

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

BOARD ORDER NO. R6T-2003-0002
WDID NO. 6A310109006

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR

VILLAGE AT SQUAW VALLEY
PHASES I AND II

Placer County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Board) finds:

1. Discharger

Intrawest California Holdings, Inc. through Mr. Tom Jacobson submitted a completed report of waste discharge for the Intrawest Village at Squaw Valley USA Storm Water Treatment Facilities on September 12, 2001. For the purpose of this Order, Intrawest California Holdings, Inc. is referred to as the "Discharger" and the Village at Squaw Valley Phases I and II are referred to as the "Facility."

2. Permit History

This is a new permit for the Discharger, which will be regulating an existing discharge. The Facility site prior to construction was part of Squaw Valley Ski Corporation's (SVSC) parking lot. Storm water runoff from the SVSC parking lot is regulated by waste discharge requirements (WDRs) specified by Board Order No. 6-93-25. Board Order No. 6-93-25 in part includes requirements to adequately treat storm water runoff from the SVSC parking lot.

This Order will regulate the storm water discharges that originate from the portions of the SVSC parking lot that have been replaced by the Facility (a mixed-use facility consisting of residential, commercial/retail, pedestrian walkways, covered and uncovered parking areas), and is now owned by the Discharger. The Facility includes upgraded storm water treatment facilities and practices implemented by the Discharger to comply with storm water requirements specified by Board Order No. 6-93-25, and also required by this Order.

3. Reason for Action

The Regional Board does not typically issue waste discharge requirements for storm water discharges from facilities within the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit, provided that storm water runoff is infiltrated following treatment. However, the Discharger is unable to infiltrate treated storm water from Phase II, and possibly Phases III and IV of the Village at Squaw Valley due to local ground water protection requirements (GWPRs) imposed by the

Squaw Valley Public Services District (District). Storm water from Phase I of the Village at Squaw Valley is being infiltrated following treatment. The GWPRs were implemented following the construction of the Phase I storm water facilities, thus allowing the Phase I facilities to include infiltration. The District views imposing the GWPRs as a necessary action to ensure protection of the shallow sole-source aquifer that is the water supply for the Squaw Valley area.

This situation resulted in the Discharger proposing to discharge storm water runoff from Phase II of the Village at Squaw Valley to Squaw Creek after receiving treatment. The Discharger has since designed and installed a storm water treatment system that discharges to Squaw Creek. The Discharger is relying upon a combination of the treatment system and pollutant source-control measures to adequately protect water quality in Squaw Creek. It is therefore imperative that the pollutant source-control measures be implemented and that the treatment system be operated and maintained in a manner that will provide the best conventional pollutant control in order to protect the water quality of Squaw Creek. The purpose of this Order is to establish waste discharge requirements that are intended to ensure that the treatment system is properly operated and maintained, to ensure that the pollutant source-control measures are implemented in a manner that optimizes the treatment system's performance, and to monitor the potential impacts of the discharge to Squaw Creek.

This Order is an interim permit intended to at a minimum maintain existing water quality within Squaw Creek until the ongoing TMDL process addressing excessive sedimentation in Squaw Creek is completed. The TMDL process could identify sediment-load allocations for the Discharger and other entities within the Squaw Creek watershed requiring modification of this and other Orders.

4. Facility Location

The Facility is located on Placer County Assessor's Parcel No. 096-220-085 in a portion of Section 32, T16N, R16E, MDB&M, as shown on Attachment "A", which is made a part of this Order. The site lies within the Squaw Creek watershed of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.

5. Facility Description

Phases I and II of the Village consist of multi-story structures that house both commercial/retail and residential areas. Phases I and II also include both covered and uncovered parking areas, roadways, and pedestrian walkways. The catchment area for the Phase I development is approximately 3.1 acres, of which approximately 1.9 acres is impervious area. Storm water from Phase I of the Village at Squaw Valley is collected, treated with sand/oil separators, and discharged to on-site infiltration facilities. These treatment and disposal facilities are sized for storm water runoff from impervious surfaces generated by the 20-year, one-hour storm event (0.7 inches of rain). Storm water flows in excess of the design capacity for the infiltration facilities bypass the infiltration facilities and are discharged to Squaw Creek.

The catchment area of the Phase II development is approximately 12 acres, of which 7.8 acres is impervious area. Storm water runoff from Phase II of the Village at Squaw Valley is

pretreated with sand/oil separators prior to flowing through a storm water treatment system that incorporates vertical media filter (VMF) technology, and then discharging to Squaw Creek. VMF technology is considered to be best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) for conventional pollutants contained in storm water. The Discharger has selected the StormFilter™ treatment system as its system for providing VMF storm water treatment. This treatment system consists of multiple filter cartridges contained within a concrete vault. Storm water passively flows through the filter cartridges, which contain different media depending upon the pollutant types and loads of concern. This treatment system has been designed to treat storm water runoff from impervious surfaces of the Phase II development generated by the 20-year, one-hour storm (0.7 inches of rain). Storm water flows in excess of the design capacity for this treatment system bypass the treatment system and are discharged to Squaw Creek.

