

ITEM: 23

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>CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY FIRE ACADEMY, MULE CREEK STATE PRISON WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT, AMADOR COUNTY. The WWTP provides wastewater treatment and disposal to CDCR Mule Creek State Prison, the Preston Youth Correctional Facility, and the California Department of Forestry Fire Academy. CDCR owns and operates the WWTP. Order 5-00-088 contains flow limits of 0.74 million gallons per day (MGD) as an average dry weather discharge flow and 2.2 MGD as a peak wet weather flow.</p> <p>The WWTP consists of bar screenings, an oxidation ditch, two parallel clarifiers, a chlorine contact pipe, a sludge belt press, sludge drying beds, an Effluent Storage Reservoir, and land application areas (LAAs).</p> <p>CDCR is currently constructing a 1,584-inmate Mule Creek Infill Complex (MCIC) within an area historically used for land disposal of treated effluent. Approximately 57 out of the original 260 acres of LAAs have been developed for the MCIC site. In order to replace the LAAs lost due to MCIC construction, CDCR proposed 47 acres of new LAAs onsite. CDCR also proposed to make some improvements at the WWTP. CDCR did not request to increase the existing flow limits in WDRs Order 5-00-088.</p> <p>Comments on the Tentative Order. Key issues are summarized below.</p> <p>A. CDCR Comments: Allow discharge of irrigation runoff from the LAAs to an effluent storage reservoir. Response: No change has been made, since the effluent storage reservoir was not designed to handle runoff flows.</p> <p>B. CVCWA Comments: 1) Delete LAA setback requirements that are not required in Title 22. 2) Change effluent limit for total nitrogen to nitrate. Response: Changes have been made.</p>
b	<p>CITY OF WEST SACRAMENTO, GEORGE KRISTOFF WATER TREATMENT PLANT, YOLO COUNTY. The City of West Sacramento owns and operates the existing George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant (WTP) that treats Sacramento River water for distribution to the City of West Sacramento as a potable water supply. A Report of Waste Discharge was submitted for the land discharge of water treatment wastewater to three existing unlined sludge drying ponds.</p> <p>The WTP provides treatment by settling, coagulation, filtration, and chlorine disinfection. The wastewater is composed of sludge from the settling basins, spent water from the filter backwash operations (filter backwash water), and any water that has gone through analyzers for process control (process wastewater). The wastewater is collected in two concrete basins, where a portion of the decant water is returned to the treatment process. The remaining wastewater in the basins is discharged to the sanitary sewer that is managed by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District and sometimes discharged to the existing sludge drying ponds.</p>
c	<p>KENNEDY MEADOWS MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL, TULARE COUNTY The County of Tulare (Discharger) owns and maintains the Kennedy Meadows Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (Facility), located on Goman Road about one-third of a mile west of the County Road M152 in Tulare County. The Facility is a closed municipal solid waste landfill and is regulated by Waste</p>

