

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER R5-2014-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR
CITY OF SANGER
DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FRESNO COUNTY

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

1. The City of Sanger (City or Discharger) owns and operates largely separate Domestic and Industrial wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs) adjacent to one another southeast of the City of Sanger. Wastewater from the individual WWTFs are not comingled. On 23 January 2006, the Discharger submitted a Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan (Report) to consider potential upgrades to the existing WWTFs. The Report includes a detailed description of both WWTFs and the wastewater disposal operations. The proposed improvements identified in the Report were never completed due to the economic slowdown, but the Report provides a detailed description of the existing Domestic WWTF and provides a basis for Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (hereafter Central Valley Water Board) staff to update the existing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). This Order (Order R5-2014-XXX) only regulates discharges from the Domestic WWTF.
2. The City of Sanger owns and operates the Domestic WWTF and is responsible for compliance with these WDRs.
3. The WWTFs are southeast of the City at 333 North Avenue in Sections 25 and 26, T14S, R22E, MDB&M. Effluent from the Domestic WWTF is piped to percolation ponds, designated the Lincoln Ponds about three miles south of the WWTFs in Sections 11 and 12, T15S, R22E. Effluent from the Industrial WWTF is stored in effluent storage ponds that are adjacent the WWTFs, and used to irrigate adjacent farm land for growing fiber, seed, and fodder crops. The proximity of the WWTFs and the Lincoln Ponds with respect to the location of the City of Sanger and nearby communities are shown in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and a part of this Order.
4. WDRs Order 98-141, adopted by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (hereafter Central Valley Water Board) on 29 June 1998, prescribes discharge requirements for the Domestic WWTF. WDRs Order 98-141 needs to be updated to reflect the current plans and policies of the Central Valley Water Board.

Existing Domestic Facility and Discharge

5. The Domestic WWTF consists of a headworks, grit chamber, two primary clarifiers, an activated sludge unit, secondary clarifiers, disinfection system, sludge thickener, anaerobic sludge digester, and a sludge holding tank. The disinfection system is currently not in use.
6. The Lincoln Ponds are part of a City owned 120 acre parcel. A 20-inch PVC pipeline conveys the effluent from the WWTF to the Lincoln Ponds. There are a total of six percolation ponds present that cover about nine acres each with a total capacity of 328 acre-feet. Three of the ponds are used for effluent disposal, and three are used only for “emergency purposes.” The Lincoln Ponds are shown on Attachment B, which is attached hereto and a part of this Order.
7. Sludge is mechanically dewatered using a centrifuge, and dried onsite in lined, paved, drying beds equipped with underdrains. Decant is returned to either of the WWTFs for further treatment. Screenings and grit from the headworks screens are hauled to the local landfill for disposal. Sludge dried in the 14 paved drying beds is hauled offsite for land application at a permitted facility.
8. WDRs Order 98-141 allows for a discharge of up to 3.0 million gallons per day (mgd). The design influent average annual and maximum monthly biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) are 224 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 276 mg/L, respectively. The design influent average annual and maximum monthly total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations are 226 mg/L and 308 mg/L, respectively.
9. Self-monitoring reports from 2011 to August 2013 indicate the effluent flow from the Domestic WWTF averages about 1.6 mgd. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) 98-141 requires TSS, BOD, pH, and electrical conductivity (EC) analyses of the effluent. The Discharger monitors the effluent for nitrate as nitrogen, and provided results from 2012 through August 2013 for nitrate as nitrogen in effluent. The effluent averages of results since January 2011 (with the exception of nitrate, which starts in 2012) are shown below.

SANGER DOMESTIC WWTF – EFFLUENT QUALITY

TSS	BOD	pH	EC	Nitrate as Nitrogen
<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>s.u.</u> ¹	<u>umhos/cm²</u>	<u>mg/L</u>
12	5	7.3	610	29

1. s.u. = Standard pH units

2. umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter

10. WDRs Order 98-141 includes Finding 5 which indicates several small industries will remain connected to the Domestic WWTF and that the City is in the process of developing pretreatment requirements for all industrial users. Provision E.6 of WDRs Order 98-141 requires the City to implement a pretreatment program that includes a

source control program for industrial dischargers by February 1999. The City adopted Ordinance No. 990 for Industrial Discharge Requirements in February 1999, and submitted a draft copy of its proposed Industrial Pretreatment Program in December 2001. Central Valley Water Board staff reviewed the draft of the Industrial Pretreatment Program. The City submitted an August 2004 letter including a schedule to implement its proposed Industrial Pretreatment Program. However, the Industrial Pretreatment Program was never implemented and is not being administered by the City. This Order contains Provision F.16 that puts the City on a compliance schedule to implement its Industrial Pretreatment Program within two years of the adoption of this Order.

Site-Specific Conditions

- Source water is obtained from a series of groundwater wells owned by the City of Sanger. In the following table the first number listed is the average concentration and the values within the parentheses underneath are the range of the reported results. Results from the 2010 Consumer Confidence Report for the City of Sanger included the following values:

CITY OF SANGER – SOURCE WATER QUALITY

EC	TDS¹	Chloride	Sulfate	Nitrate as Nitrogen
<u>umhos/cm</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>
275	176	7.9	22	2.7
(130 – 590)	(89 – 360)	(2.1 – 31)	(5.5 – 72)	(nd ² – 7.6)

1. TDS = Total dissolved solids.

2. nd = not detected at a concentration greater than the laboratory practical quantitation (reporting) limit.

