CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

BOARD ORDER R7-2016-0013-01

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF BLYTHE, OWNER/OPERATOR
BLYTHE MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
Blythe – Riverside County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region (Colorado River Basin Water Board) finds that:

1. The City of Blythe (City or Discharger), 235 North Broadway, Blythe, California 92225, submitted an application to update its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the Blythe Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP or Facility) and wastewater disposal system. The WWTP is located at 15901 South Broadway, Blythe, California 92225, as shown in Attachment A, Vicinity Map, made part of this Board Order by this reference.

2. The City owns a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system operated by the City's Public Works Department that provides sewerage service to portions of the City of Blythe. The WWTP has a design treatment capacity of 2.4 million gallons-per-day (MGD) and currently discharges approximately 1.138 MGD into ten evaporation/percolation ponds, located in the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 5, Township 7 South, Range 23 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The Facility is assigned the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) number CW-209847; the Waste Discharger Identification (WDID) number 7B330102012, and GeoTracker Global ID number WDR100027223.

3. On May 13, 2020, the Discharger submitted a letter requesting a time extension for compliance with Special Provisions Requirement 4.e. The letter requested a six-month time extension due to disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. One of the key strategies the Discharger was taking to understand salt loadings and to implement policies that will reduce the total dissolved solids (TDS) discharged into its sewer system was to contact large TDS dischargers such as laundromats, hotels, restaurants, and other commercial customers, which are nonessential businesses. Many of these businesses were required to close. The stay-at-home order associated with the COVID-19 crisis has limited the Discharger's ability to evaluate the impacts of these businesses on the TDS concentrations discharged into the WWTP. The Colorado River Basin Water Board finds that the extension request is reasonable and therefore amends this Order to provide the requested six-month time extension for Special Provisions Requirement 4.e. An additional provision has been added to allow future extension requests to be granted at the discretion of the Executive Officer.

4. The discharge is subject to WDRs prescribed under Board Order R7-2005-0103, adopted on September 8, 2005. The City has made the following operational changes to the WWTP since 2005:

   a. The WWTP operated with two 1.5-million gallon (MG) activated sludge basins; one of the basins has been converted to an aerobic sludge digester to reduce the quantity of sludge produced, and the other is still operated as an activated sludge basin.

   b. An old primary clarifier is now a holding tank for onsite raw sewer line breaches. Untreated wastewater temporarily stored in the holding tank is diverted back and comingled with the influent wastewater stream.

   c. A 100,000 gallon aerobic digester is used for containing oil and grease for pre-digestion prior to pumping to the aerobic digester.

   d. The WWTP consisted of 12 percolation/evaporation ponds; one was converted to a sludge drying basin, replacing six smaller sludge drying beds, and in 2008 another pond was converted to a constructed Recreational Vehicle (RV) dump station, replacing a closed RV dump station, which was located at Miller Park (closed in 2008). The remaining ten basins are still used as evaporation/percolation ponds.

   e. The WWTP previously utilized two concrete lined brine basins. One basin is currently used for drying and storing vacuum truck cleanings collected from maintenance operations at the WWTP and the City's wastewater collection system, the other is not in use.

   f. A portion of one of the evaporation/percolation ponds is designated as the future site of a solar panel array that is to supply power for the WWTP.

5. The WDRs are being updated to reflect changes in operation and to implement the most current laws and regulations applicable to the discharge. The Facility has previously been regulated under Board Orders R7-2005-0103, adopted on September 8, 2005; 94- 039, adopted May 17, 1994; 92-065, adopted November 18, 1992; 87-011, adopted January 21, 1987; 79-047, adopted July 11, 1979; 73-013 (Revised), adopted April 10, 1975; 73-013, adopted March 8, 1973; and Resolution 63-013, adopted December 12, 1963.

Wastewater Treatment Facility and Discharge

6. The treatment system consists of an influent pump station, three 1600-gallon per minute (gpm) pumps, bar screen, a mixing vault, one 1.5-MG activated sludge basin, two 60-foot diameter secondary clarifiers, two oil and grease separator pits (scum pits), one 0.100-MG oil and grease aerobic containment tank, a return activated sludge (RAS)/waste activated sludge (WAS) pump station (two 600-gpm and two 900-gpm pumps), one 1.5-MG aerobic sludge digester, and ten percolation/evaporation ponds. The WWTP also contains a 30,000-gallon RV dump station (three 10,000-gallon tanks) and a septage dump station for receiving

septage waste from hauler pump trucks. Primary clarifiers, trickling filters, primary and secondary anaerobic digesters, one of the chlorine contact basins and six sludge drying beds, previously part of the treatment process, are still on-site, but are not currently in operation. Treated wastewater is discharged to the 10 percolation/evaporation ponds. Attachment B, Process Flow Diagram, provides a flow schematic of the facility, and Attachment C is a Facility Site Layout, made part of this Board Order by this reference.

7. Wastewater from the RV dump station flows through three 10,000-gallon tanks in series for primary treatment and is then comingled with influent from the City of Blythe to the WWTP. Wastewater from the septage dump station is also combined with the influent prior to the influent pump station. Untreated wastewater flows from the influent pump station to the bar screen and then to the mixing vault. Wastewater from the mixing vault then flows to the 1.5-MG activated sludge basin for primary and secondary treatment. From the activated sludge basin, wastewater flows to the secondary clarifiers, and then to the evaporation/ percolation ponds for disposal. Solids from the secondary clarifiers flow to the RAS/WAS pump station where RAS is returned to the mixing vault, and WAS flows to the 1.5-MG aerobic digester. Oil and grease collected in the scum pits is pumped to the 0.100-MG aerobic containment tank where it is pre-treated, then pumped to the 1.5-MG aerobic sludge digester for further treatment. Digested solids are then sent to the sludge drying basin. Dried solids are hauled off-site for disposal.

8. The Discharger's Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) from January 2011 through December 2015 characterize the WWTP effluent as follows:

WWTP Effluent Characterization

Constituent	Units	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Flow	MGD	1.138	1.234	1.010
20° C BOD_5 [1]	mg/L[2]	8	26	3
TSS[3]	mg/L	4	7	2
pH	s.u.[4]	7.4	7.7	6.6
TDS[5]	mg/L	1434	1600	1200
Nitrate as N	mg/L	3.2	9.2	0.2
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	8	12	1.3

[1] 5-day biochemical oxygen demand at 20 degrees Celsius.
[2] milligrams per Liter
[3] Total Suspended Solids
[4] Standard pH units
[5] Total Dissolved Solids

Hydrogeologic Conditions

9. Annual precipitation in the Blythe region averages about 4 inches. Annual evapotranspiration rate is approximately 70 inches.

10. A drainage ditch referenced as Lovekin Drain is located immediately to the west of the Facility. The Discharger states that the site is adequately protected from a 100-year storm event.

11. There are four domestic wells in the vicinity of the on-site evaporation/percolation ponds. Attachment D, made part of this Board Order by this reference, shows the approximate location of the wells.

12. There is one onsite non-potable water production well that is used at the WWTP for maintenance operations, irrigation and other non-potable uses (i.e., RV dump station).

13. Water supply to the community is from a total of seven groundwater production wells, three of which are back-up wells, located in the Colorado Hydrologic Unit. TDS in the water supply averages about 1100 mg/L based on data reported in the City's SMRs from January 2011 through December 2015.

