

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906**

ORDER NO. R3-2019-0008

**MASTER RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DAVENPORT COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY**

(Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 440108002)

The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (hereafter "Central Coast Water Board") finds:

SITE OWNER AND LOCATION

1. Davenport County Sanitation District (hereafter "Discharger," "Supplier," "Distributor," "Producer," "User," or "Supplier and Distributor") owns and operates the Davenport Water Recycling Facility in Santa Cruz County. The facility is approximately 12-acres (split among three nearby parcels) and has a domestic wastewater treatment, recycling, and distribution system (hereafter, "Facility"). The Facility is on Cement Plant Road, approximately ¼ mile north of the main entrance to the former CEMEX Cement Plant at 700 Highway 1, Davenport, California. The Facility occupies Santa Cruz County Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 058-071-06, 058-021-07, 058-022-16, and 058-022-12 within Township 10S, Range 3W, Section 33 of the Mount Diablo base and meridian. See Attachment A for a Vicinity and Site Map.
2. On April 14, 1995, the Central Coast Water Board issued Order No. 95-27, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and Water Reclamation Requirements for Davenport County Sanitation District, Davenport Wastewater Treatment Facility (WDR Order No. 95-27) for the Facility. On November 5, 2018, the Central Coast Water Board enrolled the Facility into Order No. R3-2017-0042, Waste Discharge Requirements, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Discharges with a Low Threat to Water Quality (NPDES Order No. R3-2017-0042). NPDES Order No. R3-2017-0042 authorized occasional runoff during rain events to the Pacific Ocean. WDR Order No. 95-27 authorized the use of recycled effluent for landscape and agricultural irrigation, and other appropriate recycled water uses within the Santa Cruz Coastal sub-basin as described in WDR Order No. 95-27.

PURPOSE OF ORDER

3. Master Reclamation Requirements Order No. R3-2019-0008 (Order) serves as a master recycling permit under California Water Code section 13523.1 and includes waste discharge requirements under Water Code, division 7, chapter 4, article 4. California Water Code section 13523.1 provides that the Central Coast Water Board may issue a master recycling permit to a supplier or distributor, or both, of recycled water.
4. The Discharger submitted a *Report of Waste Discharge* on January 14, 2019, to replace WDR Order No. 95-27 and to incorporate Facility upgrades. The upgrades include recycling

technology, recycling distribution and uses, and construction of a new 10-acre-foot recycled water storage pond.

5. This Order updates the Discharger's WDRs to address the upgrades made to the Facility and to address operational controls of the recycling process that did not originally meet title 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) conditions.
6. Order No. R3-2019-0008, Master Reclamation Requirements for Davenport County Sanitation District replaces WDR Order No. 95-27 to require improved wastewater treatment, recycling, and monitoring at the Facility.
7. The Facility has restored the volume of the aerated treatment lagoon and this Order ensures the Discharger is monitoring and managing sludge accumulation, therefore NPDES General Permit for Discharges with a Low Threat to Water Quality Order No. R3-2017-0042 is no longer required because potential runoff to the Pacific Ocean will no longer occur.
8. The discharge was previously regulated by WDR Order No. 95-27, adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on April 14, 1995, and NPDES Order No. R3-2017-0042, in which the Discharger was enrolled on November 5, 2018. This Order terminates WDR Order No. 95-27 and terminates the Discharger's enrollment in NPDES Order No. R3-2017-0042.

SITE/FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Facility Upgrades, Treatment Capacity, Planned Uses, and Waste Classification

9. The recycled water system improvements include tertiary treatment, construction of a new recycled water storage pond, a recycled water fill station, a pump station, and a transmission pipeline.
10. The Facility is designed to receive a peak daily flow of 50,000 gallons per day (gpd) and capable of recycling a maximum of 48,000 gpd. The Facility currently receives a 30-day average dry weather flow of 14,000 gpd and an annual average flow of 22,000 gpd based on data collected from 2011 to 2013. Total annual recycled water production is approximately 20 acre-feet/year.
11. The new recycled water storage pond is lined with high density polyethylene to prevent seepage to groundwater and has a storage capacity of 9-acre-feet. This provides storage of recycled water for up to approximately 171 days at the daily average production design flow rate.
12. Planned uses for the recycled water are:
 - a. Facility washdown,
 - b. Agricultural irrigation,
 - c. Dust control,
 - d. Concrete batching,
 - e. Sand/gravel washing,
 - f. Spray down during construction,
 - g. Surface washing of walls and walkways¹,

¹ Surface washing of walls and walkways are not allowed at designated (indoor or outdoor) eating areas.

- h. Street sweeping,
- i. Domestic landscape irrigation, and for
- j. Maintaining California Red Legged Frog (CRLF) habitat near the recycling facility.

13. The Facility has a threat to water quality² of 3 and complexity of B, therefore assigning a waste classification of 3B to the discharge.

Treatment and Storage

14. The following is a summary of the wastewater treatment and recycling system components.

- a. Influent lift pumps and flow meter
- b. ¼ inch gravity screen
- c. 12 acre-foot aerated treatment lagoon (~4.0 million gallons)
- d. Upflow sand filter
- e. Programmable logic controller
- f. Chlorine contact chamber
- g. Influent and tertiary effluent chlorine residual analyzers
- h. Calcium thiosulfate tank
- i. Water level transmitters
- j. Dissolved oxygen and suspended solids analyzers
- k. Continuous monitoring effluent turbidity meter
- l. Tertiary effluent flow meter
- m. Recycled water storage pond (9-acre feet)
- n. Chemical feed and storage building and chemical level sensors.
- o. Alarms and generator

15. The wastewater treated at the Facility is of domestic origin, received from the small town of Davenport. All domestic wastewater from the town flows by gravity to a pumping station and is pumped to the treatment plant. The pumped domestic wastewater passes a screen that removes particles larger than 0.25 inches.

16. The screened domestic wastewater enters the 12-acre-foot aerated treatment lagoon, where the wastewater is treated (oxidized) to a secondary effluent quality.