The results indicate very good water quality and are similar to the regional and upgradient groundwater quality discussed in Findings 21 and 24, below.

- The land surface in the vicinity of the WWTF and the Lincoln Ponds is generally flat with a slight slope to the southwest. Elevation at the WWTF is about 340 feet above mean sea level. The Kings River is about three quarters of a mile east/southeast of the WWTF, and it is about one mile northeast of the Lincoln Ponds. Collins Creek, a tributary to the Kings River, is directly adjacent the eastern property boundary of the WWTFs.
- According to Federal Emergency Management Agency maps (Map Number 06019C2160H), the Domestic WWTF itself is not located within a 100-year flood plain. Collins Creek that borders the WWTFs to the east is shown as being in a Zone A flood plain, which indicates a one percent chance of flooding annually. However, the City maintains a levee between the creek and the Domestic WWTF, which protects the area from flooding. The Lincoln Ponds are not within a 100-year flood plain.
- According to the Web Soil Survey published by the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, soils at the WWTF are

comprised primarily of the Grangeville sandy loam. The Grangeville sandy loam is described as somewhat poorly drained, has high to very high transmissivity, and is a Class 1 soil. Class 1 soils have few limitations that restrict their use.

15. Soils in the area of the Lincoln Ponds consist of nearly equal percentages of Tujunga loamy sand and the Hanford sandy loam. The Tujunga loamy sand is described as somewhat excessively drained, has high to very high transmissivity, and is a Class 4s soil. Class 4 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants grown or require very careful management. The "s" subclass indicates the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony. The Hanford sandy loam is described as well drained, has high transmissivity, and is a Class 2s to 4s soil. Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.
16. According to the Department of Water Resources Land Use Map survey of Eastern Fresno County in 2009, the primary land uses in the vicinity of the site are: vineyards; deciduous fruits and nuts – primarily peaches, nectarines, and almonds; alfalfa; and oranges.
17. The Sanger area is characterized as semi-arid with hot dry summers and cool winters. Annual precipitation in the vicinity of the WWTF averages approximately 10 inches, the 100-year total annual precipitation is approximately 23 inches, and the reference evapotranspiration rate is approximately 53 inches per year.

Groundwater Conditions

18. Groundwater in the area occurs at various depths within an unconfined aquifer. The depth to water in the unconfined aquifer in the area of the WWTF is approximately 40 feet below the ground surface (bgs), according to information in *Lines of Equal Elevation of Water in Wells in Unconfined Aquifer*, published by DWR, Spring 2010. Regional flow of the unconfined aquifer is generally to the southwest.
19. The six wells, MW-1 through MW-6, that make up the City's groundwater monitoring network have gone dry. Provision F.21 requires the City to submit a work plan to replace the currently dry groundwater monitoring well network and a time schedule for the wells to be installed within 12 months from the adoption date of this Order.
20. Finding 10 of WDRs Order 98-141 contains average results for EC and nitrate as nitrogen from groundwater samples collected in the Lincoln Ponds disposal area in 1996 and 1997. The average EC was listed as 220 umhos/cm, while the average nitrate as nitrate concentration was listed as 14 mg/L, which corresponds to a nitrate as nitrogen value of about 3.2 mg/L.
21. Regional groundwater quality data can be found on the Water Quality Portal web site, a cooperative service provided by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Water Quality Monitoring Council.

A review of the USGS files indicates 18 well sites (some with more than one well present) are within a five mile radius of the WWTF. Total well depth information (measured in feet below the ground surface [bgs]) and water quality data was available from four nearby well sites (USGS wells 363852119305201, 363914119335801, 364035119265401, and 364004119341201) from July 1987 to April 2013 and the averages are shown on the following table. Well 363852119305201 is about a mile east and upgradient of the Lincoln Ponds. Wells 363914119335801 and 364004119341201 are about two and three miles, respectively, west and downgradient of the Lincoln Ponds. Well 364035119265401 is about 4 miles east and upgradient of the Lincoln Ponds. All of the samples were collected on a single date, but some of the results are the averages of numerous results recorded on the day of sampling. A result listed by itself is a single sample result, while a value listed above results in parentheses, is the average result with the range of the results shown below in the parentheses.

REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RESULTS

Parameters	Well Number			
	<u>363852119305201</u>	<u>363914119335801</u>	<u>364004119341201</u>	<u>364035119265401</u>
Well Depth (feet bgs)	150	70	43	147
EC (umhos/cm)	278 (232 – 323)	584	451 (350 – 600)	331 (321 – 341)
TDS (mg/L)	169	na	na	237
Chloride (mg/L)	3.1	na	50 (30 – 85)	21
Sulfate (mg/L)	23	na	na	4
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	6.4	na	4.6 (4.2 – 5.3)	3.5

Regional results are slightly higher than the 1996 and 1997 groundwater results from the area of the Lincoln Ponds (Finding 20), but are similar to results and ranges for the source water results discussed in Finding 11.