Additional storm water treatment systems will be constructed to collect and treat storm water from subsequent phases of the Village at Squaw Valley (Phases III and IV). The Discharger is required to submit Reports of Waste Discharge for Phases III and IV, and the waste discharge requirements for the Village at Squaw Valley will be revised to incorporate future expansions of the Village at Squaw Valley.

6. Facility Capacity

The VMF system is designed to treat storm water flows originating from impervious for a 20-year, one-hour design storm event, which is approximately 5.5 cubic feet per second (cfs). Flows in excess of 5.5 cfs will bypass the VMF system and will be discharged to Squaw Creek without any further treatment. At other locations, VMF systems have been shown to remove up to 90% of suspended sediment, up to 80% of total nitrogen, and up to 70% of total phosphorus. However, because of the unique hydrologic conditions including periodic rain-on-snow events at this location, these removal rates may not be achievable for all runoff events. The degree of pollutant removal is dependent on constituent levels in the storm water influent, as well as the relative size of the storm. The VFM system in this application is reported to be capable of producing a total suspended solids effluent concentration of 120 mg/l, provided that influent flows do not exceed 5.5 cfs and total suspended solids influent concentrations do not exceed 600 mg/l.

This information is the basis for the technology-performance based effluent limitations specified by this Order. Compliance with the effluent limitations does not eliminate the Discharger's responsibility to comply with the receiving water limitations specified by this Order.

7. Facility Discharge

Storm waster runoff from the Facility discharges to the storm water collection, treatment, and disposal facilities for Phases I and II of the Village at Squaw Valley. Storm water flows in excess of the collection, treatment, and disposal facilities are discharged to Squaw Creek.

8. Lahontan Basin Plan Implementation

The Regional Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin

Plan), which became effective on March 31, 1995. This Order implements the Basin Plan, as amended.

9. Receiving Waters

The receiving waters for storm water discharges from the Facility are Squaw Creek and the ground water of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.

10. Beneficial Uses of Surface Water

The beneficial uses of Squaw Creek as set forth and defined in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region are:

- a. municipal and domestic supply
- b. agricultural supply
- c. ground water recharge
- d. water contact recreation
- e. non-contact water recreation
- f. commercial and sportfishing
- g. cold freshwater habitat
- h. wildlife habitat
- i. rare, threatened, or endangered species
- j. migration of aquatic organisms
- k. spawning, reproduction, and development

11. Beneficial Uses of Ground Water

The beneficial uses of ground waters of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan are:

- a. municipal supply
- b. agricultural supply
- c. freshwater replenishment

12. CEQA Compliance

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was adopted by Placer County for the project on October 18, 1999 in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Board has considered the CEQA document prepared and adopted by Placer County. The following significant and potentially significant water quality impacts were identified in the EIR:

- a. Significant impact – Pumping of ground water from a new well in the Squaw Valley aquifer to meet proposed project demand could result in lower water levels and quality in existing adjacent wells.

Mitigation finding – The Squaw Valley Public Services District (District) completed a water supply and quality study evaluating the impacts of increased pumping from

new wells on the Squaw Valley aquifer to meet this and other increases in demand projected for the future. The study identifies where new wells can be located to avoid adversely impacting the water quality currently being provided by existing wells. Locating the wells in areas identified within the study will reduce this impact to a non-significant level. The Board is not responsible for implementing the mitigation measures associated with this significant impact. The District will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the mitigation measures associated with this significant impact.

- b. Significant impact – Grading, excavation and other construction activities could result in increase deposition of sediment in Squaw Creek, which could adversely impact Squaw Creek water quality.

Mitigation finding – The Discharger prepared and implemented a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as required by the Construction Activities Storm Water General Permit – State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 99-08-DWQ. The SWPPP identified specific best management practices (BMPs) intended to prevent the discharge of sediment associated with construction activities. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the Discharger has developed and is implementing an adequate SWPPP. Board staff has reviewed the SWPPP and implementation of the SWPPP will reduce the identified significant impact to a non-significant level. Since most of the construction activities are complete and did not cause any known water quality impacts, this is no longer relevant as a significant impact.

- c. Potentially significant impact – Operation could result in an increase in urban contaminants in surface water runoff, which could adversely impact Squaw Creek water quality.

Mitigation finding – The Discharger has submitted a plan for collecting, treating, and disposing of storm water runoff from the Facility. The plan also addresses pollutant source control prior to treatment in an effort to maximize the treatment system's performance. The plan incorporates vertical media filtration technology, which is a technology that has been deemed BCT for conventional pollutants contained within storm water. The Board is responsible for determining that the plan will adequately protect water quality within Squaw Creek. Board staff has reviewed the plan and determined that the correct implementation of the plan will reduce the identified potentially significant impact to a level of insignificance. In order to ensure the mitigation plan is successful, the Regional Board has required water quality monitoring to evaluate any unforeseen impacts that may arise. If significant adverse impacts are determined, the Regional Board may impose additional requirements if necessary to ensure no future adverse impacts.