17. The secondary treated effluent discharges to a filter that is designed to produce high-quality filtered effluent, which flows by gravity into an upflow sand filter followed by a chlorine contact disinfection chamber. The chlorine contact chamber produces an effluent with a fecal coliform count of less than or equal to 2.2 most probable number per 100 milliliters (MPN/ml).

18. The recycled water is pumped to the recycled water storage pond prior to use for agricultural irrigation. Recycled water is pumped directly to the CRLF habitat, fill station, and spray field.

19. Off-specification (not meeting title 22 criteria) treated wastewater is recirculated back into the 12-acre-foot aerated treatment lagoon.

Compliance History

20. WDR Order No. 95-27 requires a minimum freeboard of two feet in the receiving 12-acre-foot aerated treatment lagoon. This requirement was regularly not met from 1999 through 2017.

² CCR, title 23, division 3, chapter 9, Waste Discharge Reports and Requirements Article 1. Fees

21. Wastewater runoff from the property was observed in May 2011 during a site inspection by Central Coast Water Board staff. The Central Coast Water Board issued a notice of violation to the Discharger for the illicit discharge. The Discharger informed the Central Coast Water Board that the lack of required freeboard and the illicit offsite discharges were due to solids buildup in the aerated treatment lagoon taking up almost 80 percent of the it's capacity. The Discharger properly removed the sludge in December 2017 and subsequently increased the size of the aerated treatment lagoon.

Land Uses

22. The surrounding area is principally composed of grazing land and open green space adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is approximately 1,100-feet north of the Facility. A portion of the Coast Dairies State Park is to the west of the Facility running north and south along State Highway 1.

Geographic Setting & Geology

23. The Facility is situated on the southwestern slope of the central Santa Cruz Mountains, which is part of the Coast Ranges geomorphic province of California. This area is underlain by a large, northwest-trending, elongated prism of granitic and metamorphic basement rocks that are Cretaceous in age, or older. The granitic and metamorphic basement is overlain by marine and non-marine sediments of the Pleistocene age (Qcl).
24. Agua Puera Creek flows approximately 700-feet north of the recycled water storage pond where it crosses the San Gregorio Fault Zone. Steep escarpment slopes drop off toward the north at the top of the drainage divide to Agua Puera Creek. Gentler slopes extend south and west across the property. San Vicente Creek flows 4,000 feet south of the Facility.

Climate Change

25. The Discharger will adopt the County of Santa Cruz's *Climate Action Strategy*. This document presents a vulnerability assessment action plan to address sea level rise, flooding, and extreme storm events. The Facility is not listed in the Santa Cruz *Climate Action Strategy* as critical infrastructure to be affected by sea level rise or flooding in the next 50-years.
26. FEMA Flood Hazard Area maps of the Facility location and collection system indicate flooding is limited to an area around creeks and to the southern side of Highway 1. The flooding around creeks does not impact the Facility and collection system and flooding on the southside of Highway 1 is on the opposite side of the Facility.
27. The Facility is approximately 1,100-feet north of the Pacific Ocean coastline at an elevation between 115-feet to 118-feet above mean sea level based on aerial surveys performed in the most recent past two years. This elevation is confirmed by a roadway benchmark marker on Highway 1 immediately west of the Facility that has a recorded elevation of 99.59-feet above mean sea level.

Human Right to Water

28. California Water Code section 106.3, subdivision (a) states: It is a policy of the State of California "that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible

water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitation purposes.” The Order incorporates the human right to water policy by requiring the discharger to comply with effluent limits that will protect the municipal and domestic supply drinking water beneficial use.

Disadvantaged Community Status

29. The community of Davenport is not identified as a disadvantaged community on the California Department of Water Resources DAC Mapping Tool³ as either a place, tract or block group per 2016 census data. The census data encompassed a larger area than the District’s service area. In order to be eligible for optimal funding options, the District had to establish their service area’s (i.e., town of Davenport) Median Household Income (MHI). That State Water Board approved Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), a private, nonprofit organization, to perform the MHI survey. A threshold of 51% or more of a community’s households must be classified as low-to-moderate income to qualify for funding from the California Department of Housing and Community Development – Community Development Block Program. The survey was conducted in 2014 and the results of the survey show that 66.8% of the households within the District’s service area have a low-to-moderate household income. Therefore, the District’s service area is identified as an economically disadvantaged community.

MONITORING PROGRAM

30. Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. R3-2019-0008 (MRP) (Attachment B) is a part of this Order. The MRP requires routine water supply, influent, effluent, and Facility monitoring to verify compliance and ensure protection of groundwater quality.
31. The MRP includes training for operators that manage the recycling facility and for users to properly use the recycled water. The MRP also requires monitoring, certification that there are no cross-connections, solids/biosolids monitoring, and specifications for equipment calibration.
32. Quarterly self-monitoring reports and annual self-monitoring reports are due by the dates specified in the MRP.

BASIN PLAN

33. The Central Coast Water Board has adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan), which designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for receiving waters within the Region. This Order includes prohibitions and discharge requirements to protect existing and potential beneficial uses of waters of the State, in the surrounding area of the Facility and its operations, as well as to protect public health and the environment.

³ The DAC Mapping Tool (<https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>) is used to inform statewide Integrated Water Resources Management (IRWM), Sustainable Groundwater Monitoring Act (SGMA), and California Water Plan implementation efforts.