14. The TDS concentration of groundwater in the immediate vicinity of the evaporation/percolation ponds is unknown. This Board Order requires the Discharger to complete a groundwater monitoring network and implement a groundwater monitoring program.

15. Depth to groundwater in the vicinity of the WWTP is between 9 and 15 feet.

16. Regional groundwater flow in the area is generally from north to south.

17. The Discharger reports that the soil in the vicinity of the WWTP from ground surface to three feet below ground surface (bgs) is clayey sand. From a depth of three to sixteen feet bgs, the soil is mostly sand.

Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Regulatory Considerations

18. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California (Basin Plan), which was adopted on November 17, 1993, and amended on November 13, 2012, designates the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters in this Region, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve water quality objectives, including narrative objectives for ground water quality, in Chapter 3, section IV, Ground Water Objectives.

19. The discharge is within the Colorado Hydrologic Unit, Palo Verde Subunit. The beneficial uses of groundwater in the Colorado Hydrologic Unit include:

    a. Municipal supply (MUN),

    b. Industrial supply (IND), and

c. Agricultural supply (AGR).

20. WDRs implement numeric and narrative water quality objectives for ground and surface waters established by the Basin Plan. The numeric objectives for groundwater designated for municipal and domestic supply are the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in sections 64431, 64444, and 64678 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and the bacteriological limits specified in section 64426.1 of Title 22, CCR.

21. 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.

22. Section 13267 of the California Water Code (CWC) authorizes the Colorado River Basin Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements.

23. This Order establishes WDRs pursuant to Division 7, Chapter 4, Article 4, of the CWC for discharges that are not subject to regulation under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 (33 U.S.C. section 1342).

24. Pursuant to CWC section 13263(g), the discharge of waste is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.

25. The discharge authorized by this Board Order, and treatment and storage facilities associated with discharges of treated municipal wastewater, except for discharges of residual sludge and solid waste, are exempt from the requirements of the Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste, as set forth in Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1. This exemption is based on section 20090(a) of Title 27, which states in relevant part that discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent are exempt provided that such discharges are regulated by WDRs, or for which WDRs have been waived, and which are consistent with applicable water quality objectives, and treatment or storage facilities associated with municipal WWTP's, provided that residual sludges or solid waste from WWTP's shall be discharged only in accordance with the applicable Title 27 provisions. All of these Title 27 exemption conditions have been met with these WDRs.

Groundwater Degradation

26. State Water Board Resolution 68-16, "Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State" (Resolution 68-16) states:

"Whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on which such policies become effective, such existing high

quality will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the State that any change will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies."

Resolution 68-16 further states:

"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 the best practicable treatment or control [BPTC] 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."

27. Some degradation of groundwater from the discharge to the evaporation/percolation ponds is consistent with Resolution 68-16, provided that the degradation:

    a. Is confined to a reasonable area;

    b. Is minimized by means of full implementation, regular maintenance, and optimal operation of BPTC measures;

    c. Is limited to waste constituents typically encountered in domestic wastewater; and

    d. Does not result in the loss of any beneficial use as prescribed in the applicable basin plan, or violation of any water quality objective.

28. The discharge of wastewater from the WWTP, as permitted herein, reflects BPTC. The controls assure the discharge does not create a condition of pollution or nuisance, and that the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained, which is consistent with the anti-degradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. The WWTP incorporates:

    a. Technology for secondary treated disinfected domestic wastewater;

    b. Solids handling facilities;

    c. A proposed operation and maintenance manual;

    d. A City ordinance that is comprised of a comprehensive set of rules and regulations governing the design, construction, maintenance and use of public and private sewer facilities within City jurisdictional limits;

    e. Staffing to assure proper operation and maintenance;

    f. A proposed network of groundwater monitoring wells; and

    g. A standby emergency power generator of sufficient size to operate the

treatment plant and ancillary equipment during periods of loss of commercial power.

Accordingly, the discharge as authorized is consistent with the anti-degradation provisions of Resolution 68-16 and the applicable water quality objectives.

Constituents of Concern

29. Constituents in domestic wastewater effluent that present the greatest risk to groundwater quality are nitrogen, coliforms (pathogen-indicator organisms), and TDS. The WWTP provides substantial removal of soluble organic matter, solids, and some nitrogen treatment.

30. Title 22, CCR, section 64431, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Nitrate plus Nitrite as Nitrogen is 10 mg/L. To account for the fate of transport for the various components of Total Nitrogen, as a conservative value it is assumed that all nitrogen present converts to nitrate/nitrite. The City's SMRs report an average of 8.0 mg/L for Total Nitrogen between January 2011 and December 2015. Therefore, this Board Order requires the Discharger to complete a groundwater-monitoring network and implement a groundwater-monitoring program to determine groundwater degradation for Total Nitrogen.

31. While secondary treatment reduces fecal coliform densities by 90 to 99%, the remaining organisms in effluent are still 10^5 to 10^6 MPN/100 ml (United States Environmental Protection Agency, Design Manual, Municipal Wastewater Disinfection; October 1986). Given the depth to groundwater, it is likely that pathogen-indicator bacteria will reach groundwater at densities exceeding those prescribed in Title 22, CCR. Therefore, this Board Order requires the Discharger to complete a groundwater-monitoring network and implement a groundwater-monitoring program to determine groundwater degradation for pathogen-indicator bacteria.

32. The typical incremental addition of dissolved salts from domestic water usage is 150 to 380 mg/L. Domestic water supply to the community showed an average of about 1,100 mg/L during the period of January 2011 to December 2015. The average TDS increase over the domestic water supply for this facility during the same time period was about 331 mg/L. Treated wastewater discharged by the City had a TDS limit of a maximum of 400 mg/L above the domestic source water as regulated by Board Order R7- 2005-0103. From January 2011 to December 2015 treated wastewater discharged by the City had an average TDS concentration of approximately 1434 mg/L. Given the depth to ground water and the effluent discharge concentrations for TDS, it is likely that ground water degradation by salinity has occurred. Since groundwater monitoring in the immediate vicinity of the WWTP has not been implemented, the degree of degradation of groundwater is unknown. This Board Order requires the Discharger to complete a groundwater-monitoring network and implement a groundwater-monitoring program to determine groundwater degradation. In addition, the Discharger is required to conduct a salinity source study and to identify salinity reduction strategies, which may include

incentivizing the use of reverse osmosis over ion-exchange water softeners.

33. The Discharger has not always complied with the regulatory limit of 400 mg/L above the domestic source water for TDS. The Discharger faces a numeric effluent limit for TDS within the next update to these WDRs. A numeric effluent limit for TDS is likely necessary to mitigate increasing TDS concentrations in ground water. In addition, the Title 22, Secondary MCLs for TDS in community water systems states that no fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has been established. Consequently, three maximum contaminant level ranges for TDS are specified with conditions noted. The "recommended" consumer acceptance contaminant level is 500 mg/L, noting that "[c]onstituent concentrations lower than the recommended contaminant level are desirable for a higher degree of consumer acceptance. An "upper" consumer acceptance contaminant level of 1,000 mg/L is also specified, noting that "[c]onstituent concentrations ranging to the upper contaminant level are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters." Finally, a "short term" level of 1,500 mg/L is specified, noting that "[c]onstituent concentrations ranging to the Short Term contaminant level are acceptable only for existing community water systems on a temporary basis pending construction of treatment facilities or development of acceptable new water sources." (CCR, Title 22, section 64449, subdivisions (d)(1) – (3), and Table 64449-B). This Board Order requires the Discharger to provide a technical report that investigates the sources of salinity, proposes a numeric effluent limit for TDS for Colorado River Basin Water Board consideration and implementation district-wide strategies to control salinity degradation.