22. The City has installed a six well groundwater monitoring network around the Lincoln Ponds. The depth to water has ranged from about 20 feet bgs to currently as deep as 45 feet bgs. The primary direction of groundwater flow is to the southeast with flows to the east and south depending upon mounding and the presence of water in an adjacent unlined irrigation canal (Harp Ditch) that is operated by the Consolidated Irrigation District.
23. Monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-4 were installed in October 1996. MW-1 and MW-2 were installed as background wells with MW-3 and MW-4 intended as downgradient wells. WDRs Order 98-141 required additional evaluation of the groundwater monitoring well network, and MW-5 and MW-6 were installed as downgradient wells in 1998. While MW-1 was installed as a background well, it was

set along the northern edge of the Lincoln Ponds and is affected by the discharge from the Domestic WWTF. MW-2 was installed within 50 feet from the unlined Harp Ditch and the well is influenced by the ditch water. As noted in Finding 20, baseline EC and nitrate results collected in 1996 and 1997, reflect background groundwater quality prior to the discharge of effluent from the Domestic WWTF to the Lincoln Ponds.

24. The City also has a second six well groundwater monitoring network in place around both the Domestic WWTF and Industrial WWTF, and the land application areas used for the recycling of the Industrial effluent. Wells MW-101 and MW-102 provide monitoring that represents local groundwater quality unaffected by the discharges of waste, the results of which are consistent with data collected at the Lincoln Ponds in 1996. The averages of results since 2000 are presented on the following table.

UPGRADIENT GROUNDWATER RESULTS

<u>Well</u>	<u>TDS</u>	<u>EC</u>	<u>Bicarbonate</u>	<u>Calcium</u>	<u>Sodium</u>	<u>Chloride</u>	<u>Nitrate as Nitrogen</u>
	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>umhos/cm</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>
MW-101	117	167	60	18	6.9	3.2	2.4
MW-102	152	234	98	24	7.5	4.6	2.2

25. The averages of groundwater analytical results from samples collected from the existing six-well groundwater monitoring well network around the Lincoln Ponds from November 2000 through August 2013 are summarized in the following table.

GROUNDWATER RESULTS

<u>Well</u>	<u>TDS</u>	<u>EC</u>	<u>Bicarbonate</u>	<u>Calcium</u>	<u>Sodium</u>	<u>Chloride</u>	<u>Nitrate as Nitrogen</u>
	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>umhos/cm</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>mg/L</u>
MW-1	392	576	113	37	53	49	16
MW-2	82	95	21	8	6	12	5
MW-3	185	273	38	13	28	31	12
MW-4	357	543	110	48	33	40	18
MW-5	430	672	116	34	73	62	18
MW-6	411	635	87	23	71	61	18

26. The results indicate that the discharge from the Domestic WWTF has degraded groundwater with respect to TDS, EC, sodium, and chloride, but that the degradation has generally not exceeded water quality objectives. The results also indicate the discharge from the Domestic WWTF has polluted groundwater with nitrate as nitrogen. Nitrate as nitrogen averages exceed the Primary Maximum Contaminant level (MCL) of 10 mg/L in all but MW-2.
27. MW-3 is a downgradient well, but it is situated on the downgradient edge of one of the “emergency use ponds” that is typically not used for the disposal of wastewater. MW-3 is about 200 feet from the Harp Ditch. MW-3 is affected by the discharge from the WWTF when the flow direction is in a more southerly direction and when the Harp

Ditch does not contain water. Nitrate as nitrogen concentrations in MW-3 averaged 24.5 mg/L in 2006 and 2007, but the results have been less than the MCL of 10 mg/L for nitrate as nitrogen since 2008 and have averaged 3.5 mg/L during that time period. Nitrate as nitrogen results from MW-4 through MW-6 routinely exceed the MCL of 10 mg/L and have since September 2005.

Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Regulatory Considerations

28. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin*, Second Edition, revised January 2004 (the "Basin Plan") designates beneficial uses, establishes narrative and numerical water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting all waters of the Basin, and incorporates, by reference, plans and policies of the State of California Water Quality Control Board. In accordance with Water Code section 13263(a), these waste discharge requirements implement the Basin Plan.
29. Surface drainage is to the southwest, but bluffs created by the river to the west of the WWTF direct local drainage south and southeast to the Kings River. The beneficial uses of this portion of the Kings River (Friant Kern to Peoples Weir), as stated in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial process supply; groundwater recharge; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; and wildlife habitat.
30. The Domestic WWTF and Lincoln Ponds are in Detailed Analysis Unit 236 within the Kings Basin hydrologic unit. The Basin Plan designates the beneficial uses of underlying groundwater as municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; and industrial service and process supply.
31. The Basin Plan establishes narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, tastes and odors, and toxicity in groundwater. It also sets forth a numeric objective for total coliform organisms.
32. The Basin Plan identifies the greatest long-term problem facing the entire Tulare Lake Basin as the increase in salinity in groundwater, which has accelerated due to the intensive use of soil and water resources by irrigated agriculture. The Basin Plan establishes several salt management requirements, including:
 - a. The incremental increase in salts from use and treatment must be controlled to the extent possible. The maximum electrical conductivity (EC) in the discharge shall not exceed the EC of the source water plus 500 umhos/cm. When the source water is from more than one source, the EC shall be a weighted average of all sources.
 - b. Discharges to areas that may recharge good quality groundwater shall not exceed an EC of 1,000 umhos/cm, a chloride content of 175 mg/L, or a boron content of 1.0 mg/L.