35. The Basin Plan provides that groundwater throughout the Central Coastal Basin except for that found in the Carrizo Plain groundwater basin, have the following existing and potential beneficial uses:
- a. Municipal and Domestic Water
 - b. Agricultural Water Supply
 - c. Industrial Use
36. Agua Puera Creek is approximately 700-feet north of the Facility's storage and reuse areas. Because the Basin Plan does not specifically designate beneficial uses for Agua Puera Creek, it is assigned the following default beneficial uses:
- a. Municipal and Domestic Supply
 - b. Water Contact Recreation
 - c. Non-Contact Water Recreation
 - d. Cold Freshwater Habitat
 - e. Warm Freshwater Habitat
37. San Vincent Creek is 4,000 feet south of the Facility. The beneficial uses for San Vincente Creek as set forth in the Basin Plan are:
- a. Municipal and Domestic Supply
 - b. Agricultural Supply
 - c. Industrial Process Supply
 - d. Industrial Service Supply
 - e. Groundwater Recharge
 - f. Water Contact Recreation
 - g. Non-Contact Water Recreation
 - h. Wildlife Habitat
 - i. Cold Fresh Water Habitat
 - j. Migration of Aquatic Organisms
 - k. Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
 - l. Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species
 - m. Estuarine Habitat
 - n. Fresh Water Replenishment
 - o. Commercial and Sport Fishing
38. For receiving waters with designated beneficial uses of municipal and domestic water supply, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference the primary drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), listed in title 22 of the CCR, sections 64431 (inorganic compounds) and 64444 (organic compounds), as applicable water quality objectives. This incorporation is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Groundwater designated for use as domestic or municipal supply shall not contain concentrations of chemicals constituents and radionuclides in excess of the MCLs. The Basin Plan also specifies that groundwaters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
39. This Order implements the Basin Plan's water quality objectives for groundwater. The limitations contained in this Order are intended to protect these uses and maintain water quality. Since municipal and domestic supply is a beneficial use, limitations are based on the

State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Division of Drinking Water's (DDW) primary and secondary drinking water standards (MCLs) in the Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations, CCR, title 22, chapter 15, and Basin Plan objectives. These limitations are necessary to assure the protection of public health and the use of the groundwater basin for domestic supply

Antidegradation Analysis

40. Antidegradation: State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (Resolution No. 68-16) requires Regional Water Boards, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in a Regional Water Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds applicable water quality standards). Resolution No. 68-16 also states, in part:

"Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in best practicable treatment and control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained."

The discharges regulated by this Order are subject to master reclamation requirements that will result in best practicable treatment or control, the prevention of pollution and nuisance, and maintenance of the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state.

Regulation of Recycled Water

41. State authority to oversee recycled water use is shared by the DDW and the Regional Water Boards. DDW has the primary responsibility for establishing water recycling criteria under title 22 of the CCR to protect the health of the public using the groundwater basins as a source of potable water. The State Water Board and Regional Water Boards are responsible for issuing waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and water recycling requirements (WRRs) for water that is used or proposed to be used as recycled water.

42. Recycled Water Policy: The State Water Board supports and encourages the sustainable use of recycled water to promote conservation of water resources. The [Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water](#) (Recycled Water Policy) is an important element of the overall effort to encourage the safe use of recycled water in a manner that is protective of public health and the environment. The purpose of the Recycled Water Policy is to increase the use of recycled water from municipal and domestic wastewater sources that meets the definition in Water Code section 13050(n), in a manner that implements state and federal water quality laws. For the purpose of the Recycled Water Policy, recycled water refers to the reuse of treated wastewater derived from municipal and domestic sources, i.e., water that is covered under CCR title 22, Water Recycling Criteria. Other types of water reuse, including greywater, agricultural return water, industrial wastewater, and water produced from oil field operations, are not regulated by the Recycled Water Policy. The State Water Board adopted the Recycled Water Policy in 2009 and amended the policy in 2013. The

State Water Board approved a second amendment to the Recycled Water Policy on December 11, 2018, with an effective date of April 8, 2019. This Order implements the Recycled Water Policy.

43. California Water Code section 13510 states that the people of the state have a primary interest in the development of facilities to recycle water containing waste to supplement existing surface and underground water supplies and to assist in meeting the future water requirements of the state.
44. California Water Code section 13512 states that it is the intention of the legislature that the state undertake all possible steps to encourage development of water recycling facilities so that recycled water may be made available to help meet the growing water demands of the state.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

45. An Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration were prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in 2015. The Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration were posted for public review between February 23, 2015 and March 24, 2015. The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors approved the Initial Study on April 23, 2015 and filed the Notice of Determination with the Clerk of the Board and the State Clearinghouse on April 23, 2015. Mitigation measures to prevent nuisance and ensure protection of beneficial uses of surface and groundwater will be implemented through this Order.
46. These master reclamation requirements are for the existing Facility and are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, section 21000, et. seq.) in accordance with section 15301, article 19, chapter 3, division 6, title 14 of the CCR.
47. The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors approved Application 151029 on June 9, 2016, a Coastal Development Permit to complete the Facility's upgrades. The upgrades included construction of a recycled water storage pond for treated water within the Coast Dairies Agricultural Parcel APN No. 058-022-016. No appeals were issued by any entity, including the California Coastal Commission within 14-days of this permit approval.
48. The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors approved Application 161120 on July 28, 2016, a Coastal Development Permit to relocate an approved agricultural storage pond within the Coast Dairies Agricultural Parcel APN No. 058-022-016 to accommodate the location of the new recycled water storage pond for treated water approved in Application 151029. No appeals were issued by any entity, including the California Coastal Commission, within 14-days of this permit approval.

GENERAL FINDINGS

49. No discharge of waste to waters of the state creates a vested right to continue the discharge. All discharges of waste into waters of the state are privileges, not rights. A permit is conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of division 7 of the California Water Code and requirements necessary to implement water quality control plans, protect beneficial uses, and prevent nuisance. Compliance with this Order should ensure that water quality is protected.