Stormwater

34. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990, (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124) to implement the Clean Water Act's storm water program set forth in Clean Water Act section 402(p) (33 U.S.C. section 1342(p).). In relevant part, the regulations require specific categories of facilities that discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to "waters of the United States" to obtain NPDES permits and to require control of such pollutant discharges using Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to prevent and reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards. Facilities used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are within the confines of the facility with a design flow of one million gallons a day or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403, are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of the Clean Water Act's storm water program. The facility has a design treatment capacity of 2.4 MGD, and is thus subject to the federal regulations for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity.

CEQA and Public Participation

35. In accordance with section 15301, Chapter 3, Title 14, CCR, the issuance of these WDRs, which govern the operation of an existing facility involving negligible or no expansion of use beyond that previously existing, is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Pub. Resources Code, section 21000 et seq.).

36. The Colorado River Basin Water Board has notified the Discharger and all known interested agencies and persons of its intent to draft WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting and an opportunity to submit comments.

37. The Colorado River Basin Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Board Order R7-2005-0103 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order, except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code, and regulations adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the following:

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Effluent discharged into the evaporation/percolation ponds for disposal shall not exceed the following effluent limits:

Constituent	**Units**	**Average/ Monthly**
20° C BOD_5	mg/L lbs/day	30 600
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L lbs/day	30 600
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L lbs/day	10 200

2. The 30-day average daily dry weather discharge from the WWTP into the evaporation/percolation ponds shall not exceed 2.4 MGD.

3. Effluent from the WWTP into the evaporation/percolation ponds shall not have a pH below 6.0 or above 9.0.

4. The evaporation/percolation ponds shall be maintained so they will continuously operate in aerobic conditions. The dissolved oxygen content in the upper zone (one foot) of the evaporation/percolation ponds shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L.

5. The increase in concentration of TDS in the wastewater discharged to the evaporation/percolation ponds over that contained in the water supply to the

community shall not exceed 400 mg/L.

B. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharge of waste classified as “hazardous”, as defined in Title 23, CCR, section 2521(a), or “designated”, as defined in California Water Code section 13173, is prohibited.

2. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location other than the designated disposal areas is prohibited.

3. The WWTP shall be maintained to prohibit sewage or treated effluent from surfacing overflowing.

4. The discharge of any wastewater from the facility to any surface waters or surface drainage courses is prohibited.

5. Discharge of waste to land not owned or authorized for such use by the Discharger is prohibited.

6. Surfacing or ponding of wastewater outside of the designated disposal locations is prohibited.

7. Bypass, overflow, discharge, or spill of untreated or partially treated waste is prohibited.

C. Discharge Specifications

1. The treatment or disposal of wastes from the WWTP shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in sections 13050(l) and 13050(m) of Division 7 of the California Water Code, respectively.

2. A minimum depth of freeboard of two feet shall be maintained at all times in each evaporation/percolation pond.

3. All treatment, storage, and disposal areas shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.

4. Ponds shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, ancillary inflow, and infiltration during the non-irrigation season. 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.

5. Public contact with non-disinfected wastewater shall be precluded through such means as fences, signs, and other acceptable alternatives.

6. Objectionable odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the

limits of the wastewater treatment and disposal area.

7. The evaporation/percolation ponds shall be maintained and operated so as to maximize infiltration and minimize the increase of salinity in the groundwater.

8. There shall be no surface flow of wastewater away from the designated disposal areas.

9. The Discharger shall not accept wastewater in excess of the treatment capacity of the Facility.

D. Groundwater Limitations

1. Discharge from the WWTP shall not cause groundwater to:

   a. Contain constituents in excess of California MCLs, as set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, section 64426.1 for bacteriological constituents; section 64431 for inorganic chemicals; section 64444 for organic chemicals; and section 64678 for determination of exceedances of lead and copper action levels.

   b. Contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of human activity.

E. Pretreatment

1. In the event that the facility has an average dry weather flow or treatment capacity of 5 MGD or more and Industrial Users [40 CFR 403.3(h)] are discharging pollutants which Pass Through [40 CFR 403.3(n)] or Interfere [40 CFR 403.3(i)] with the operation of the wastewater treatment facility or are otherwise subject to National Pretreatment Standards [40 CFR 403.3(j)], (ii) California Code of Regulations, Title 23, section 2233 requires the facility to have and enforce an adequate pretreatment program, or (iii) the Colorado River Basin Water Board or its Executive Officer determines that other circumstances warrant, then:

   a. The Discharger shall notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board within 30 days after there are discharges that trigger the pretreatment requirements.

   b. The Discharger shall submit a revised Report of Waste Discharge and the pretreatment program for the Board review and approval as soon as possible but not later than one year of the notice of pretreatment requirements.

   c. The Discharger shall enforce the federal categorical pretreatment standards on all Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs).

   d. The Discharger shall notify the CIU of its discharge effluent limits. The limits must be as stringent as the pretreatment standards contained in the applicable federal category (40 CFR Part 400-699). The Discharger may develop more stringent, technically based local limit if it can show cause.

e. The Discharger shall notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board if the CIU violates its discharge effluent limits.

2. The Colorado River Basin Water Board retains the right to take legal action against an industrial user and/or the Discharger where a user fails to meet the approved applicable pretreatment standards.

F. Special Provisions

1. Within three months of the adoption of this Board Order, the Discharger shall submit, and immediately implement a technical report that is a work plan, to provide a characterization of the RV dump station wastewater and an analysis of the resultant threat to groundwater quality. The work plan shall contain, at a minimum, the volume of RV wastewater, calculated monthly ratio of RV wastewater to domestic wastewater, analytical results from monthly sampling for concentrations of Volatile Organic Constituents (VOCs), formaldehyde, General Minerals, BOD, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), TSS, Volatile Suspended Solids (VSS), and pH. The Discharger shall submit the technical report containing the results of the study within 18 months of the adoption of this Board Order and shall propose recommendations to reduce the threat to groundwater quality from RV wastewater.

2. The Discharger shall design a representative groundwater monitoring network for approval by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer to determine the water quality impacts from its evaporation/percolation waste disposal operations. Groundwater monitoring and reporting of the approved monitoring network shall be as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2016-0013 and revisions thereto. The Discharger shall comply with this Special Provision as follows:

   a. Within six months of adoption of this Board Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer for approval, a technical report that includes the work plan for the design and development of the groundwater monitoring well network. The groundwater monitoring network shall consist of, at least three groundwater monitoring wells, with a minimum one upgradient and two downgradient wells. A California Professional Engineer (PE), Registered Geologist (RG), Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG), or a Certified Hydro Geologist (CHG), must sign and stamp the technical report.

   b. The Discharger shall develop the approved groundwater monitoring well network within three months following work plan approval by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.

   c. Within 30-days following the development of the groundwater monitoring well network, the Discharger shall implement monitoring and reporting as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2016-0013.