33. The Basin Plan's numeric water quality objective for bacteria requires that the most probable number (MPN) of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2 per 100 mL in municipal groundwater.
34. The Basin Plan's narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, at a minimum, require groundwater's designated as domestic or municipal supply to meet the MCLs specified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (hereafter Title 22). The Basin Plan recognizes that the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
35. The narrative toxicity objective requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, plant, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses.
36. Quantifying a narrative water quality objective requires a site-specific evaluation of those constituents that have the potential to impact water quality and beneficial uses. The Basin Plan states that when compliance with a narrative objective is required to protect specific beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations in order to implement the narrative objective.
37. In the absence of specific numerical water quality limits, the Basin Plan methodology is to consider any relevant published criteria. General salt tolerance guidelines, such as *Water Quality for Agriculture* by Ayers and Westcot and similar references indicate that yield reductions in nearly all crops are not evident when irrigation water has an EC less than 700 umhos/cm. There is, however, an eight- to ten-fold range in salt tolerance for agricultural crops and the appropriate salinity values to protect agriculture in the Central Valley are considered on a case-by-case basis. It is possible to achieve full yield potential with waters having EC up to 3,000 umhos/cm if the proper leaching fraction is provided to maintain soil salinity within the tolerance of the crop.
38. The list of crops in Finding 16 is not intended as a definitive inventory of crops that are or could be grown in the area where groundwater quality is potentially affected by the discharge, but it is representative of current and historical agricultural practices in the area.
39. The Central Valley Water Board is currently implementing the CV-SALTS initiative to develop a Basin Plan amendment that will establish a salt and nitrate management plan for the Central Valley. Through this effort the Basin Plan will be amended to define how the narrative water quality objectives are to be interpreted for the protection of agricultural use. If new information or evidence indicates that groundwater limitations different than those prescribed herein are appropriate, this Order will be reopened to incorporate such limits.

Antidegradation Analysis

40. State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16 (“Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State”) (hereafter Resolution 68-16) prohibits degradation of groundwater unless it has been shown that:
 - a. The degradation will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses.
 - b. The degradation does not result in water quality less than that prescribed in State and regional policies, including violation of one or more water quality objectives.
 - c. The discharger employs best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) to minimize degradation.
 - d. The degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.
41. The Discharger has been monitoring groundwater quality at the site since 1996 prior to the use of The Lincoln Ponds. WDRs Order 98-141 did authorize some limited degradation of groundwater EC. This Order authorizes additional degradation.
42. Constituents of concern that have the potential to cause degradation of high quality waters include, in part, organics, nutrients, and salts.
 - a. The WWTF effectively reduces the influent BOD concentrations by over 97 percent (influent BOD average is 224 mg/L while the effluent average is 5 mg/L) reducing the organic load to the Lincoln Ponds and minimizing the potential for anoxic and reducing conditions in soil. These measures are expected to prevent odor and nuisance conditions and preclude the degradation of groundwater from organic loading. There were no exceedances of the BOD effluent limit observed in the effluent data review (January 2011 through August 2013).
 - b. For nitrogen, the discharge has caused pollution with nitrates as nitrogen beneath and downgradient of the Lincoln Ponds. This Order includes an effluent limit of 10 mg/L for total nitrogen to ensure that discharges to the Lincoln Ponds do not cause or contribute to the existing groundwater pollution. Provision F.19 of this Order includes a compliance schedule that requires the City to construct treatment units necessary to meet the total nitrogen effluent limit or otherwise modify the WWTF, Lincoln Ponds, and/or treatment or disposal operations to ensure compliance with groundwater limitations. Provision F.20 of this Order includes a compliance schedule that requires the City to evaluate groundwater cleanup alternatives necessary to meet the nitrate as nitrogen groundwater limit.
 - c. For salinity, the discharge with an average EC of 609 umhos/cm meets the Basin Plan limits of 500 plus source and the maximum EC of 1,000 umhos/cm for discharges to areas that may recharge good quality groundwater. The discharge may cause groundwater degradation with EC when compared to background

groundwater quality, but the discharge will not cause degradation exceeding water quality objectives.

43. This Order establishes effluent and groundwater limitations for the WWTF that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in groundwater quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan.
44. For organics and salts, current groundwater monitoring data indicates that groundwater has been degraded by the previous discharge, but the degradation has not caused exceedances of water quality objectives. The Discharger has implemented BPTC with respect to these constituents, so the degradation is allowable under Resolution 68-16.