50. The Discharger's wastewater flows are less than one million gallons per day (MGD); therefore, stormwater discharges from the Facility are not subject to the State Water Board's General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit.
51. Requirements specified in this Order are intended to ensure proper treatment and handling of recycled domestic wastewater for the protection of public health and does not pose a significant threat to surface water or underlying groundwater resources.
52. This Order contains restrictions on individual pollutants. Individual pollutant restrictions consist of technology-based restrictions limitations. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) and total suspended solids. USEPA promulgated regulations in 40 CFR Part 133 establishes secondary treatment standards. The minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for BOD5 and suspended solids is 30-day average not to exceed 30 milligrams per liter (mg/L), a 7-day average not to exceed 45 mg/L, and a 30-day average percent removal that must not be less than 85 percent. The Facility has maintained a maximum daily effluent BOD5 level of less than 2.2 mg/L and suspended solids of less than 4.0 mg/L for the past five years consistently. The requirements included in this Order take into consideration past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of the receiving waters, the environmental characteristics, including water quality, coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area, and the need to develop and use recycled water.
53. Revisions and amendments to the title 22 engineering report⁴ must be provided to the Central Coast Water Board and the DDW to demonstrate applicable operations and management programs in place.
54. The Central Coast Water Board has consulted with DDW and has incorporated the recommendations from DDW regarding the regulation of this discharge into the Order. The requirements of this Order conform with and implement the water recycling criteria of the DDW and CCR, title 22, chapter 3 to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.
55. Water Code section 13267 states, in part:

“In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region must furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports must bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board must provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, an must identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.”
56. The need for the technical and monitoring reports required by this Order and the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2019-0008 are based on the Report of Waste Discharge and other information in the Central Coast Water Board's files for the facility. The

⁴ 2019. GHD. Davenport County Sanitation District Recycled Water System Title 22 Engineering Report.

technical and monitoring reports are necessary to ensure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The burden, including costs, of providing the technical reports required by this Order bears a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

57. On February 15, 2019, the Central Coast Water Board notified the Discharger and other interested persons of its intent to prescribe Producer, Supplier and Distributor Master Reclamation Requirements for the Discharger's Facility and associated reuse areas. In addition, the Central Coast Water Board provided the public with an opportunity for a public hearing and the opportunity to submit written comments.
58. The Central Coast Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and found this Order consistent with the above findings at a public meeting held May 17, 2019.
59. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Coast Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and title 23 CCR, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that WDR Order No. 95-27 and Davenport County Sanitation District's enrollment in NPDES Order No. R3-2017-0042 are terminated and, pursuant to sections 13263, 13267, and 13523.1 of the California Water Code, Davenport County Sanitation District, its agents, successors, and assigns, may produce, store and distribute recycled wastewater provided it complies with the following:⁵

Footnotes are listed throughout these requirements to indicate the source of requirements specified. Numbered footnotes generally reference code sections for direct citations. Footnote acronyms are as follows:

⁵ General permit conditions, definitions, and the method of determining compliance are contained in "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated December 5, 2013 (and any future updates), and are included as part of this Order. A copy is available at electronically at the following link:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/board_decisions/docs/wdr_standard_provisions_2013.pdf

BPJ	Best Professional Judgment of Central Coast Water Board staff
ROWD	Davenport County Sanitation District, Report of Waste Discharge, January 14, 2019
40CFR	Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations
BP	Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan)
T22	Title 22 CCR, division 4, chapter 3, Water Recycling Criteria
CWC	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code)

The Discharger must comply with all Prohibitions, Specifications, and Provisions as applicable. The Supplier, Distributor, and User must comply with the specific Supplier and Distributor Requirements and the User Requirements.

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. Influent of wastewater other than domestic wastewater to the treatment system is prohibited.
2. Discharge of disinfected tertiary recycled water to areas other than the recycled water storage pond, spray disposal field, truck fill station, California Red Legged Frog habitat⁶ or for uses not described in Finding No. 12 is prohibited. *ROWD, BPJ*
3. Discharge or use of disinfected secondary-23 recycled water to areas other than the spray disposal field, including overflows, bypasses, seepages, and spills, is prohibited. *BPJ, CWC*
4. Discharge of untreated or partially treated wastes, including overflows, bypasses, seepages, and spills, is prohibited. *BPJ, CWC*
5. Discharge of any recycled water within 50 feet of all active or inactive water supply wells is prohibited. *T22*
6. Storage impoundments of any recycled water within 100 feet of all active or inactive water supply wells is prohibited. *T22*
7. Discharge of sludge, residues, or any other wastes into surface waters or into any area where it may be washed into surface water is prohibited. *BPJ*
8. Discharge of waste classified as "hazardous" or "designated" as defined in CCR, title 23, chapter 15, section 2521 (a) and California Water Code section 13173, respectively, to any part of the treatment, storage, distribution, and disposal system is prohibited.
9. The treatment, storage, distribution, or reuse of recycled water must not create a nuisance as defined in section 13050(m) of the California Water Code. *CWC*
10. Daily average flow rates through the Facility tertiary treatment system surpassing the capacity of the chlorine contact basin are prohibited.

⁶ Must comply with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approved California Red-Legged Frog Restoration and Research Proposal, Davenport, Santa Cruz County, California, submitted by Bioresearch Environmental Consulting in partnership with the Davenport County Sanitation District approved on November 7, 2017.

11. Use of recycled water for irrigation is prohibited during periods of rainfall or when soils are saturated such that ponding or runoff occurs. ^{BPJ}
12. Application of recycled water at rates or volume which will exceed vegetative demand or soil moisture conditions is prohibited.
13. There must be no cross-connections between the potable water supply and pipes containing recycled water. Supplementing recycled water with water used for domestic supply must not be allowed except through an air-gap separation that complies with the requirements of section 7602(a) and 7603(b) of title 17, CCR.
14. In accordance with CCR title 17, section 7604(c)(2), a reduced-pressure-principle backflow device must be provided at premises where recycled water is used and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. ^{7, BPJ, T22}
11. Transportation of undisinfected recycled water within a pipeline used to transport disinfected tertiary treated recycled water is prohibited.
12. Use of disinfected recycled water for direct human consumption or for processing of food or drink intended for human consumption is prohibited.

B. SPECIFICATIONS

Flow and General Limitations

1. Monthly dry weather average influent wastewater flow to the Facility must not exceed 0.024 MGD. Peak daily flow must not exceed 0.050 MGD. ^{ROWD, BPJ}
2. Recycled water production must not exceed 0.048 MGD.
3. The effluent pH must not be less than 6.5 or greater than 8.4. ^{BP}
4. Odors associated with the treatment and disposal of wastewater must not be perceivable beyond the limits of the Discharger's property boundary.
5. The uppermost one foot in the aerated treatment lagoon and the recycled water storage pond must have a dissolved oxygen concentration greater than 1.0 mg/L.
6. The Facility effluent must not exceed the following effluent limitations at Compliance Point A:

Table 1 : Effluent ^a Limitations ^{40CFR, BP}

Parameter	Daily Maximum (mg/L) ^b	Monthly (30-day) Average (mg/L)
BOD ₅	25	10
Total Suspended Solids	15	10
Total Nitrogen (as N)	--	10
Total Dissolved Solids	--	700

⁷ This requirement does not apply to premises as defined by CCR title 17, Table 1 sections 7604(c)(1) and (c)(3).