3. Within nine months of the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Colorado River Basin Water Board office a technical report that includes a copy of

the Maintenance and Operations Manual for the WWTP.

4. Within 12 months of the adoption of this Board Order, the Discharger shall submit for approval by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer, a technical report that is a work plan and time schedule to conduct a city-wide salinity study. The study must evaluate the sources of salinity including softener regeneration brines and other mineralized wastes into the collection system. The study must consider the impact the discharge has on the beneficial uses of the receiving groundwater. The time schedule for the study shall not be longer than four (4) years. A California PE, RG, CEG, or a CHG must sign and stamp the work plan. Upon approval, the work plan and time schedule shall become an enforceable part of this Board Order. The technical report shall include the following:

   a. Evaluation by the Discharger shall include, but is not limited to, information on the following factors relating to the discharge:

      I. Description of the municipal entity and facilities, including local ordinances, and rules and regulations that address the topic of controlling salinity in wastewater.

      II. Description of the quantity and concentrations of TDS including water softener regeneration brines and other mineralized wastes of domestic water sources contributing to the discharge and identification of entities responsible for each source, if available.

      III. Description of other significant salinity sources to the municipal wastewater collection system, and identification of entities responsible for each source, if available.

      IV. Description of the wastewater discharge, receiving groundwater, quantity, and TDS load, including a TDS mass balance.

      V. Description of wastewater treatment strategies employed at the facility to remove identified pollutants.

   b. As a component of the work plan, the Discharger shall develop, implement and report efforts to promote a source control program for TDS, including, but not limited to, public outreach and measures to restrict ion exchange water softeners and contributions from softener regeneration brines, or other mineralized wastes.

   c. The Discharger shall monitor and analyze the effectiveness of the source control program by means of trend monitoring and report the analytical results with the annual SMR to the Colorado River Basin Water Board. The public outreach and source control program shall be detailed and submitted as part of the workplan.

   d. Monitoring and reporting proposal to accomplish recommended methods to monitor and analyze the effectiveness of the source control program.

e. By December 31, 2020, the Discharger shall submit a results and recommendations report that summarizes the Discharger's findings, states recommendations and conclusions of the salinity investigation, such as including a proposed numeric TDS effluent limit, the effectiveness of the source control program, and a work plan and time schedule for proposed modifications to the WWTP. The technical report shall be certified with the signature and stamp of a California PE, RG, CEG, or a CHG.

5. Within 18 months of the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Colorado River Basin Water Board office a technical report that includes a copy of the Blythe City ordinance that provides a comprehensive set of rules and regulations governing the design, construction, maintenance and use of public and private sewer facilities within city jurisdictional limits.

6. Within 18 months of the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit a technical report that contains:

   a. Documents demonstrating the City's authority to issue permits for individual and community onsite septic systems;

   b. The City's affirmative statement with regard to submitting a Local Agency Management Program plan in accordance with the State Water Board's *Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems*; and,

   c. Identification of all areas within the jurisdiction of the City's sewer authority that are currently on existing onsite septic systems, and those undeveloped areas planned for septic systems.

7. If the Discharger is unable to comply with the Special Provisions within the applicable schedule, the Discharger may request an extension for approval by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer. The extension request must be in writing and submitted as soon as a delay is recognized and prior to the compliance date. The extension request should include justification for the delay.

G. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all of the conditions of this Board Order. Noncompliance is a violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (CWC, section 13000 et seq.), and is grounds for enforcement action.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all correspondence and reports required under Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) R7-2016-0013, and future revisions thereto, including groundwater monitoring data and discharge location data (latitude and longitude), correspondence, and pdf monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/ database. Documents that are normally mailed by the Discharger, such as regulatory documents, narrative technical

monitoring program reports, and such reports submissions, materials, data, and correspondence, to the Colorado River Basin Water Board shall also be uploaded into GeoTracker in the appropriate Microsoft software application, such as word, excel, or an Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) file. Large documents are to be split into manageable file sizes appropriately labelled and uploaded into GeoTracker.

3. All technical reports required in conjunction with this Order are required pursuant to Section 13267 of the CWC, and shall include a statement by the Discharger, or an authorized representative of the Discharger, certifying under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the report is true, complete, and accurate.

4. In accordance with California Business and Professions Code Sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, engineering and geologic evaluations and judgments shall be performed by or under the direction of California registered professionals (i.e., civil engineer, engineering geologist, geologist, etc.) competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. All technical reports specified herein that contain work plans, that describe the conduct of investigations and studies, or that contain technical conclusions and recommendations concerning engineering and geology shall be prepared by or under the direction of appropriately qualified professionals, even if not explicitly stated. Each technical report submitted by the Discharger shall contain a statement of qualifications of the responsible licensed professionals as well as the professional's signature and/or stamp of the seal. Additionally, to the extent that preparation of a required technical report involves field activities, field activities shall be conducted under the direct supervision of one or more of these professionals.

5. The Discharger shall not cause degradation of any water supply in accordance with State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

6. Standby power generating facilities shall be available to operate the plant during a commercial power failure.

7. Adequate measures shall be taken to assure that flood or surface drainage waters do not erode or otherwise render portions of the discharge facilities inoperable.

8. The WWTP shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certification of appropriate grade pursuant to section 3680, Chapter 26, Division 3, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

9. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all systems and components of collection, treatment and control, installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Board Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate process controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities/systems when necessary to achieve compliance with this Board Order. All systems in service or reserved shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis.

Records of inspections and maintenance shall be retained, and made available to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer on request.

10. The Discharger shall ensure that all site-operating personnel are familiar with the content of this Board Order, and shall maintain a copy of this Board Order at the site.

11. The Discharger shall allow the Colorado River Basin Water Board, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

    a. Enter the premises regulated by this Board Order, or the place where records are kept under the conditions of this Board Order;

    b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, records kept under the conditions of this Board Order;

    c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Board Order; and

    d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Board Order or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at this location.

12. Ponds shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. In particular,

    a. An erosion control program should assure 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.

13. Disposal of oil and grease, biosolids, screenings, and other solids collected from liquid wastes shall be pursuant to Title 27, and the review and approval of the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer.

14. Any proposed change in use or disposal of biosolids requires the approval of the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, who must be notified at least 90 days in advance of the

15. Sludge use and disposal shall comply with Federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements, and technical standards in 40 CFR Part 503. If the State and Colorado River Basin Water Boards are delegated the authority to implement 40 CFR Part 503 regulations, this Order may be revised to incorporate appropriate time schedules and technical standards. The Discharger shall comply with the standards and time schedules in 40 CFR part 503, whether or not part of

this Order.

16. The Discharger shall provide a plan as to the method, treatment, handling and disposal of sludge that is consistent with all State and Federal laws and regulations and obtain prior written approval from the Colorado River Basin Water Board specifying location and method of disposal, before disposing of treated or untreated sludge, or similar solid waste.

17. The Discharger shall maintain a permanent log of all solids hauled away from the treatment facility for use/disposal elsewhere and shall provide a summary of the volume, type (screenings, grit, raw sludge, digested sludge), use (agricultural, composting, etc.), and the destination in accordance with the MRP of this Board Order. Sludge that is stockpiled at the treatment facility shall be sampled and analyzed for those constituents listed in the sludge monitoring section of the MRP of this Board Order and as required by Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 503. The results of the analyses shall be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board as part of the MRP.

