

ITEM: 26

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

REPORT: Following are the proposed waste discharge requirements that prohibit discharge to surface waters. All agencies and the dischargers concur or have offered no comments. Items indicated as updates on the summary agenda make the requirements consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.

a	<p><b>Eagle Bird Mining Company LLC</b> (the Discharger) plans to perform small-scale exploration and mining of up to 7,200 tons per year. No use of chemicals such as cyanide or mercury is proposed for the operation. Intermittent mining and processing operations have taken place at the Mine Site starting in the mid-1880s, with recurring activities in the 1910s, 1930s, and most recently in 1969. However, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) have never been issued for the Mine Site. These proposed WDRs prescribe waste discharge requirements for mining waste that are protective of ground and surface waters. The Discharger has a Reclamation Plan and related Financial Assurance (Surety Bond) approved by Sierra County and reviewed by the Department of Conservation Office of Mine Reclamation for the purposes of compliance with the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA). Sierra County and the Discharger have agreed to add the Central Valley Water Board as an alternative payee on the approved Financial Assurance Mechanism. Failure to include the Central Valley Water Board on the Surety Bond will be deemed a violation of these WDRs.</p>
b	<p><b>GIUMARRA VINEYARDS CORPORATION AND GIUMARRA AND ASSOCIATES BEVERAGE COMPAMY, LLC, EDISON GRAPE PROCESSING FACILITY, KERN COUNTY.</b> Giumarra Vineyards Corporation (Giumarra) owns and operates a grape processing facility (Edison Facility) in Edison. The discharge is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 74-66 and Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program 74-66, that authorizes the discharge of bottling spillage, wash waters, and domestic wastewater to a septic tank and leachfield system. Order 74-66 also authorizes the discharge of winery wastewater to ponds and a land application area (LAA). Giumarra submitted a Report of Waste Discharge for the proposed discharge of a monthly average flow of 192,000 gallons per day (gpd) (annual discharge of 70 million gallons) of comingled grape processing wastewater, cold storage wastewater, bottling/canning wastewater, and potato wastewater to 80 acres owned by Giumarra. The RWD indicates Giumarra owns an additional 75 acres that could be made available, if needed, to expand the LAA.</p> <p>This Order contains provisions that require Giumarra to evaluate its management practices of the LAA's and ensure the application of wastewater at agronomic rates, and to develop a phased groundwater monitoring well network.</p>
c	<p><b>REVISIONS TO THE WDRS FOR WESTERN SAN JOAQUIN RIVER WATERSHED</b> On 9 January 2014, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for discharges from irrigated lands for growers that are members of the third-party group within the Western San Joaquin River Watershed (Order).</p>

	<p>The Order was revised on 17 April 2015. On 25 June 2015, staff circulated proposed additional revisions to the Order. Comments on the proposed revisions are due by 25 July 2015.</p> <p>In the proposed revisions to the Order, the Western San Joaquin River Watershed boundary will be modified to correspond to the corrected description of the area served by the Grassland Bypass Project, which defines the southern boundary of the Western San Joaquin River Watershed. The boundary modification will result in a net decrease of 74 acres covered by the Order, which will not have a substantial effect on the number of members or costs to implement the program for the Western San Joaquin River Watershed Coalition. Discharges from the areas detached from the Western San Joaquin River Watershed Area will be covered by two tentative WDRs to be considered by the Board in July – WDRs for surface water discharges from the Grassland Bypass Project, and groundwater WDRs for Growers in the Grassland Drainage Area.</p>
d	<p><b>KERCKHOFF DAM LOW LEVEL OUTLET GATE REPLACEMENT PROJECT, MADERA COUNTY.</b> On 12 March 2015, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (Discharger) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge for a proposed dredging project necessary to complete dam maintenance on Kerckhoff Dam on the San Joaquin River. The project includes replacing three 72” low level outlets (outlet) at the base of the dam and re-lining the outlet tunnels through the dam. The dredging is necessary to access the dam’s upstream slide gates that need to be replaced.</p> <p>The Army Corps of Engineers’ “incidental fallback rule” allows dredging using suction or clamshell (proposed for Project) dredging to be done without a Clean Water Act (CWA) section 404 permit as long as the dredge material is removed from the waterbody. Because the Army Corps of Engineers is not requiring a CWA section 404 permit for this Project, a CWA section 401 water quality certification from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) is not required. In-lieu of issuing a water quality certification, these Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) are proposed for adoption to ensure the Project meets Basin Plan water quality objectives and beneficial uses are protected.</p> <p>The proposed WDRs require monitoring and reporting for the Project. Additionally, the WDRs require the Discharger to prepare an emergency spill and containment plan, an erosion and sedimentation control plan, a grout containment plan, a plunge pool dewatering plan, and a water quality monitoring plan to address various potential threats to water quality in Kerckhoff Reservoir and the San Joaquin River that may occur during a project of this magnitude.</p>
e	<p><b>PANOCHÉ VALLEY SOLAR, LLC, PANOCHÉ VALLEY SOLAR PROJECT, SAN BENITO COUNTY.</b> On 4 November 2014, Panoche Valley Solar, LLC (Discharger) submitted a Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certification application package and on 30 January 2015, submitted a revised application that also serves as a Report of Waste Discharge for proposed discharge of fill to 8.588 acres of waters of the State. The proposed discharge would result from the construction and operation of a utility-scale solar photovoltaic energy generating facility, known as the Panoche Valley Solar Facility (the Project), on private lands in San Benito County, California.</p> <p>The Project will cover approximately 2,506 acres of land currently used for cattle</p>