Sodium	--	200
Chloride	--	200
Boron	--	0.20
Sulfate	--	50

Notes:

- a. Compliance Point A = Sampling must occur immediately following the final treatment process (i.e., disinfection or dechlorination as applicable) unless noted otherwise
- b. mg/L = milligrams per liter

Disinfected Tertiary Recycled Water Limitations

7. The Supplier must ensure that treated effluent used for disinfected tertiary recycled water applications must be an adequately oxidized, filtered, and disinfected water, as defined in CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, sections 60301-60335 or equivalent.
8. The turbidity of the filtered wastewater must not exceed any of the following:^{8, 9, 10}
 - a. An average of 2 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) within a 24-hour period;
 - b. 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and
 - c. 10 NTU at any time.
9. Disinfected tertiary recycled water must not contain total coliform concentrations exceeding the following limits:¹¹
 - a. The seven-day median concentration must not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters (mL);
 - b. Concentrations must not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 mL in more than one sample taken over a 30-day period; and
 - c. No sample may exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.
10. The disinfection process following filtration must provide a CT value¹² of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow in each contact basin or other equivalent measure of disinfection approved by DDW and the Executive Officer.

⁸ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60301.320.

⁹ Compliance with the daily average operating filter effluent turbidity must be determined by averaging the levels of recorded turbidity taken at four-hour intervals over a 24-hour period. Should the continuous turbidity meter and recorder fail, grab sampling at minimum frequency of 1.2-hours may be substituted for a period of up to 24-hours.

¹⁰ Pursuant to CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60301.320(a) coagulation need not be used as part of the treatment process provided that the filter effluent turbidity does not exceed 2 NTU, the turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously measured, the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU, and that there is the capability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes.

¹¹ CCR title 22, division 4, Chap.3, section 60301.230.

¹² The product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point.

Operations and Maintenance

11. The tertiary treatment system must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and operated as described in the Discharger's Operations and Maintenance Manual.

C. SUPPLIER AND DISTRIBUTOR REQUIREMENTS

1. The Supplier and Distributor must submit to the Central Coast Water Board by the date specified in MRP No. R3-2019-0008 the as-built construction plans for the recycled water distribution system from the Facility to the use areas. The plans must show drawings and maps of the locations of the potable water, sewer, and recycled water pipelines. The drawings must indicate adequate separation between the recycled water and potable domestic water lines as required by California Waterworks Standards sections 64572(c) and (d). The recycled water and potable domestic water lines should be marked clearly or labeled using separate colors for identification. The Discharger must keep the as-built plans on file.
2. Recycling facilities must be operated in conformance with the American Water Works Association, California-Nevada Section's *Guidelines for the Distribution of Non-potable Water*.
3. Personnel involved in producing, transporting, or using recycled water must be informed of possible health hazards that may result from contact and use of recycled water. ^{BPJ}
4. Personnel involved in inspecting, maintaining or operating any distribution system equipment for recycled water must be informed of the possible health hazards that may result from contact and use of recycled water. ^{T22, BPJ}
5. Delivery of recycled water must cease during any period the Facility fails to produce "disinfected tertiary recycled water" meeting performance criteria specified in sections B.7, B.8, and B.9 of this Order. The delivery of recycled water must not be resumed until all conditions which caused the limits to be violated have been corrected and effluent in the recycled water storage pond is suitable for disinfected tertiary recycled water applications. ^{BPJ}
6. All recycled effluent impoundments, disposal fields, tank trucks and other equipment which are used to distribute recycled water and use areas must have posted (in English and Spanish) signage to warn the public recycled wastewater is being stored or used. ^{BPJ}
7. Recycled water use areas must be properly labeled and regularly inspected to ensure proper operation, absence of leaks, and absence of illegal connections. ^{BPJ, T22}
8. The aerated treatment lagoon and the recycled water storage pond must have no less than two feet¹³ of freeboard (measured vertically, from the water surface up to the point on the surrounding berm or dike having the lowest elevation and not including engineered outlet structures) at all times and must be designed and constructed to prevent overtopping because of windy storm conditions. To determine freeboard, the Discharger must install and

¹³ Lesser freeboard, no less than one foot, is acceptable for below-grade impoundments, and may be approved by the Executive Officer for above-ground impoundments if documented by a registered civil engineer that structural integrity and required capacity will not be compromised with the proposed freeboard.

maintain permanent markers with calibration indicating the water level at design capacity and available operational freeboard.^{BPJ}

9. The Supplier and Distributor must maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible any facility or control system installed by the Supplier, Distributor, or Users to achieve compliance with this Order.
10. The Supplier and Distributor must implement and ensure that Users implement annual employee training to ensure proper operation of recycling facilities, worker protection, and compliance with this Order.
11. The Supplier and Distributor must ensure that all above-ground equipment, including pumps, piping, recycled water storage pond, and valves, etc., under their respective control which may at any time contain recycled water, must be adequately and clearly identified with warning signs. The Supplier and Distributor must make all necessary provisions to inform the public that the water being stored or distributed is recycled domestic wastewater and is unfit for human consumption. The Supplier and Distributor must ensure that each User complies with these requirements for all above-ground equipment under a User's control.
12. The Facility must be managed to minimize mosquito-breeding habitat. ^{BPJ}

Alarms ¹⁴

13. Alarm devices required for various unit processes as specified in other sections of this Order must be installed to provide warning of:
 - a. Loss of power from the normal power supply.
 - b. Failure of a biological treatment process.
 - c. Failure of a disinfection process.
 - d. Failure of a filtration process.
 - e. Any other specific process failure for which warning is required by the Central Coast Water Board.