18. The Discharger shall provide a report to the Colorado River Basin Water Board when it determines that the plant's average dry-weather flow rate for any month exceeds 80 percent of the design capacity. The report should indicate what steps, if any, the Discharger intends to take to provide for the expected wastewater treatment capacity necessary when the plant reaches design capacity.

19. Prior to implementing a modification that results in a material change in the quality or quantity of wastewater treated or discharged, or a material change in the location of discharge, the Discharger shall report all pertinent information in writing to the Colorado River Basin Water Board, and obtain revised requirements.

20. Prior to a change in ownership or management of WWTP, the Discharger shall transmit a copy of this Board Order to the succeeding owner/operator, and forward a copy of the transmittal letter to the Colorado River Basin Water Board.

21. The Discharger shall provide adequate notice to the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer of the following:

    a. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants introduced into any treatment facility described in the Findings of this Board Order, by an existing or new source; and

    b. Any planned physical alteration or addition to the facilities described in this Board Order, or change planned in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practice, where such alterations, additions, or changes may justify the application of Board Order conditions that are different from or absent in the existing Board Order, including notification of additional disposal sites not reported during the Board Order application process, or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

22. The Discharger shall report orally, any noncompliance that may endanger human

health or the environment. The noncompliance shall be reported immediately to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer at (760) 346-7491, and the California Office of Emergency Services at (800) 852-7550 as soon as:

a. The Discharger has knowledge of the discharge,

b. Notification is possible, and

c. Notification will not substantially impede cleanup or other emergency measures.

During non-business hours, the Discharger shall leave a message on the Colorado River Basin Water Board's office voice recorder at the above listed number. Incident information shall be provided orally as soon as possible and within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the incident. A written report shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the incident. The written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause, the period of noncompliance, the anticipated time to achieve full compliance, and the steps taken or planned, to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Discharger shall report all intentional or unintentional spills in excess of one thousand (1,000) gallons occurring within the WWTP or collection system to the Colorado River Basin Water Board office in accordance with the above time limits.

23. The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance. Reports of noncompliance shall be submitted with the Discharger's next scheduled SMRs or earlier if requested by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer, or if required by an applicable standard for sludge use and disposal.

24. By-pass (i.e., the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facilities, except diversions designed to meet variable effluent limits) is prohibited. The Colorado River Basin Water Board may take enforcement action against the Discharger for by-pass unless:

    a. By-pass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to be inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources reasonably expected to occur in the absence of a by-pass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production; and There were no feasible alternatives to by-pass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities or retention of untreated waste. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment was not installed to prevent by-pass occurring during equipment downtime, or preventive maintenance.

    b. By-pass is:

        I. Required for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation; and

        II. Neither effluent nor receiving water limitations are exceeded; and

III. The Discharger notifies the Colorado River Basin Water Board ten (10) days in advance.

25. In the event of an unanticipated by-pass, the Discharger shall immediately report the incident to the Colorado River Basin Water Board. During non-business hours, the Discharger shall leave a message on the Colorado River Basin Water Board office voice recorder. A written report shall be provided within five business days the Discharger is aware of the incident. The written report shall include a description of the by-pass, any noncompliance, the cause, period of noncompliance, anticipated time to achieve full compliance, and steps taken or planned, to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

26. Federal regulations for storm water discharges require specific categories of facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water) to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and to implement Best Conventional Pollutant Technology (BCT) and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.

27. All storm water discharges from this facility must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies, regarding discharges of storm water to storm water drain systems or other courses under their jurisdiction.

28. Storm water discharges from the facility shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution or contamination.

29. Storm water discharges from the facility shall not contain hazardous substances equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

30. The Discharger is the responsible party for the waste discharge requirements and the monitoring and reporting program for the facility. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Colorado River Basin Water Board Orders or court orders, requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Colorado River Basin Water Board.

31. This Board Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

32. This Board Order does not convey property rights of any sort, or exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, or infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

33. This Board Order may be modified, rescinded, or reissued, for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for a Board Order modification, rescission or reissuance, or notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does

not stay any Board Order condition. Causes for modification include a change in land application plans, or sludge use or disposal practices, and adoption of new regulations by the State or Colorado River Basin Water Board (including revisions to the Basin Plan), or Federal government.

I, Paula Rasmussen, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on June 30, 2016 and amended on September 3, 2020.

Original signed by

PAULA RASMUSSEN
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM R7-2016-0013
FOR
CITY OF BLYTHE, OWNER/OPERATOR
BLYTHE MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
Blythe - Riverside County

Location of Discharge:
E ½ of the SW¼ of Section 5, T7S, R23E, SBB&M

A. Monitoring

1. This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) describes requirements for monitoring a wastewater system and groundwater quality (when needed). This MRP is issued pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) section 13267. The Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until a revised MRP is issued by the Executive Officer.

2. Water Code section 13267 states, in part:

   "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the Colorado River Basin Water 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 shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the Colorado River Basin Water Board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the Colorado River Basin Water 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."

3. Water Code section 13268 states, in part:

   "(a) (1) Any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by subdivision (b) of section 13267, or failing or refusing to furnish a statement of compliance as required by subdivision (b) of section 13399.2, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b). (b) (1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a Colorado River Basin Water Board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day in which the violation occurs."

4. The Discharger owns and operates the wastewater system that is subject to Board Order R7-2016-0013. The reports are necessary to ensure that the Discharger complies with the Order. Pursuant to Water Code section 13267, the Discharger shall implement the MRP and shall submit the monitoring reports described herein.

5. All samples shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. The time, date, and location of each grab sample shall be recorded on the sample chain of custody form. If composite samples are collected, the basis for sampling (time or flow weighted) shall be approved by Colorado River Basin Water Board staff.

6. Field test instruments (such as those used to test pH, dissolved oxygen, and electrical conductivity) may be used provided that:

    a. The user is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;

    b. The instruments are field calibrated prior to monitoring events at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer;

    c. Instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and

    d. Field calibration reports are submitted as described in the “Reporting” section of this MRP.

7. The collection, preservation and holding times of all samples shall be in accordance with U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approved procedures. Unless otherwise approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board’s Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of the “Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants” (40 CFR Part 136), promulgated by the USEPA.

8. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for period greater than 24-hours, the Discharger shall obtain representative grab samples each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. The Discharger shall report the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.

9. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Board Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Board Order, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:

    a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement(s);

    b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);

    c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

    d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

    e. The analytical techniques or method used; and

    f. The results of such analyses.

10. Samples shall be collected at the location specified in the WDRs. If no location is specified, sampling shall be conducted at the most representative sampling point available.

11. Given the monitoring frequency prescribed by MRP R7-2016-0013, if only one sample is available for a given reporting period, compliance with monthly average, or weekly average Discharge Specifications, will be determined from that sample.

12. If the facility is not in operation, or there is no discharge during a required reporting period, the Discharger shall forward a letter to the Colorado River Basin Water Board indicating that there has been no activity during the required reporting period.