	<p>Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 5-01-098. The Facility consists of two unlined waste management units covering 1.2 acres. Revision of the WDRs updates the waste discharge requirements for continued post-closure maintenance of the Facility.</p>
d	<p>REVISING ORDER R5-2013-0120 WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS GENERAL ORDER FOR GROWERS WITHIN THE TULARE LAKE BASIN AREA THAT ARE MEMBERS OF A THIRD-PARTY GROUP</p> <p>On 19 September 2013, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board) adopted Waste Discharge Requirements General Order R5-2013-0120 for Growers Within the Tulare Lake Basin Area that are Members of a Third-Party Group (TLBA General Order or Order). The Order regulates discharges from lands irrigated to produce crops or pasture used for commercial purposes including privately and publicly managed wetlands. On 4 December 2014, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Order R5-2014-0143 to revise the enrollment deadline in the TLBA General Order for owners and/or operators of managed wetlands to join a third-party group. This additional time was provided to allow for the consideration of alternative regulatory options for discharges from managed wetlands.</p> <p>Since the adoption of Order R5-2014-0143, Central Valley Water Board staff have hosted managed wetlands workgroup meetings to discuss the range of options for regulatory coverage and presented these options to the Board as an informational item during a special managed wetlands workshop on 15 April 2015 at the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge. The proposed tentative WDRs would extend the open enrollment deadline for managed wetlands by one year while Central Valley Water Board staff continues to work with stakeholders to develop these regulatory options.</p> <p>On 11 September 2015, the proposed tentative Order and a notice of public hearing were posted on the Irrigated Lands program page specifying that interested parties may submit written comments by 12 October 2015. Additionally, Central Valley Water Board staff sent an email to subscribers of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program LYRIS list that described the proposed tentative Order and directed interested parties to submit written comments by 12 October 2015. To date, no written comments were received regarding the proposed tentative Order.</p>
e	<p>SACRAMENTO REGIONAL COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT</p> <p>Waste Discharge Requirements for Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Biosolids and Solids Storage and Disposal Facilities, Class II Land Treatment Units, Unclassified Solids Storage Basins, Class III Landfill, Construction, Closure, Post-Closure Maintenance, and Corrective Action, Sacramento County</p> <p>Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Discharger) owns and operates treatment, storage and disposal facilities for digested sludge (or 'biosolids') and solids generated from the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The facilities regulated by WDRs include twenty unclassified Solids Storage Basins (SSBs), five Class II land treatment units (LTUs) referred to as Dedicated Land Disposal Units (DLDs) [three active, lined DLDs (L DLDs) and two closed, unlined (C-DLDs)], and a closed Class III grit and screenings landfill (closed landfill). The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge to update existing WDRs R5-2003-0076.</p>
f	<p>TUALRE LAKE DRAINAGE DISTRICT, MIDDLE EVAPORATION BASIN, KINGS COUNTY</p> <p>The Tulare Lake Drainage District (hereafter District or Discharger) is proposing to build and operate a new 1,800 acre (±) agricultural drainage evaporation basin that will be constructed on portions of three sections (three square miles) of agricultural land in the south central portion of the Tulare Lake Bed, Kings County (Township 23 South, Range 21 East, Sections 24, 25, and 36).. The proposed evaporation basin will allow for an estimated 18,500 acres of agricultural lands within the Tulare Lake Bed to be drained of shallow saline groundwater.</p> <p>This Order includes a provision that requires compliance with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Central Valley Water Board or the Executive Officer. The MRP requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily inspections of the pond areas • influent wastewater monitoring

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual cell monitoring (wastewater and sediment) • groundwater monitoring • seepage monitoring including subsurface tile drain water and interceptor drain monitoring • monitoring of surface water and discharges to surface water • wildlife monitoring • quarterly and annual reporting of monitoring data • annual reporting of groundwater monitoring <p>Specifically, the Middle Basin Order requires the Discharger to monitor first encountered groundwater upgradient and downgradient of the waste retention ponds, and to monitor the deeper groundwater to ensure that vertical seepage will not adversely impact the semi-confined and/or confined ground water below the proposed Middle Basin. The purpose of the groundwater monitoring program is to determine that pond operations do not cause receiving waters to exceed applicable groundwater objectives and confirm compliance with the requirements of this order.</p> <p>The Middle Basin Order contains significant requirements for evaporation basin operations that are designed to be protective of surface and groundwater quality while also being practicable and economically feasible. These include: collection of vertical and lateral pond seepage waters; implementation of testing and measurement of pond water, pond sediment, subsurface drainage water, and groundwater; and wildlife monitoring and hazing operations.</p>
g	<p>VENTURA COASTAL, LLC TIPTON CITRUS JUICE PLANT, TULARE COUNTY (REVISED)</p> <p>Ventura Coastal, LLC (Discharger) owns and operates the Tipton Citrus Juice Plant (Plant) in Tulare County. The Plant is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 99-040, which authorizes a monthly average and daily maximum discharge of 0.5 million gallons per day (mgd) and 0.75 mgd, respectively.</p> <p>The Plant processes oranges, lemons, and grapefruit to produce juices, concentrates, and oils. The wastewater is high in nutrients, salts, and organic constituents. The Discharger regularly discharged in excess of both the monthly average and daily maximum flow limits. However, the Plant recently replaced its receiving area with a dry conveyor system in July 2014. Since the new system was installed, flows have stayed within the permitted limits.</p> <p>Wastewater from the Plant is stored in lined storage ponds and discharged to approximately 248 acres of Discharger-owned land. Inspections of the Plant noted the Discharger routinely discharged wastewater on only a portion of the land application area during the majority of the year and that no crops were grown within the area receiving the wastewater. In addition, the use of oversized checks appeared to concentrate the wastewater, causing deep holes and ponding of wastewater. Concentrating the Plant's wastewater may have overloaded the soil and caused groundwater degradation and/or pollution.</p> <p>The tentative WDRs do not authorize an increase in the existing flow limits, set a fixed dissolved solids limit, include a loading limit for biochemical oxygen demand, and require that wastewater and nutrient loading be at agronomic rates. The tentative WDRs also require the Discharger to grow crops and begin utilizing the entire land application area, ensure the even distribution of wastewater and irrigation water, and install a groundwater monitoring well network.</p> <p>The tentative WDRs, mailed to the Discharger and interested parties, were accompanied by a draft Cease and Desist Order (CDO), with a time schedule to allow the Discharger time to come into compliance with these conditions. However, during the comment period, the Discharger discovered that their farm manager, Cox Farming, who took over management of the land application areas in 2012, had already made several improvements, including laser-leveling the fields, shortening the irrigation checks to increase irrigation uniformity, blending wastewater with fresh water to irrigate crops, and improving crop rotation schedules. Further, the Discharger had Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group prepare a Nutrient and Wastewater Management Plan, submitted on 6 November 2015, which documented the improvements and changes made by Cox Farming, and determined that they were sufficient to ensure the discharge would be able to comply with the conditions in the tentative WDRs. Provost & Pritchard also submitted a Salinity Control Plan with a time schedule to evaluate and improve salinity control features within the Plant. Based on our review of these reports, staff determined that the CDO is no longer necessary. Therefore, a provision was added to the tentative WDRs with a time schedule to implement the Salinity Control Plan, and the CDO was removed.</p>