For nitrate as nitrogen, current groundwater monitoring data indicates that the discharge has caused exceedances of the Primary MCL of 10 mg/L. The provisions of this Order require that the Discharger implement BPTC and contain a time schedule to bring the discharge into compliance with water quality objectives.

45. The Discharger provides treatment and control of the discharge that incorporates:
 - a. Screening to remove excess solids and a Vortex grit removal chamber to remove solids and grit from the waste stream.
 - b. Hauling of solids and grit offsite for disposal at an approved landfill.
 - c. Two Primary sedimentation basins to collect sludge.
 - d. Sludge removal and dewatering and drying in paved sludge drying beds equipped with underdrains to collect leachate.
 - e. Two 700,000 gallon aeration basins to reduce BOD concentrations.
 - f. Three Secondary clarifiers.
 - g. Organic loading at rates unlikely to cause unacceptable groundwater degradation.
 - h. Groundwater monitoring to monitor the impact of the discharge on groundwater.

Provision F.16 of this Order requires the City to implement an Industrial Pretreatment Program to ensure compliance with effluent and groundwater limitations.

Provision F.19 of this Order includes a compliance schedule that requires the City to construct treatment units necessary to meet the total nitrogen effluent limit or otherwise modify the Domestic WWTF, Lincoln Ponds, and/or treatment or disposal operations to ensure compliance with groundwater limitations.

Provision F.20 of this Order includes a compliance schedule that requires the City to evaluate whether the changes made to address the discharges from the ponds will be sufficient to address the impacted groundwater or whether other measures are

needed to mitigate these impacts, and will ultimately ensure that groundwater will meet the nitrate as nitrogen limit of 10 mg/L.

46. Degradation of groundwater by some of the typical waste constituents associated with discharges from a municipal wastewater utility, after effective source control, treatment, and control measures are implemented, is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The technology, energy, water recycling, and waste management advantages of municipal utility service far exceed any benefits derived from reliance on numerous, concentrated individual wastewater systems, and the impact on water quality will be substantially less. The economic prosperity of valley communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the State, and provides sufficient justification for allowing the limited groundwater degradation that may occur pursuant to this Order.

Water Recycling Regulatory Considerations

47. On 3 February 2009, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2009-0011, *Adoption of a Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy). The Recycled Water Policy promotes the use of recycled water to achieve sustainable local water supplies and reduce greenhouse gases.
48. On 23 April 2009, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution R5-2009-0028, *In Support of Regionalization, Reclamation, Recycling and Conservation for Wastewater Treatment Plant*. Resolution R5-2009-0028 encourages water recycling, water conservation, and regionalization of wastewater treatment facilities. It requires the municipal wastewater treatment agencies to document:
 - i. Efforts to promote new or expanded wastewater recycling opportunities and programs;
 - ii. Water conservation measures; and
 - iii. Regional wastewater management opportunities and solutions (e.g., regionalization).
49. The Discharger does not currently recycle effluent discharged from the Domestic WWTF. This Order requires the City to evaluate potential reclamation of the effluent from the Domestic WWTF. If recycling is proposed, the City will be required to submit a report of waste discharge describing the proposed discharge. In addition, a Title 22 Engineering Report will be required that requires approval by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

Other Regulatory Considerations

50. In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the 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 sanitary purposes. This Order

promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

51. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the facility is determined to be classified as 2B as defined below:
 - a. Category 2 threat to water quality: “Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance.”
 - b. Category B complexity, defined as: “Any discharger not included [as Category A] that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal) or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units.”

52. Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (hereafter Title 27) contains regulatory requirements for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of solid waste. However, Title 27 exempts certain activities from its provisions. Discharges regulated by this Order are exempt from Title 27 pursuant to provisions that exempt domestic sewage, wastewater, and reuse. Title 27, section 20090 states in part:
 - (b) Wastewater - Discharges of wastewater to land, including but not limited to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or subsurface leachfields if the following conditions are met:
 - (1) the applicable RWQCB has issued WDRs, reclamation requirements, or waived such issuance;
 - (2) the discharge is in compliance with the applicable water quality control plan;
and
 - (3) the wastewater does not need to be managed according to Chapter 11, Division 4.5, Title 22 of this code as a hazardous waste.

53. The discharge authorized herein and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge, are exempt from the requirements of Title 27 section 20090(b) because:
 - i. the Central Valley Water Board is issuing WDRs,
 - ii. following completion of the improvements required by this Order, the discharge will be in compliance with the Basin Plan, and;
 - iii. the treated effluent discharged to the ponds does not need to be managed as hazardous waste.

54. The statistical data analysis methods of Title 27, section 20415(e) may be appropriate for determining whether the discharge complies with Groundwater Limitations specified in this Order.
55. The Discharger is not required to obtain coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Industrial Storm Water Permit for the WWTF because all storm water runoff is retain onsite and does not discharge to a water of the United States.
56. On 2 May 2006, the State Water Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems General Order 2006-0003-DWQ (the General Order). The General Order requires all public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length to comply with the Order. The Discharger's collection system exceeds one mile in length and the Discharger is enrolled under the General Order.
57. Water Code section 13267(b) states:

In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of discharging, or who proposes to discharge within its region ... shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.