13. The Discharger shall monitor the following locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Monitoring Location Name	**Monitoring Location Description**	**Monitoring Location Latitude**	**Monitoring Location Longitude**
Influent	Headworks – Upstream of Bar screen	33° 35' 34.4" N	114° 35' 58.0" W
Effluent	Parshall Flume - Outfall	33° 35' 29.3" N	114° 35' 54.6" W

Influent Monitoring

14. Influent to the WWTP shall be monitored according to the following schedule:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Flow; Total Plant Influent	MGD[1]	Flow Meter Reading	Daily	Monthly
Flow; RV Waste Stream	Gallons	Estimated from RV dump receipts	NA	Monthly
Flow, Septage	Gallons	Calculated from Hauler's Manifests	NA	Monthly
20^0C BOD5[2]	mg/L[3]	24-Hr. Composite	Weekly	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	Weekly	Monthly
Nitrate as Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	Quarterly	Quarterly
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	Quarterly	Quarterly

Effluent Monitoring

15. Effluent from the WWTP into the Evaporation/Percolation Ponds shall be monitored according to the following schedule:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Flow; Total Plant Effluent into Ponds	MGD	Flow Meter Reading	Daily	Monthly
20^oC BOD_5	mg/L	24 Hr. Composite	2x/Month	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24 Hr. Composite	2x/Month	Monthly
Nitrate as N	mg/L	24 Hr. Composite	2x/Month	Monthly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	24 Hr. Composite	Quarterly	Monthly

[1] Million Gallons per Day
[2] 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand at 20 degrees Celsius
[3] milligrams per Liter

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24 Hr. Composite	2x/Month	Monthly
pH	s.u.[4]	Grab	Monthly	Monthly
Dissolved Oxygen[5]	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Monthly
VOCs[6]	µg/L[7]	24 Hr. Composite	Annually	Annually

Groundwater Monitoring

16. Upon completion of the groundwater monitoring system as required by Special Provision, F.2.a, b and c, the groundwater monitoring wells shall be monitored according to the following schedule:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Depth to Groundwater	ft (bgs)[8]	measurement	Quarterly	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Nitrate as N	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Nitrite as N	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Formaldehyde	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
VOCs	µg/L	Grab	Annually	Annually

Domestic Water Supply Monitoring

17. The domestic water supply shall be a flow weighted composite sample monitored at the water supply production wells, include notations of which wells are non-operating for a reporting period and in accordance to the following

[4] standard pH units
[5] Dissolved Oxygen shall be monitored at the upper one foot layer of the evaporation/percolation ponds.
[6] Analysis of Volatile Organic Compounds is to be accomplished using the USEPA test methods 601, 602 or 624
[7] micrograms per liter
[8] feet below ground surface

schedule:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Composite	Monthly	Monthly

Sludge Monitoring

18. Prior to disposal, sludge that is generated at the WWTP shall be sampled and analyzed for the following:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Arsenic	mg/kg[9]	Composite	Annually	Annually
Cadmium	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Chromium	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Copper	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Lead	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Mercury	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Molybdenum	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Nickel	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Selenium	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Zinc	mg/kg	Composite	Annually	Annually
Fecal Coliform	MPN/gram[10]	Composite	Prior to Disposal	Annually

B. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall inspect and document any operation/maintenance problems by inspecting each unit process. Operation and Maintenance reports shall be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board Office annually, containing documentation showing the calibration of flow meters and equipment as performed in a timely manner, modifications and updates to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, and modifications and updates to the City's waste water ordinance or rules and regulations.

2. The Discharger shall provide an operator certification status update including

[9] milligrams per kilogram
[10] Most Probable Number per gram

number of staff and grade certification annually.

3. The Discharger shall report annually on the quantity, location and method of disposal of all sludge and similar solid materials being produced at the WWTP. If no sludge is disposed of during the year being reported, the Discharger shall state “No Sludge Removed” in the annual monitoring report.

4. The Discharger shall provide the Colorado River Basin Water Board with an annual report describing the pretreatment program activities over the previous twelve-month period. The report shall be transmitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board office no later than January 31 of each year and include:

   a. A summary of actions taken by the Discharger which ensures industrial-user compliance;

   b. An updated list of industrial users (by SIC categories) which were issued permits, and/or enforcement orders, and a status of compliance for each user; and

   c. The name and address of each user that received a revised discharge limit.

5. SMRs shall be certified under penalty of perjury to be true and correct, and shall contain the required information at the frequency designated in this MRP.

6. Each Report must contain an affirmation in writing that:

   "All analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by and in accordance with current USEPA procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.”

7. Each Report shall contain the following completed declaration:

   "I certify under the penalty of law that this document, including all attachments and supplemental information, was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

   Executed on the_____day of_____at _____

   _____(Signature)

   _____(Title)”

8. The SMRs, and other information requested by the Colorado River Basin Water Board, shall be signed by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

9. A duly authorized representative of the Discharger may sign the documents if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by the person described above;

   b. The authorization specified an individual or person having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated disposal system; and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.

10. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMRs. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned and the proposed time schedule of corrective actions. Identified violations should include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

11. Daily, weekly, and monthly monitoring shall be included in the monthly monitoring report. Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board by the 15th day of the following month. Quarterly monitoring reports shall be submitted by January 15th, April 15th, July 15th and October 15th. Annual monitoring reports shall be submitted by January 31st of the following year.

12. The Discharger shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all correspondence and reports required under Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) R7-2016-0013, and future revisions thereto, including groundwater monitoring data and discharge location data (latitude and longitude), correspondence, and pdf monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database. Documents that are 2.0 MB or larger should be broken down into smaller electronic files, labelled properly and uploaded into GeoTracker.