h	<p>UNIVAR USA INC. IN-SITU CHEMICAL OXIDATION GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION PROJECT, 1152 G STREET, FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY</p> <p>Univar USA Inc. (Univar), a Washington corporation, leased the subject property from 1965 to 1986 and maintained an aboveground storage tank for storing tetrachloroethene. Releases from the tank degraded soil and groundwater beneath and downgradient of the site. Univar has assessed the extent of impacts and is currently operating a soil vapor extraction system to remove source material from the vadose zone. Univar is also currently remediating groundwater beneath the site by injection of potassium permanganate under general order R5-2015-0012.</p> <p>Univar submitted a Report of Waste Discharge for injection of potassium permanganate into groundwater beneath and downgradient of the site. The potassium permanganate will be injected into injection wells on and to the north of the site, and west to G Street. The potassium permanganate will break down the tetrachloroethene and be consumed in the process. Univar will sample monitoring wells downgradient to ensure that the tetrachloroethene in groundwater is removed and that the potassium permanganate does not migrate outside of the proposed treatment zone.</p> <p>This Order contains provisions that require Univar to monitor groundwater in the vicinity and downgradient of the site. Univar also is required to prepare a contingency plan in case the potassium permanganate migrates outside of the treatment zone such that it poses a potential threat to groundwater quality in downgradient supply wells.</p>
i	<p>UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS; USDA AQUATIC WEED CONTROL LABORATORY & J. AMOROCHO HYDRAULICS LABORATORY; YOLO COUNTY</p> <p>The Aquatic Weed Lab was previously regulated by WDRs Order R5-2008-0107 (NPDES Permit CA0083364) and is currently unregulated. The Hydraulics Lab is currently regulated by WDRs R5-2008-0131 and was also previously regulated by an NPDES permit. The Aquatic Weed Lab and Hydraulics Lab discharge wastewater to the South Basin of the Putah Creek North Fork Cutoff (South Basin). The Putah Creek North Fork formerly flowed eastward toward the City of Davis. It has since been segmented into three hydraulically separate basins, informally named the South, North, and East Basins. The culvert hydraulically connecting Putah Creek to the South Basin was capped and sealed in 2012. Because both laboratories discharge to the South Basin this Order regulates both discharges under the same WDRs. The Hydraulics Lab proposes to expand by constructing a fish recirculation system, which will discharge to the North Basin of the North Fork Cutoff (North Basin). The Aquatic Weed Lab conducts research on the biology and ecology of invasive aquatic and riparian weed species, prevention of weed invasions, integrated management methods for management of invasive aquatic and riparian plant species, and ecological restoration of invaded aquatic and riparian ecosystems. The facility consists of offices, a main laboratory, a laboratory annex, two greenhouses, a headhouse, and an outdoor research area. Excess irrigation water from the greenhouses and water used to grow plants during experiments is discharge to retention Ponds 1 and 2, and the South Basin. Domestic wastewater is discharged to one of two septic systems.</p> <p>The Hydraulics Lab conducts experiments on hydraulics and fish swimming performance, behavior, and physiological response. The facility has both indoor and outdoor areas for engineering and fish experiments. No chemicals or toxins are added to water used for experimentation. Discharges occur intermittently and only during periods of experimentation. Wastewater is discharged to Retention Basin 1, the South Basin, or the North Basin.</p>

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review _____

Legal Review _____

December 10/11, 2015

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board meeting

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