has an active permitting and monitoring program comparable to the Water Board’s.~~

SEPTIC, LEACHING, AND SMALL COMMUNITY SYSTEMS—RESOLUTION NO. 81 (1951)

This resolution stated the Water Board’s objection to the construction and use of wells for septic effluent disposal or street runoff, except when such wells discharge into geologic formations that at no time contained water suitable for domestic, agricultural, or industrial use.

~~WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT TO REPORT WASTE DISCHARGE FOR SYSTEMS REGULATED BY COUNTY AND LOCAL AGENCIES~~

~~In 1963 and 1964, the Water Board waived its regulatory authority over waste discharge reporting for family dwellings using discrete systems, as long as they were already regulated by local health departments and met certain conditions. In the same resolutions, the Water Board also urged local planning and legislative bodies to require connection to sewer systems for all new development whenever feasible. Resolutions were adopted for Alameda County (No. 512; 1963), Contra Costa County (No. 583; 1964), Napa County (No. 596; 1964), San Mateo County (No. 597; 1964), Solano County (No. 598; 1964), Sonoma County (No. 599; 1964), and Santa Clara County (No. 600; 1964). The Solano County waiver (Res. 598) was later amended by Resolution No. 75-12 in 1975, which indicated that the waiver would not apply to planned unit development with minimum lot sizes smaller than 2.5 acres and by Resolution 83-1 (1983).~~

~~The Water Board's general policy on discrete sewerage facilities was later amended by Resolution Nos. 78-14 (1978) and 79-5 (1979). The first described specific actions that would be taken by the Water Board when it was presented with a proposal for new discrete sewerage systems and what specific requests it would make of local governments. In 79-5, the Water Board set minimum guidelines for determining the adequacy of local ordinances for controlling individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems.~~

~~In 1980, the Water Board (Resolution No. 80-9) requested that the County of Alameda correct deficiencies in its individual waste treatment and disposal systems program, acting under policies adopted in the Alameda County waiver (Res. 512) and discrete sewerage policies (Res. 78-14 and 79-5). In 1981, the Water Board rescinded Resolution No. 597 and reissued a policy (Resolution No. 81-9) on waiving reporting of discharges from individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems in San Mateo County. The Contra Costa County Waiver was amended in 1983 (Res. 83-2), and the Marin County Waiver in 1984 (Res. 84-12).~~

~~CITY OF NOVATO — RESOLUTION NO. 87-155~~

~~In this resolution, the Water Board stated its policy regarding a waiver of waste discharge reporting requirements from individual wastewater treatment systems in the City of Novato.~~

UPDATES TO TABLE 4-8

Table 4–8: Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

POTW Facility Discharger Name	POTW Outfall Location ^a	Number of Outfalls	Flow ^b (MGD)	Treatment Level ^c	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Comment
City of American Canyon	1	<u>2</u>	2.5	Advanced <u>Secondary</u>	<u>38 11 11</u> <u>38.1879</u> <u>38.1849</u>	<u>122 16 27</u> <u>122.2771</u> <u>122.2791</u>	
City of Benicia	2	<u>1</u>	4.5	Secondary	<u>38 02 30</u> <u>38.0417</u>	<u>122 09 03</u> <u>122.1508</u>	
City of Burlingame	3	<u>1</u>	5.5	Secondary	<u>37 39 55</u> <u>37.6653</u>	<u>122 21 44</u> <u>122.3614</u>	Discharges through North Bayside System Unit outfall
City of Calistoga	4	<u>2</u>	0.84	Advanced <u>Secondary</u>	<u>38 33 34</u> <u>38.5594</u> <u>38.5703</u>	<u>122 33 28</u> <u>122.5578</u> <u>122.5611</u>	With dry weather reclamation seasonal discharge restrictions apply
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District	5	<u>1</u>	53.8	Secondary	<u>38 02 44</u> <u>38.0456</u>	<u>122 05 55</u> <u>122.0986</u>	
Central Marin Sanitation Agency	6	<u>1</u>	10	Secondary	<u>37 56 54</u> <u>37.9483</u>	<u>122 27 23</u> <u>122.4564</u>	
Contra Costa Co. Sanitary District No. 5	7	<u>1</u>	<u>0.025</u> <u>0.033</u>	Secondary	<u>38 02 55</u> <u>38.0486</u>	<u>122 10 56</u> <u>122.1822</u>	
Delta Diablo Sanitary District	8	<u>1</u>	16.5	Secondary	<u>38 01 40</u> <u>38.0278</u>	<u>121 50 14</u> <u>121.8372</u>	
Dublin/San Ramon Sanitary District	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Secondary</u>			<u>Discharges to EBDA</u> <u>outfall</u>
East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA) ^d	9	<u>1</u>	<u>77.4</u> <u>79.1</u>	Secondary	<u>37 41 40</u> <u>37.6944</u>	<u>122 17 42</u> <u>122.2950</u>	Common outfall for EBDA and LAVWMA
• City of Hayward			<u>18.5</u>	Secondary			EBDA member (16.5 mgd)
• Oro Loma Sanitary District			<u>20</u>	Secondary			EBDA member (20 mgd)
• City of San Leandro			<u>7.6</u>	Secondary			EBDA member (7.6 mgd)
• Union Sanitary District			<u>33</u>	Secondary			EBDA member (33 mgd)
East Bay MUD	10	<u>1</u>	120	Secondary	<u>37 49 02</u> <u>37.81722</u>	<u>122 20 55</u> <u>122.3486</u>	