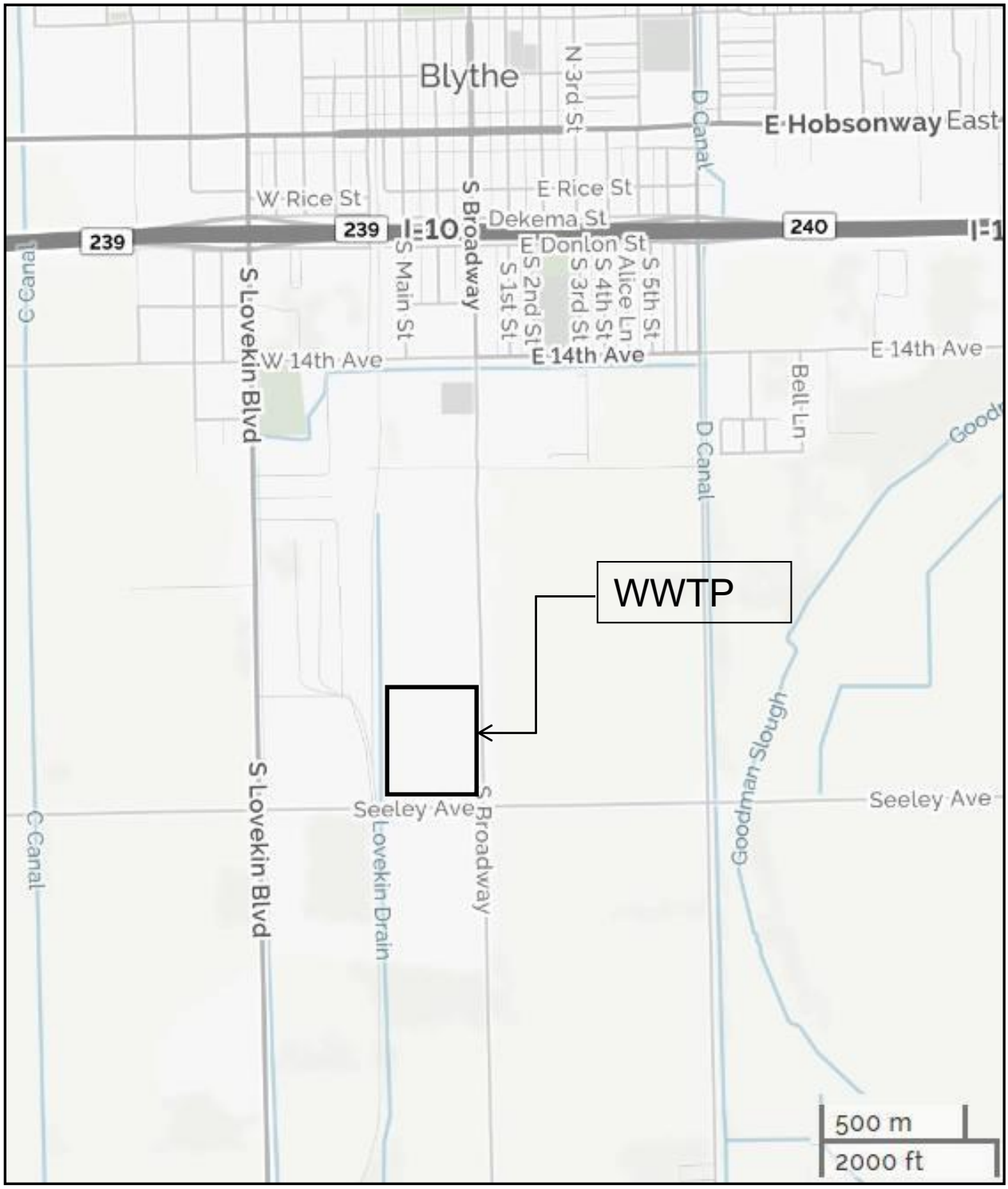
Original signed by

PAULA RASMUSSEN
Executive Officer

9/3/20
Date

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGIONAL
WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