All required alarm devices must be independent of the normal power supply of the Facility.

14. The person to be warned must be the plant operator, superintendent, or any other responsible person designated by the management of the recycling plant and capable of taking prompt corrective action.
15. Individual alarm devices may be connected to a master alarm to sound at a location where it can be conveniently observed by the attendant. In case the recycling plant is not attended full time, a 24-hour autodialer notifying operation staff of any alarm must be installed or other alarm(s) must be connected to sound at a police station, fire station or other full-time service unit with which arrangements have been made to alert the person in charge at times that the recycling plant is unattended.

¹⁴ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60335

Power Supply ¹⁵

16. The power supply must be provided with one of the following reliability features:
- a. Alarm and standby power source.
 - b. Alarm and automatically actuated short-term retention or disposal provisions as specified in title 22 section 60341.
 - c. Automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions as specified in title 22 section 60341.

Flexibility of Design ¹⁶

17. The design of process piping, equipment arrangement, and unit structures in the Facility must allow for efficiency and convenience in operation and maintenance and provide flexibility of operation to permit the highest possible degree of treatment to be obtained under varying circumstances.

Personnel ¹⁷

18. The Facility must be provided with a sufficient number of qualified personnel to operate the Facility effectively to achieve the required level of treatment at all times.
19. Qualified personnel must be those meeting requirements established pursuant to chapter 9 (commencing with section 13625) of the Water Code.

Maintenance ¹⁸

20. A preventive maintenance program must be provided at the Facility to ensure that all equipment is kept in a reliable operating condition.
21. Flow meters and other process instrumentation will be calibrated in accordance with manufactures' recommendations and best management practices for the industry.

Operating Records and Reports ¹⁹

22. Operating records must be maintained at the Facility or a central depository within the operating area. These must include: all analyses specified in the recycling criteria; records of operational problems, plant and equipment breakdowns, and diversions to emergency disposal; all corrective or preventive action taken.
23. Process or equipment failures triggering an alarm must be recorded and maintained as a separate record file. The recorded information must include the time and cause of failure and corrective action taken.

¹⁵ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60337

¹⁶ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60333

¹⁷ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60325

¹⁸ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60327

¹⁹ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60329

24. A monthly summary of operating records as specified in these requirements must be filed with the self-monitoring report as required by MRP No. R3-2019-0008 to the Central Coast Water Board.²⁰
25. Any discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to the use area, and the cessation of same, must be reported immediately by telephone to Central Coast Water Board staff and the local environmental health officer at the numbers provided in MRP No. R3-2019-0008.

Bypass²¹

26. There must be no bypass of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Facility or any intermediate unit processes to the point of use.

Off-Specification Contingency Plan

27. In the event effluent discharged to the effluent impoundment does not meet the criteria for disinfected recycled water, the Supplier must implement the Off-Specification Contingency Plan.^{22, ROWD}
28. The Off-Specification Contingency Plan must be reviewed and updated annually as necessary. A copy of the revised Off-Specification Contingency Plan or statement indicating the Plan has been reviewed but not updated must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board as part of the annual self-monitoring report.^{BPJ}
29. Alternative reuse methods for off-specification effluent may be implemented on an as needed basis if they meet the criteria for the "Uses of Recycled Water" contained in CCR title 22, division. 4, chapter 3, article 3 (sections 60303-60309) and prior approval is given by the Central Coast Water Board and DDW.^{BPJ}

Sludge and Solid Waste

Sludge in this document means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to screening material generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment.

30. Sludge and solid waste must be removed from treatment facilities as needed to ensure optimal Facility operation and required freeboard depth.
31. Treatment and storage of sludge must be confined on the site and conducted in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the Groundwater Limitations (see below).
32. Any storage of residual sludge and solid waste must be temporary and controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste

²⁰ Per CCR title 22 division 4, chapter 3, section 60301.740. "Regulatory agency" means the California Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) that have jurisdiction over the recycling plant and use areas.

²¹ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60331

²² As required by Provision E.5 of this Order.

constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the Groundwater Limitations.

33. Sludge and solid waste must be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with title 27. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at sites (i.e., landfill, composting sites, soil amendment sites) operated in accordance with valid Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Central Coast Water Board will satisfy this specification.

General Requirements

34. Extraneous surface drainage must be excluded from the Facility disposal spray field and recycled water storage pond. ^{BPJ}
35. Best management practices must be implemented to minimize the inflow and infiltration of storm water and/or unauthorized wastewater into the Facility. ^{BPJ}
36. All storm water runoff contacting raw domestic wastewater or disinfected tertiary recycled water at the Facility must be contained and managed as raw domestic wastewater. ^{BPJ}
37. The Distributor and Supplier must ensure that the use area is inspected and tested for possible cross connections with the potable water system. The inspections and testing must be performed by a cross connection control specialist certified by the California-Nevada section of the American Water Works Association or an organization with equivalent certification requirements. A written report documenting the result of the inspection or testing must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and the DDW within 30 days following completion of the inspection or testing²³.

D. USER REQUIREMENTS²⁴

1. New types of recycled water use not explicitly stated in this Order must be addressed by submittal of a revision or an amendment to the title 22 engineering report to the Central Coast Water Board and the DDW.
2. The Supplier and Distributor must not add additional use areas or users other than those specified in Finding Nos. 12 and 13 above, unless the proposed use is submitted to and approved by the Executive Officer.
3. Irrigation with disinfected tertiary recycled water cannot take place within 50 feet of any domestic water supply well unless all the following conditions have been met:
 - a. A geological investigation demonstrates that an aquitard exists at the well between the uppermost aquifer being drawn from and the ground surface.
 - b. The well contains an annular seal that extends from the surface into the aquitard.
 - c. The well is housed to prevent any recycled water spray from coming into contact with the wellhead facilities.
 - d. The ground surface immediately around the wellhead is contoured to allow surface water to drain away from the well.

²³ See section D.35(c) of this Order.