The technical reports required by this Order and the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2014-XXXX are necessary to ensure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger owns and operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

58. The California Department of Water Resources sets standards for the construction and destruction of groundwater wells (hereafter DWR Well Standards), as described in *California Well Standards Bulletin 74-90* (June 1991) and *Water Well Standards: State of California Bulletin 94-81* (December 1981). These standards, and any more stringent standards adopted by the state or county pursuant to Water Code section 13801, apply to all monitoring wells used to monitor the impacts of wastewater storage or disposal governed by this Order.
59. The City adopted a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the existing Domestic WWTF in June 1996 in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.). Central Valley Water Board staff concurred with the findings of the Final EIR at the time, provided mitigation measures (disinfection of the secondary treated effluent and the installation of a groundwater monitoring network) were incorporated into the Final EIR.

60. As part of the proposed expansion documented in the 2006 Report, the Discharger certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH #2006051135) on 27 February 2009 in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). The EIR describes the WWTF and proposed alternatives for modifications to increase the flow to 5.3 mgd, based on estimated population increases through 2035. Due to the declining economy in 2009, the proposed upgrades/changes to the WWTF have not yet been completed. The Central Valley Water Board commented on the EIR as a responsible agency.
61. The action of prescribing these WDRs, which impose regulatory requirements on the existing discharge in order to ensure the protection of groundwater resources, is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301, which exempts the “operation, repair, maintenance, [and] permitting ... of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features” from environmental review. However, should the City choose to recycle treated wastewater from the Domestic WWTF to nearby farmlands, an additional CEQA evaluation may be required.
62. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has promulgated biosolids reuse regulations in 40 CFR 503, *Standard for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*, which establishes management criteria for protection of ground and surface waters, sets application rates for heavy metals, and establishes stabilization and disinfection criteria.
63. The Central Valley Water Board is using the Standards in 40 CFR 503 as guidelines in establishing this Order, but the Central Valley Water Board is not the implementing agency for 40 CFR 503 regulations. The Discharger may have separate and/or additional compliance, reporting, and permitting responsibilities to the EPA.
64. Pursuant to Water Code section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.
65. In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the 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 sanitary purposes. This order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic uses.

Public Notice

66. All the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet were considered in establishing the following conditions of discharge.

- 67. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Central Valley Water Board's intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and they have been provided an opportunity to submit written comments and an opportunity for a public hearing.
- 68. All comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered in a public hearing.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order 98-141 is rescinded except for purposes of enforcement, and, pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, the City of Sanger, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Discharge Prohibitions

- 1. Discharge of wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
- 2. Discharge of hazardous wastes, as that term is defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66261.1et seq., are prohibited.
- 3. Bypass of untreated or partially treated waste is prohibited, except as allowed by Standard Provision E.2 of the *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements*.
- 4. Discharge of waste at a location or in a manner different from that described in the Findings is prohibited.
- 5. Discharge of toxic substances into the wastewater treatment system or land application areas such that biological treatment mechanisms are disrupted is prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations

- 1. The discharge from the WWTF to the Lincoln Ponds shall not exceed the following for the constituents listed (Compliance shall be determined at EFF-001, as described in MRP R5-2014-XXXX):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Flow ¹	mgd	3.0	---
BOD	mg/L	40	80
TSS	mg/L	40	80

1. For compliance, flow shall be monitored at INF-001

2. The 12-month rolling average EC of the discharge shall not exceed the 12-month rolling average EC of the source water plus 500 umhos/cm, or a maximum of 1,000 umhos/cm, whichever is more stringent. Compliance with this effluent limitation shall be determined quarterly.
3. The monthly average concentration of total nitrogen in the discharge shall not exceed 10 mg/L, or the Discharger shall implement other measures to ensure discharges do not cause groundwater to exceed 10 mg/L of nitrate as nitrogen. The Discharger shall achieve compliance with this limit in accordance with Provision F.19.

C. Discharge Specifications

1. No waste constituent shall be released, discharged, or placed where it will be released or discharged, in a concentration or in a mass that causes violation of the Groundwater Limitations of this Order (with respect to total nitrogen in the effluent discharge, compliance with this specification shall be in accordance with Provision F.19).
2. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal shall not cause pollution or a nuisance as defined by Water Code section 13050.
3. The discharge shall remain within the permitted waste treatment/containment structures and disposal areas (Lincoln Ponds or other approved reuse areas) at all times.
4. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to optimize the quality of the discharge.
5. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
6. Public contact with wastewater shall be prevented through such means as fences, signs, or acceptable alternatives.
7. Objectionable odors shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the Domestic WWTF or Lincoln Pond property at an intensity that creates or threatens to create nuisance conditions.
8. Percolation ponds shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow and design seasonal precipitation and ancillary inflow and infiltration during the winter. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.

9. All ponds and open containment structures shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Specifically:
 - a. An erosion control program shall be implemented to ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.
 - b. Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides.
 - c. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.
 - d. The Discharger shall consult and coordinate with the local Mosquito Abatement District to minimize the potential for mosquito breeding as needed to supplement the above measures.
10. Newly constructed or rehabilitated berms or levees (excluding internal berms that separate ponds or control the flow of water within a pond) shall be designed and constructed under the supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer.