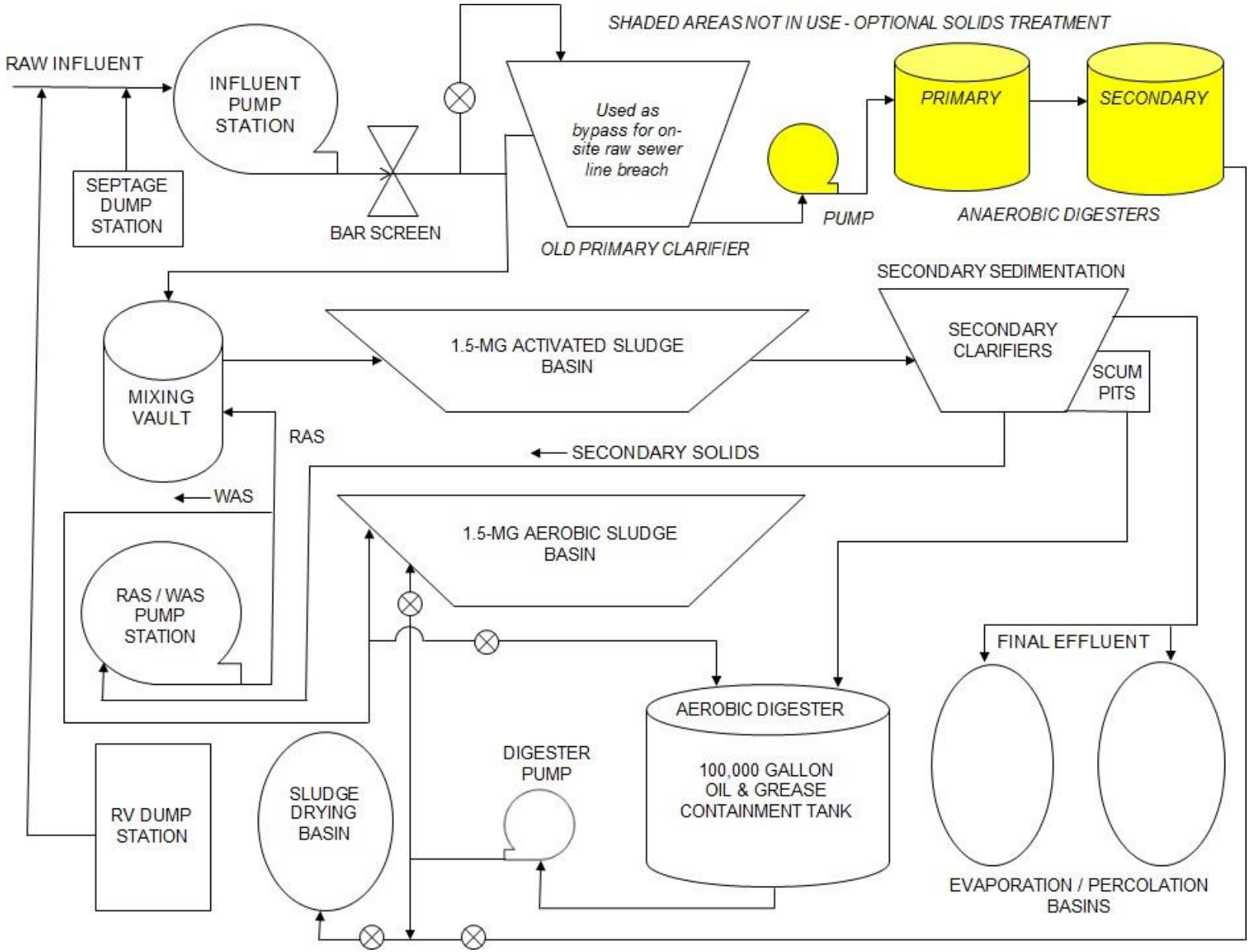
ATTACHMENT A
SITE VICINITY MAP



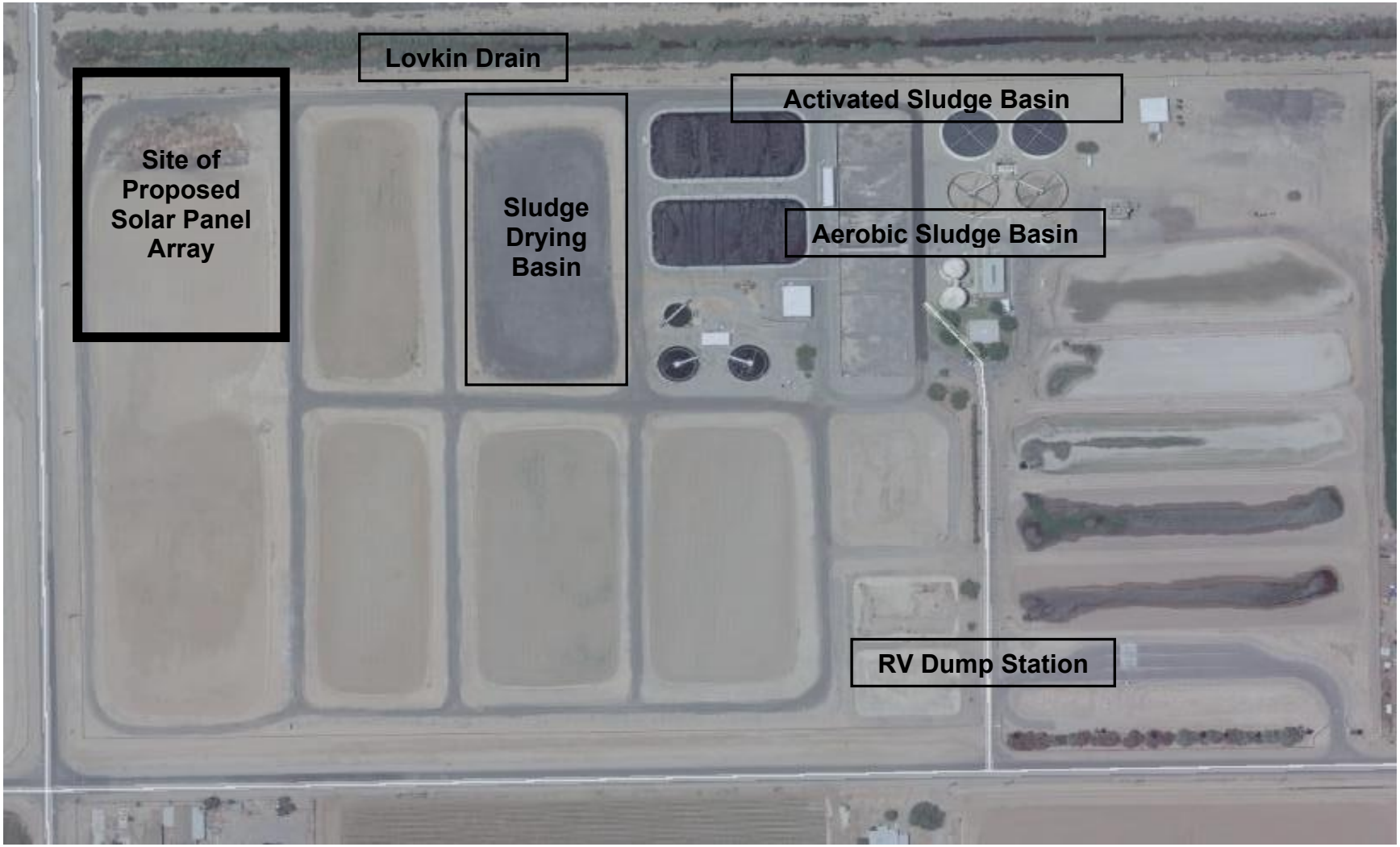
CITY OF BLYTHE, OWNER/OPERATOR
BLYTHE MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
Blythe – Riverside County
E ½ of the SW¼ of Section 5, T7S, R23E, SBB&M

Board Order R7-2016-0013

ATTACHMENT B – PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

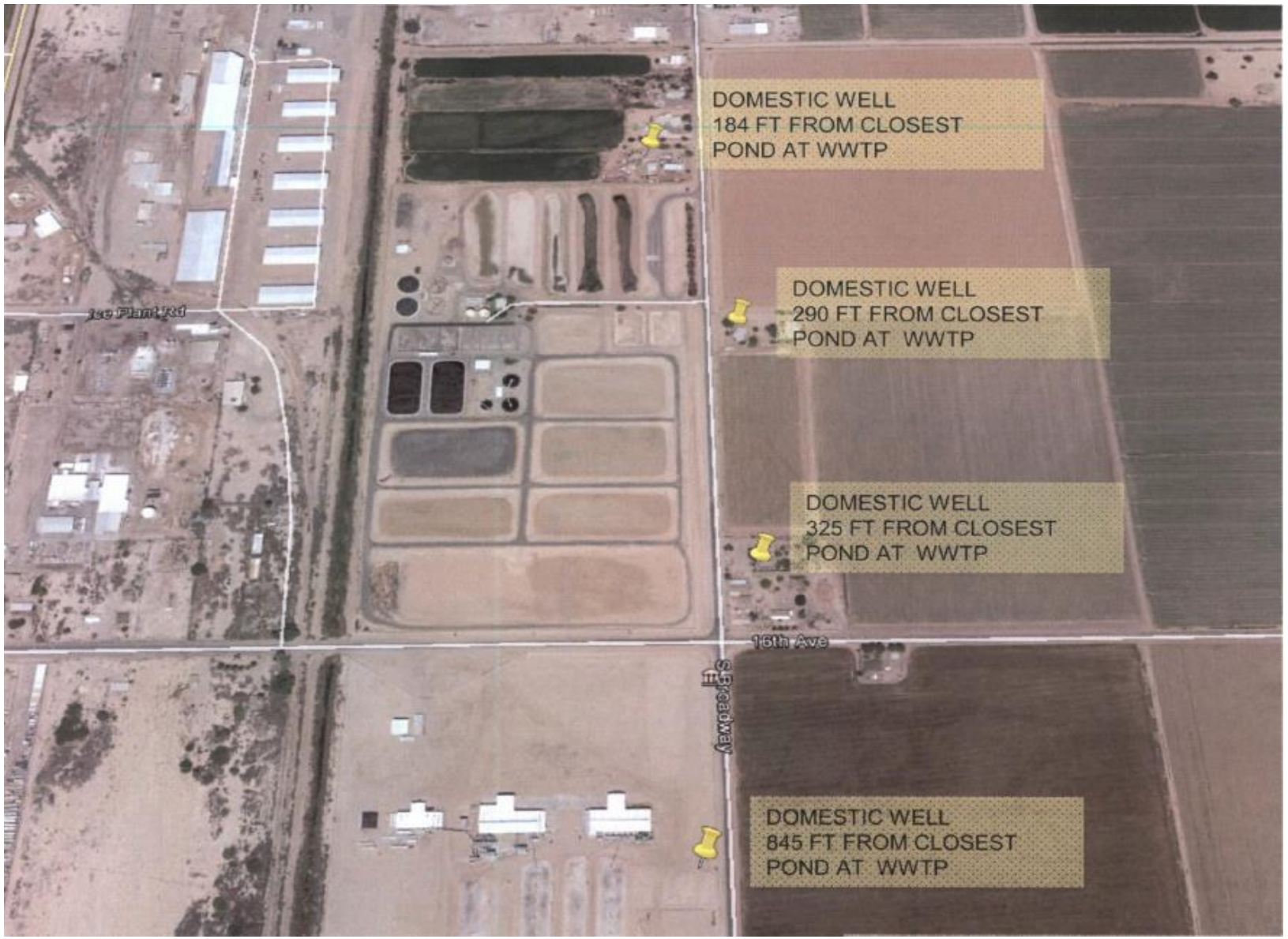


ATTACHMENT C – SITE LAYOUT



CITY OF BLYTHE, OWNER/OPERATOR, BLYTHE MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
Blythe – Riverside County

ATTACHMENT D – DOMESTIC WELL LOCATIONS



CITY OF BLYTHE, OWNER/OPERATOR, BLYTHE MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
Blythe – Riverside County