²⁴ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60310

- e. The owner of the well approves of the elimination of the buffer zone requirement.
4. Impoundment or storage of disinfected tertiary recycled water cannot occur within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.
5. Any use of recycled water must comply with the following:
 - a. Any irrigation runoff must be confined to the recycled water use area, unless the runoff does not pose a public health threat and is authorized by the Central Coast Water Board.
 - b. Spray, mist, or runoff must not enter dwellings, designated outdoor eating areas, or food handling facilities.
6. Drinking water fountains must be protected against contact with recycled water spray, mist, or runoff.
7. Spray irrigation of recycled water cannot be accomplished at a time and in a manner to minimize ponding and the possibility of public contact with sprayed materials. ^{BPJ}
8. Spray irrigation of any recycled water, other than disinfected tertiary recycled water, must take place within 100 feet of a residence or a place where public exposure could be similar to that of a park, playground, or school yard.
9. All use areas where recycled water is used that are accessible to the public must be posted with signs that are visible to the public, in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, that include the following wording: "RECYCLED WATER - DO NOT DRINK". Each sign must display an international symbol similar to that shown in figure 60310-A of CCR title 22, section 60310. The Central Coast Water Board may accept alternative signage and wording, or an educational program, provided the applicant demonstrates to the Central Coast Water Board that the alternative approach will ensure an equivalent degree of public notification.
10. Except as allowed under section 7604 of title 17, CCR, no physical connection must be made or allowed to exist between any recycled water system and any separate system conveying potable water.
11. The portions of the recycled water piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public must not include any hose bibs. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system must be used on the portions of the recycled water piping system in areas subject to public access.
12. The Distributor must ensure that backflow prevention devices are in proper working order by testing initially and annually thereafter, in accordance with CCR title 17, section 7605 by an individual with a valid and current Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester Certification issued by the California-Nevada section of the American Water Works Association. Reports of testing and maintenance must be maintained by the Distributor.

Design Requirements

13. The public water supply must not be used as a backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed recycled water system unless the connection between the two systems is protected by an air-gap separation which complies with the requirements of sections

7602(a) and 7603(a) of title 17, CCR, and the approval of the public water system has been obtained.²⁵

14. All pipes installed above or below the ground, on and after June 1, 1993, that are designed to carry recycled water, must be colored purple or distinctively wrapped with purple tape.²⁶
15. The Distributor must implement a Cross Connection Certification Procedures to protect the public water supply system. The Cross-Connection Certification procedures must be reviewed and updated annually as necessary. A copy of the revised Cross Connection Certification procedures or statement indicating the Cross-Connection Certification procedures has been reviewed but not updated, must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board as part of the Distributor's annual self-monitoring report.^{ROWD, BPJ}

Groundwater Limitations

16. The discharge must not cause the pH of underlying groundwater to exceed 8.3 or fall below 6.5.^{BP}
17. The use or disposal of treated wastewater must not cause the median concentration of coliform organisms in groundwater over any seven-day period to be more than 2.2 MPN per 100 ml.^{BP, BPJ}
18. The use or disposal of treated wastewater must not cause a statistically significant increase of mineral or organic constituent concentrations in underlying groundwater, as determined by statistical analysis of samples collected from wells in the vicinity of the disposal area.^{BP, BPJ}
19. The use or disposal of treated wastewater must not cause total nitrogen concentrations in affected groundwater to exceed 10 mg/L and must not cause a statistically significant increase of total nitrogen concentrations in underlying groundwater.^{27, BPJ, BP}
20. The use or disposal of treated wastewater must not cause groundwater to contain taste or odor producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.^{BP}
21. To protect the *domestic supply* beneficial uses of groundwater underlying the use or disposal areas, the application of treated wastewater must not cause groundwater to:^{BP, BPJ, T22}
 - a. Exceed the Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels for organic chemicals set forth in the CCR, title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 5.5, section 64444.
 - b. Exceed the Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels for inorganic chemicals set forth in the CCR, title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 4, section 64431.
 - c. Exceed the levels for radionuclides set forth in the CCR, title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 5, section 64443.
 - d. Exceed phenol concentrations in excess of 1.0 µg/L.

²⁵ CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3, section 60315

²⁶ California Health & Safety Code section 116815

²⁷ The evaluation of this requirement will consider pre-existing conditions based on available characteristic groundwater quality data in the vicinity of the use areas.

22. The use or disposal of treated wastewater must not cause radionuclides to be present in groundwater in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. ^{BP}

Individual Recycled Water Use Permits

31. The Supplier and Distributor must enforce rules and regulations for recycled water users governing the design, construction and maintenance of recycled water use facilities and the use of recycled water, in accordance with the uniform statewide recycling criteria established pursuant to California Water Code section 13521. The Supplier and Distributor must also develop administrative procedures specifying how the recycled water rules and regulations and permit-based system for regulating users will be implemented. The implementation procedures must be submitted to the DDW and Central Coast Water Board for review and approval by the date specified in MRP No. R3-2019-0008. The rules and regulations must be reviewed and updated annually thereafter as necessary.
32. The Supplier and Distributor must require each User to (i) designate a Recycled Water Site Supervisor responsible for compliance with permit conditions and answerable to the Supplier and Distributor, and (ii) immediately notify the Supplier and Distributor of changes in the Recycled Water Site Supervisor and provide documentation that the new supervisor has received training.
33. Recycled Water Use permits, issued by the Supplier and Distributor in accordance with the approved rules and regulations, form the basis of permitted recycled water use by specific Users. Recycled Water Use permits must specify self-monitoring and reporting requirements for each User and require compliance with all applicable requirements of this Order. The Distributor must provide a copy of the Recycled Water Use permit and this Order to the Users. Recycled Water Use permits must require Users to have permits and this Order available at all times for inspection by Central Coast Water Board staff, the Distributor, County Health Officer or DDW.
34. If someone other than the User is responsible for applying the recycled water (i.e. secondary distributor like a truck hauler) then the Supplier and Distributor must inform the secondary distributor of these requirements in a written permit or other suitable manner. In addition, the secondary distributor must fill out a Recycled Water Release Form when receiving recycled water from the Supplier and Distributor. The secondary distributors must carry the Recycled Water Release Form at all times.