D. Groundwater Limitations

1. Release of waste constituents associated with the discharge shall not cause or contribute to groundwater:
 - a. Containing constituent concentrations in excess of the concentrations specified below or natural background quality, whichever is greater:
 - (i) Nitrate as nitrogen of 10 mg/L¹.
 - (ii) For constituents identified in Title 22, the Primary and Secondary MCLs quantified therein.
 - b. Total Coliform Organisms of equal to or greater than 2.2 MPN/100 mL over any seven-day period.

¹Compliance shall be achieved in accordance with Provision F.20.

E. Solids and Sludge/Biosolids Specifications

Sludge, as used in this document, means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment. Solid waste refers to grit and screening material generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment at the WWTF. Biosolids refers to sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially used as a soil amendment for agriculture,

silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation activities pursuant to federal and state regulations.

1. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, and clarifiers as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.
2. Any handling and storage of sludge, residual sludge, solid waste, and biosolids at the WWTF shall be temporary (i.e., no longer than two years) and controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the groundwater limitations of this Order.
3. Sludge, residual sludge, biosolids, and solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with Title 27, division 2. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at disposal sites (i.e., landfills, WWTFs, composting sites, soil amendment sites) operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water board will satisfy this specification.
4. Use of biosolids as a soil amendment shall comply with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water board or the State Water Board except in cases where a local (e.g., county) program has been authorized by a regional water board. In most cases, this will mean the General Biosolids Order (State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order 2004-12-DWQ, "General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural, and Land Reclamation Activities"). For a biosolids use project to be covered by Order 2004-12-DWQ, the Discharger must file a complete Notice of Intent and receive a Notice of Applicability for each project.
5. Use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with the self-implementing federal regulations of 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 503, which are subject to enforcement by the U.S. EPA, not the Central Valley Water Board. If during the life of this Order, the State accepts primacy for implementation of part 503, the Central Valley Water Board may also initiate enforcement where appropriate.
6. Any proposed change in sludge use or disposal practice shall be reported in writing to the Executive Officer at least 90 days in advance of the change.

F. Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements, dated 1 March 1991 (Standard Provisions), which are a part of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) R5-2014-XXXX, which is part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as adopted by the Central Valley Water Board or approved by the Executive Officer.
3. The Discharger shall keep at the WWTF office copies of this Order including its MRP, Information Sheet, Attachments, and Standard Provisions, for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.
4. The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the WWTF collection, treatment, and disposal systems in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means storm water (i.e., inflow), groundwater (i.e., infiltration), cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants.
5. The Discharger must at all times properly operate and maintain its respective facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This Provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the Order.
6. All technical reports and work plans required herein that involve planning, investigation, evaluation, or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be prepared by or under the direction of a person registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code Sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1. As required by these laws, completed technical reports and work plans must bear the signature(s) and seal(s) of the registered professional(s) in a manner such that all work can be clearly attributed to the professional responsible for the work. All reports required herein are required pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267.
7. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports as directed by the Executive Officer. Accordingly, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board on or before each report due date the specified document or, if an action is specified, a written report detailing evidence of compliance with the date and task. If noncompliance is being reported, the reasons for such noncompliance shall be stated, plus an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by letter when it returns to compliance with the time schedule. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Central Valley Water Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.

8. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste treatment and storage facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.
9. To assume operation as Discharger under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph of Standard Provision B.3 and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. If approved by the Executive Officer, the transfer request will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board for its consideration of transferring the ownership of this Order at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.
10. Effluent storage ponds shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow and design seasonal precipitation and ancillary inflow and infiltration during the winter. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.
11. On or about 1 October of each year, available storage capacity in the effluent storage ponds shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Provision F.10.
12. The Discharger shall submit the technical reports and work plans required by this Order for Central Valley Water Board staff consideration and incorporate comments they may have in a timely manner, as appropriate.
13. As a means of discerning compliance with Discharge Specification C.7, the dissolved oxygen (DO) content in the upper one foot of any wastewater pond shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive weekly sampling events. If the DO in any single pond is below 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive sampling events, the Discharger shall report the findings to the Central Valley Water Board in writing within 10 days and shall include a specific plan to resolve the low DO results within 30 days.
14. As described in the Standard Provisions, the Discharger shall report promptly to the Central Valley Water Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

15. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique(s) including proper operation and maintenance, to comply with this Order.
16. The City must implement an industrial pretreatment program that includes a source control program for industrial dischargers that assures compliance with this Order. The City shall complete the following tasks no later than the dates in the following compliance schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Task Description</u>	<u>Due date</u>
a.	Submit an Industrial Pretreatment Program that includes an industrial user source control program. The submittal must address the issues cited in the 8 June 2004 Central Valley Water Board staff letter commenting on the City's 18 October 2001 Industrial Pretreatment Program submittal. The Program is subject to Executive Officer approval.	(6 months from the adoption of this Order)
b.	Implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program	(2 years from adoption of this Order)