Appendix A – Basin Plan amendment

POTW Facility Discharger Name	POTW Outfall Location ^a	Number of Outfalls	Flow ^b (MGD)	Treatment Level ^c	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Comment
Fairfield Suisun Sewer District	11	<u>4</u>	<u>47.5-23.7</u>	<u>Advanced Secondary</u>	<u>38-12-33</u> <u>38.2092</u> <u>38.2144</u> <u>38.2097</u> <u>38.2333</u>	<u>122-03-24</u> <u>122.0567</u> <u>122.0656</u> <u>122.0581</u> <u>122.0589</u>	With dry weather reclamation seasonal discharge restrictions apply
Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District	12	<u>2</u>	2.92	Secondary	<u>38-01-32</u> <u>38.0253</u> <u>38.0269</u>	<u>122-30-58</u> <u>122.5169</u> <u>122.5133</u>	seasonal discharge restrictions apply
Livermore-Amador Valley Waste Management Agency (LAVWMA)	9		20	Secondary	37-41-40	122-17-42	Discharge to EBDA outfall
• Dublin/San Ramon Sanitary District			47	Secondary			LAVWMA member (11.5 mgd)
City of Livermore	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	8.5	Secondary			LAVWMA member (5.25 mgd) Discharges to EBDA outfall
Marin County Sanitary District No. 5 (Tiburon Wastewater Treatment Plant)	13	<u>1</u>	0.98	Secondary	<u>37-52-12</u> <u>37.8700</u>	<u>112-27-05</u> <u>122.4514</u>	Shares outfall with the Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin
Marin County Sanitary District No. 5 (Paradise Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant)	Not shown on Figure 4-1	<u>1</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>37.8972</u>	<u>122.4611</u>	
City of Millbrae	3	<u>1</u>	3.0	Secondary	<u>37-39-55</u> <u>37.6653</u>	<u>122-21-41</u> <u>122.3614</u>	Discharges through North Bayside System Unit outfall
Mt. Mountain View Sanitary District	14	<u>1</u>	<u>2.4</u> <u>3.2</u>	<u>Advanced Secondary</u>	<u>38-01-12</u> <u>38.0211</u>	<u>122-05-47</u> <u>122.1036</u>	
Napa Sanitary Sanitation District	15	<u>1</u>	15.4	<u>Advanced Secondary (filtration for reclamation)</u>	<u>38-14-09</u> <u>38.2358</u>	<u>122-17-10</u> <u>122.2861</u>	With dry weather reclamation seasonal discharge restrictions apply
North San Mateo County Sanitation District	16	<u>1</u>	8.0	Secondary	<u>37-42-48</u> <u>37.7133</u>	<u>122-30-50</u> <u>122.5139</u>	

Appendix A – Basin Plan amendment

POTW Facility Discharger Name	POTW Outfall Location ^a	Number of Outfalls	Flow ^b (MGD)	Treatment Level ^c	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Comment
Novato Sanitary District	17	<u>1</u>	6.55 <u>7.05</u>	Secondary	39-04-00 <u>38.0600</u>	122-29-00 <u>122.4900</u>	seasonal discharge restrictions apply
City of Pacifica	18	<u>1</u>	3.3 <u>4</u>	Advanced Secondary	37-36-53 <u>37.6147</u>	122-29-16 <u>122.4878</u>	
City of Palo Alto	19	<u>2</u>	39	Advanced Secondary	37-27-11 <u>37.4583</u> <u>37.4417</u>	122-06-36 <u>122.1103</u> <u>122.1125</u>	
City of Petaluma	20	<u>1</u>	5.2 <u>6.7</u>	Secondary	38-12-33 <u>38.2092</u>	122-34-22 <u>122.5728</u>	With dry weather reclamation seasonal discharge restrictions apply
Cities City of Pinole & Hercules	21	<u>1</u>	4.06 <u>3.52</u>	Secondary	38-03-06 <u>38.0517</u>	122-15-55 <u>122.2700</u>	Share outfall with Rodeo Sanitary District
Rodeo Sanitary District	21	<u>1</u>	1.14	Secondary	38-03-06 <u>38.0517</u>	122-15-55 <u>122.2700</u>	Shares outfall with City of Pinole/Hercules
City & County of San Francisco, Southeast	22	<u>4</u>	85.4 <u>84.5</u>	Secondary	37-44-58 <u>37.7494</u> <u>37.7472</u> <u>37.8069</u> <u>37.8100</u>	122-22-22 <u>122.3728</u> <u>122.3869</u> <u>122.4031</u> <u>122.4056</u>	
City & County of San Francisco, Oceanside	23	<u>1</u>	43	Secondary	37-42-18 <u>37.7050</u>	122-34-39 <u>122.5775</u>	
City & County of San Francisco, International Airport	3	<u>1</u>	2.2	Secondary	37-39-55 <u>37.6653</u>	122-21-44 <u>122.3614</u>	Discharges through North Bayside System Unit outfall
San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant	24	<u>1</u>	167	Advanced Secondary	37-26-06 <u>37.4398</u>	121-57-08 <u>121.9581</u>	
City of San Mateo and City of Foster City Estero Municipal Improvement District	25	<u>1</u>	13.6 <u>15.7</u>	Advanced Secondary	37-34-50 <u>37.5806</u>	122-14-45 <u>122.2458</u>	
Sausalito-Marin City Sanitary District	26	<u>1</u>	1.8	Secondary	37-50-37 <u>37.8433</u>	122-28-03 <u>122.4761</u>	
Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside	27	<u>1</u>	4.0	Secondary	37-28-23 <u>37.4731</u>	122-27-00 <u>122.4500</u>	