Dual-Plumbed Recycled Water System

35. The potable water supply must not be used as a backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed recycled water system unless the connection between the two systems is protected by an air gap separation which complies with the requirements of section 7602 (a) and 7603 (a) of title 17, CCR, and that such connection has been approved by DDW.
36. The Distributor must not deliver recycled water to a facility using a dual-plumbed system unless the report required pursuant to section 13522.5 of the California Water Code (and the system meets the requirements set forth in requirement D.35 of this Order) has been submitted and approved by the Central Coast Water Board.

37. The report pursuant to section 13522.5 of the California Water Code must contain the following information for dual-plumbed systems, in addition to the information required by section 60323 of title 22, CCR:
- a. A detailed description of the intended use site identifying the following:
 - i) The number, location, and type of facilities within the use area proposing to use dual-plumbed systems;
 - ii) The average number of persons estimated to be served by each facility on a daily basis;
 - iii) The specific boundaries of the proposed use site including a map showing the location of each facility to be served;
 - iv) The person or persons responsible for operation of the dual-plumbed system at each facility; and
 - v) The specific use to be made of the recycled water at each facility.
 - b. Plans and specifications describing the following:
 - i) Proposed piping system to be used;
 - ii) Pipe locations of both the recycled and potable systems;
 - iii) Type and location of the outlets and plumbing fixtures that will be accessible to the public; and
 - iv) The methods and devices to be used to prevent backflow of recycled water into the public water system.
 - c. The methods to be used by the Producer to ensure that the installation and operation of the dual-plumbed system will not result in cross connections between the recycled water piping system and the potable water piping system. These must include a description of pressure, dye or other test methods to be used to test the system every four years.
38. Prior to the initial operation of the dual-plumbed recycled water system and annually thereafter, the dual-plumbed system within each facility and use site must be inspected for possible cross connections with the potable water system. The recycled water system must also be tested for possible cross connections at least once every four years. The testing must be conducted in accordance with the method described in requirement section 7605 of title 17, CCR. The inspections and the testing must be performed by a cross connection control specialist certified by the California-Nevada section of the American Water Works Association or an organization with equivalent certification requirements. A written report documenting the result of the inspection and testing for the prior year must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board within 30 days following completion of the inspection or testing.
39. The Producer must notify the Central Coast Water Board of any incidence of backflow from the dual-plumbed recycled water system into the potable water system within 24 hours of discovery of the incident.

E. PROVISIONS

1. The Supplier and Distributor must comply with all applicable requirements of MRP No. R3-2019-0008 as adopted by the Central Coast Water Board and as may be amended by the Executive Officer. The Supplier and Distributor must be responsible for collecting necessary data and reports from the Users. The Supplier and Distributor must require Users to appoint and train a Recycled Water Supervisor and to submit onsite observation reports and use data to the Supplier and Distributor, who will compile and

file self-monitoring reports with the Central Coast Water Board. The Supplier and Distributor, at its discretion, may appoint and train the Users' Recycled Water Supervisors and collect onsite observation reports and use data.

2. The Supplier is responsible for ensuring and documenting that recycled water meets the quality standards of this Order. The Distributor is responsible for regulating the design, construction, maintenance and operation of recycled water transport facilities, application areas and associated appurtenances owned and operated by the Users and for ensuring that Users meet all water application, operations and maintenance requirements of this Order. The Distributor must conduct periodic inspections of User facilities and conduct monitoring and reporting to document compliance with the conditions of this Order.
3. The Supplier must not deliver recycled water to any of its Users until the tracer study to demonstrate that the chlorine disinfection process meets title 22 standards is completed and its documentation is approved by DDW. The tracer study must demonstrate that the chlorine disinfection process following filtration can provide a CT (the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow in each contact basin. Upon DDW acceptance of the tracer study results, the Discharger must submit a revision or addendum to the title 22 engineering report to incorporate the tracer study results.
4. The Supplier must develop an Off-Specification Contingency Plan. The Off-Specification Contingency Plan must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board for approval by the date specified in MRP No. R3-2019-0008.
5. The Supplier must develop an Operations and Maintenance Manual for the Facility. The finalized Operations and Maintenance manual must incorporate the following items:
 - List of process control alarm set points and shutdown features.
 - Procedures, frequencies, and the agency and/or contractor responsible for testing proper operation of the alarm set points.
 - Procedures, frequencies, and the agency and/or contractor responsible for testing proper operation of the shutdown features.
 - Detailed discussion of follow up actions required if alarms are to sound or shutdown features are activated.
 - Detailed discussion indicating steps taken to determine compliance with the Order.
 - List of required checks and calibration procedures for the turbidity meters and chlorine analyzers.

The Operations and Maintenance manual must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board for approval by the date specified in MRP No. R3-2019-0008.

6. The Supplier, Distributor, and Users must permit the Central Coast Water Board staff or its authorized representative in accordance with California Water Code section 13267(c):
 - Entry upon premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of the Order;

- Access to and copy of any records that must be kept under conditions of this Order,
 - Inspection of any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
 - To photograph, sample, and monitor to assure compliance with this Order.
7. For any extension or expansion of the recycled water system or use areas not covered by the Discharger's Report of Waste Discharge, the Producer must submit to the Central Coast Water Board an addendum to the Report of Waste Discharge for approval.
 8. Upon Executive Officer approval, additional flow may be allowed at the Facility.
 9. The Supplier and Distributor must comply with all applicable items of the attached *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements* dated December 2013 (and any updates) (Attachment C). The Central Coast Water Board will revise the Standard Provisions periodically and may revise these requirements when necessary. A copy of Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements is available electronically at the following link:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/board_decisions/docs/wdr_standard_provisions_2013.pdf

This Order becomes effective on the date of adoption by the Central Coast Water Board.

I, John M. Robertson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region on May 17, 2019.

Ordered By:

John M. Robertson, Executive Officer

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Vicinity and Site Map

Attachment B – Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements Order No. R3-2019-0008

Attachment C - Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements dated December 2013

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