17. The Discharger shall implement the necessary legal authorities, programs, and controls to ensure that the following incompatible wastes are not introduced to the treatment system, where incompatible wastes are:
 - a. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
 - b. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case wastes with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specially designed to accommodate such wastes;
 - c. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation or treatment works;
 - d. Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works, and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency;
 - e. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works, or that raise influent temperatures above 40 °C (104 °F), unless the treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat;

- f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 - g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the treatment works in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
 - h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at points predesignated by the Discharger.
18. The Discharger shall implement the legal authorities, programs, and control necessary to ensure that indirect discharges do not introduce pollutants into the sewerage system that, either alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:
- a. Flow through the system to the receiving water in quantities or concentrations that cause a violation of this Order, or
 - b. Inhibit or disrupt treatment process, treatment system operations, or sludge processes, use, or disposal and either cause a violation of this Order or prevent sludge use or disposal in accordance with this Order.
19. The Discharger shall comply with Effluent Limitation B.3 and Discharge Specification C.1 in accordance with the following compliance schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Task Description</u>	<u>Due date</u>
a.	Submit a work plan and implementation schedule that identifies the specific measures the City will employ to ensure compliance with Effluent Limitation B.3 and Discharge Specification C.1 (e.g., lined storage ponds and effluent nitrogen application at agronomic rates). The work plan and implementation schedule shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Officer.	(12 months from the adoption of this Order)
b.	Begin implementation of the approved work plan and schedule.	In accordance with the approved schedule, but by no later than (2 years from the adoption of this Order)
c.	Submit a technical report demonstrating complete implementation of the approved work	In accordance with the approved

	plan and schedule. Upon receipt of written concurrence of Executive Officer, this provision shall be considered satisfied.	schedule, but by no later than (6 years from adoption of this Order)
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20. The Discharger shall comply with Groundwater Limitation D.1.(i) in accordance with the following compliance schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Task Description</u>	<u>Due date</u>
a.	Submit a work plan and time schedule that identifies the methods proposed for assessing the horizontal and vertical extent of nitrate nitrogen pollution in the vicinity of the Lincoln Ponds.	(1 year from the adoption of this Order)
b.	Submit a technical report that describes the horizontal and vertical extent of nitrate nitrogen pollution in the vicinity of the Lincoln Ponds. Provide an estimate of how long it will take for groundwater to meet applicable water quality objectives after the Discharger implements measures required under this Order.	In accordance with the approved schedule, but by no later than (4 years from adoption of this Order)
c.	Annually, submit a technical report analyzing groundwater quality and progress towards meeting applicable water quality objectives.	Annual progress report (by 1 February of each year)
d.	If the periodic monitoring required in Subsection c, above, indicates that it will take longer than 10 years from the adoption of this Order for groundwater to meet the nitrate as nitrogen limit of 10 mg/L, the Discharger shall submit a work plan with a compliance schedule for implementing additional measures to meet applicable water quality objectives. The proposed work plan and compliance schedule shall be subject to Executive Officer approval and may be incorporated into future Board Orders.	As required by the Executive Officer

21. The City shall at all times maintain an operational groundwater monitoring well network. If wells go dry, and remain dry for more than four

consecutive quarters, or are otherwise rendered inoperable, they shall be augmented within six months of the last unsuccessful sampling event with in-kind wells drilled to monitor first encountered groundwater. The City shall obtain of replacement well locations and construction details by submitting a technical report to the Central Valley Water Board for Executive Officer written approval. For monitoring wells 1 through 6, which have gone dry as described in Finding 19, the City shall follow the following schedule of Tasks for replacement:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Task Description</u>	<u>Due date</u>
a.	Submit a work plan for replacement groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-6.	(60 days from the adoption of this Order)
b.	Install and sample the replacement monitoring wells after receiving the Executive Officer's approval of the work plan required under Task a. The wells shall be sampled consistent with the requirements of Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2014-XXXX.	(12 months from the adoption of this Order)

22. The Discharger shall evaluate land disposal options and expanded wastewater recycling and reclamation opportunities. If the evaluation shows that year-round or continuous reuse of all the wastewater is not practicable, consideration must be given to partial reuse of the flow and seasonal reuse. The City shall submit the results of its evaluation by **(12 months from the adoption of this Order)**.
23. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
24. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (General WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Water Quality Order 2006-0003), the Revised General WDRs Monitoring and Reporting Program (Water Quality Order 2008-0002-EXEC), and any subsequent revisions thereto. Water Quality Order 2006-0003 and Order 2008-0002-EXEC require the Discharger to notify the Central Valley Water Board and take remedial action upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the sanitary sewer system resulting in a sanitary sewer overflow.

25. The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants.
26. At least **90 days** prior to termination or expiration of any lease, contract, or agreement involving disposal or recycling areas or off-site reuse of effluent, used to justify the capacity authorized herein and assure compliance with this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing of the situation and of what measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this Order.
27. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

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

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, 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. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality

or will be provided upon request.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board on XX February 2014.

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R5-2014-XXXX
CITY OF SANGER
DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
FRESNO COUNTY