Appendix A – Basin Plan amendment

POTW Facility Discharger Name	POTW Outfall Location ^a	Number of Outfalls	Flow ^b (MGD)	Treatment Level ^c	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Comment
Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin	13	<u>1</u>	3.6	Secondary	37 52 12 <u>37.8700</u>	121 27 05 <u>121.4514</u>	Shares outfall with Marin County Sanitary District No. 5 (Tiburon Wastewater Treatment Plant)
Sonoma Valley County Sanitary District	28	<u>5</u>	3.0	Secondary	38 14 14 <u>38.2372</u> <u>38.2183</u> <u>38.2189</u> <u>38.2036</u> <u>38.2052</u>	122 25 51 <u>122.4319</u> <u>122.3833</u> <u>122.3904</u> <u>122.3314</u> <u>122.3320</u>	With dry weather reclamation seasonal discharge restrictions apply
South Bayside System Authority Silicon Valley Clean Water	29	<u>1</u>	29	<u>Advanced</u> Secondary	37 33 48 <u>37.5611</u>	122 12 55 <u>122.2172</u>	
Cities of South San Francisco and San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant	3	<u>1</u>	13	Secondary	37 39 55 <u>37.6653</u>	122 21 41 <u>122.3614</u>	Discharges through North Bayside System Unit outfall
City of St. Helena	30	<u>1</u>	0.5	Secondary	38 30 10 <u>38.5028</u>	122 26 15 <u>122.4375</u>	With dry weather reclamation seasonal discharge restrictions apply
City of Sunnyvale	31	<u>1</u>	29.5	<u>Advanced</u> Secondary	37 26 00 <u>37.4203</u>	122 02 00 <u>122.0167</u>	
U.S. Navy Treasure Island	32	<u>1</u>	2.0	Secondary	37 49 50 <u>37.8306</u>	122 21 25 <u>122.3569</u>	As part of base closure will be transferred to City & Co. of S.F.
Vallejo Sanitation & Flood Control District	33	<u>2</u>	15.5	Secondary	38 03 53 <u>38.0897</u> <u>38.0647</u>	122 13 42 <u>122.2533</u> <u>122.2283</u>	With dry weather reclamation
West County Agency (WCA)	34	<u>1</u>	28.5	Secondary	37 54 47 <u>37.9631</u>	122 25 06 <u>122.4183</u>	WCA common outfall
• City of Richmond			<u>16</u>	Secondary			WCA member (16 mgd)
• West County Wastewater District			<u>12.5</u>	Secondary			WCA member (12.5 mgd)

Appendix A – Basin Plan amendment

POTW Facility Discharger Name	POTW Outfall Location ^a	Number of Outfalls	Flow ^b (MGD)	Treatment Level ^c	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Comment
Town of Yountville	35	1	0.55	Secondary	38-24-30 38.4061	122-20-25 122.4922	With dry weather reclamation seasonal discharge restrictions apply

NOTES:

- a. [Figure 4-1](#) shows corresponding outfall locations. For facilities with multiple discharge points, the main outfall is listed first.
- b. Dry weather average design flow as identified in ~~current~~ permits. MGD = million gallons per day.
- c. This column indicates the level of treatment. Advanced secondary treatment includes, at a minimum, filtration.
- d. The combined dry weather average design flow discharged from the EBDA outfall is 107.8 MGD. This flow is a combination of flows from EBDA member agencies and flows from the Livermore Amador Valley Water Management Agency pipeline, which carries flows from the City of Livermore, the and Dublin/San Ramon Sanitary District and flows from other sources.