	<p>grazing. Waste Discharge Requirements are proposed to ensure there is mitigation for impacts to waters of the State not under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Under a separate action, the Central Valley Water Board will consider issuance of a Clean Water Act §401 Water Quality Certification for the impacts to 0.122 acres of federal jurisdictional waters within the Project.</p> <p>The proposed Waste Discharge Requirements are largely based on prohibitions in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, revised January 2004 (Basin Plan) or parts of the California Code of Regulations and California Water Code that restrict discharges to those proposed by the Discharger and evaluated by and authorized by the Central Valley Water Board. Discharge specifications in the proposed Order are largely designed to ensure discharges meet the water quality objectives listed in the Basin Plan or to ensure the Discharger implements measures it proposed and/or are necessary to protect water quality. To mitigate for the loss of waters of the State, the Discharger will enhance, create, and restore a total of 11.960 acres of drainages, vernal pools, and wetlands. In addition, the Discharger is permanently protecting three off-site open space preserves (Conservation Lands) with a combined area of 24,176 acres under conservation easements and will implement long-term management for the preserves and the waters.</p>
f	<p><b>RECOLOGY YUBA-SUTTER AND FEATHER RIVER ORGANICS; RECOLOGY YUBA-SUTTER LANDFILL CLASS III LANDFILL AND COMPOSTING FACILITY; YUBA COUNTY.</b> Recology Yuba-Sutter landfill consisting of three waste management units (WMU) LF-1, LF-2, and LF-3 ceased accepting waste in November 1996. The Discharger currently operates a Material Recycling Facility (MRF), a vehicle maintenance facility, administrative offices, and a composting facility over closed unlined WMU LF-1. These WDRs revise current WDRs Order R5-2003-0093 to include waste discharge requirements for composting operations, and require the Discharger to make improvements to its detection monitoring system and implement corrective action for release of VOCs to underlying groundwater. The Discharger disagrees with the requirements for updating the detection monitoring system and for storage and handling the 25-year return period annual precipitation. Staff responded that the Title 27 regulations would provide the necessary requirements to protect surface water and ground water.</p>
g	<p><b>SUNSHINE RAISIN CORPORATION DBA NATIONAL RAISIN COMPANY, EXETER DEHYDRATING FACILITY, AND ERNEST BEDROSIAN TRUST, TULARE COUNTY (REVISED)</b> Sunshine Raisin Corporation doing business as the National Raisin Company (Discharger) owns and operates the Exeter Dehydrating Facility (Facility), currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 80-130. Order 80-130 authorizes a 30-day mean daily discharge of 30,000 gallons per day (gpd) of process wastewater to two evaporation/percolation ponds. In December 2000, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) to increase flows and support the discharge of process wastewater to land for dust control. On 7 April 2015, after discussions with staff, the Discharger submitted a revised RWD to increase flows and discharge process wastewater for irrigation of crops on 150-acres of land owned by the Ernest Bedrosian Trust, named as a co-discharger in the proposed Order. In addition, a small portion of the wastewater may be used for dust control on dirt roads within the land application area.</p>

	<p>The Facility operates for approximately six to eight weeks a year from late August through October, taking grapes and plums from local growers and drying them to produce raisins and prunes. Wastewater generated at the Facility is a mixture of raisin and prune wash water, and equipment wash water. A minor amount of chlorine is added to the wash water for sanitation purposes and sulfur dioxide gas may be added to the dehydrating tunnels when producing golden raisins.</p> <p>The proposed WDRs sets a 30-day average daily flow limit of 40,000 gpd with an annual limit of two million gallons per year. The WDRs also sets a cycle average BOD loading limit of 100 lbs/acre/day, requires nutrient and hydraulic loading to be at reasonable agronomic rates, and sets specific conditions and monitoring requirements on wastewater used for dust control. The proposed WDRs also includes a time schedule to line the wastewater holding ponds or implement an alternative method to eliminate the discharge of wastewater to unlined ponds. (KC)</p>
h	<p><b>WOODLAND-DAVIS CLEAN WATER AGENCY, DAVIS WOODLAND REGIONAL WATER TREATMENT FACILITY, YOLO COUNTY.</b> The Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency (WDCWA) owns and will operate the Davis Woodland Regional Water Treatment Facility (RWTF), a new facility that will treat water from the Sacramento River for distribution to the cities of Woodland and Davis and the University of California, Davis. Water treatment will consist of flash mixing, sand ballasted clarification, ozonation, granular media filtration, and final disinfection with free chlorine. Underflow from the thickeners will be sent to clay-lined solids drying beds for settling/decanting and evaporation. Decant water will be conveyed to the backwash equalization basin, where it will be mixed with filter backwash water and returned to the water treatment process or gravity thickeners.</p>

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Review \_\_\_\_\_

July 30/31, 2015

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board meeting

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