- d. Potentially significant impact – Construction of a new bridge over Squaw Creek could result in the placement of fill in jurisdictional waters of the United States.

Mitigation finding – The bridge design has subsequently been modified in a manner that avoids placing any fill in jurisdictional waters of the United States. The design

modification reduces the identified potentially significant impact to a level of insignificance.

- e. Potentially significant impact – Construction of the Far East Transportation Lift and Far East Parking Structure could result in a change in the rate or extent of erosion, which could affect drainage patterns or slope stability.

The Squaw Valley Ski Corporation submitted a Report of Waste Discharge for the Far East Transportation Lift containing information that included design features, construction methods, and temporary and permanent BMPs intended to avoid changing the rate or extent of erosion in a manner that could affect drainage patterns. The Board is responsible for determining that project proposals incorporate design and construction features that avoid adversely impacting the rate or extent of erosion. Board staff has reviewed the design features, construction methods, and BMPs contained within the Report of Waste Discharge and supplemental information and has determined that implementation of those features, methods, and practices will reduce the identified potentially significant impact to a level of insignificance for the Far East Transportation Lift. The Far East Transportation Lift has been completed under a Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements, and since construction activities did not cause any known water quality impacts, this project component is no longer relevant as a significant impact.

Placer County through the EIR has identified several mitigation measures for the Far East Parking Structure that are intended to prevent changes in the rate and extent of erosion that may adversely affect drainages and slope stability. Specifically, the EIR identified the following mitigation measures: avoiding equipment operation when soil conditions will result in excessive damage; providing a temporary ground cover on areas of disturbed soil until vegetation can be reestablished; using erosion control blankets or other equally effective measures to stabilize steep slopes and areas where storm water runoff becomes concentrated; and having an on-site inspector present full time during periods of active construction to ensure that erosion control measures are being maintained. Implementation of the above-referenced measures, incorporation of additional temporary and permanent BMPs that focus on source control and storm water treatment, and avoidance of wetland/surface water areas will reduce the identified potentially significant impact to a level of insignificance for the Far East Parking Structure. Placer County and the Board share responsibility for ensuring that the above-referenced mitigation measures and BMPs are implemented. The Regional Board has not received the final plans for this project; however, the Regional Board will issue and enforce a permit containing conditions requiring that the above-referenced mitigation measures and BMPs be implemented and maintained. These actions will reduce the identified potentially significant impact to a level of insignificance.

- f. Potentially significant impact – Contaminated soil or ground water could be encountered during site preparation or construction.

Mitigation finding – The Discharger submitted a plan for addressing any soil or ground water that may be encountered during site preparation or construction. The

plan has identified the locations of soil contamination that will be encountered for Phase II and proposes a soil management process for the varying degrees of soil contamination that will be encountered. The plan also proposes a treatment and disposal system for any contaminated ground water that may be encountered. The Board is responsible for determining that the project incorporates features that avoid adversely impacting ground water and surface water quality as a result of encountering ground water contamination or soil contamination. Board staff has reviewed the Discharger's plan for addressing ground water and soil contamination and has determined implementation of the accepted plan will reduce the identified potentially significant impact to a level of insignificance.

- g. The EIR identifies other potentially significant impacts and significant impacts that are not related to water quality. The Board is not responsible for implementing the mitigation measures identified in the EIR or additional mitigation measures other parties have deemed necessary for impacts unrelated to water quality.

13. Notification of Interested Parties and Consideration of Written Comments

The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to adopt new waste discharge requirements for the discharge. The Board has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting and an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

14. Consideration of Public Comments

The Board, in a public meeting, has heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

The discharge from the VMF system (excluding bypass flows) shall not cause the following effluent limitation to be exceeded:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Total Suspended Solids	120 mg/l

B. Receiving Water Limitations

- 1. The discharge from the Facility to Squaw Creek shall not cause the following water quality objectives for Squaw Creek to be exceeded:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Concentration¹</u>
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Total Dissolved Solids	85 mg/l
Chloride	3.0 mg/l
Sulfate	25.0 mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.05 mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as N	0.13 mg/l
Total Nitrogen	0.18 mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.02 mg/l
Total Iron	0.13 mg/l

¹Values shown are mean of monthly means for period of record

2. The discharge from the Facility shall not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives for the waters of Squaw Creek:
- Algal Growth Potential – The mean monthly algal growth potential shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level.
 - Ammonia - The neutral, un-ionized ammonia species (NH_3^0) is highly toxic to freshwater fish. The fraction of toxic NH_3^0 to total ammonia species ($\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{NH}_3^0$) is a function of temperature and pH. Tables 3-1 to 3-4 of the Basin Plan were derived from USEPA ammonia criteria for freshwater. Ammonia concentrations shall not exceed the values listed for the corresponding conditions in these tables. For temperature and pH values not explicitly in these tables, the most conservative value neighboring the actual value may be used or criteria can be calculated from numerical formulas developed by the USEPA. For one-hour (1h- NH_3) and four-day (4d- NH_3) unionized ammonia criteria, refer to the equations on page 3-4 of the Basin Plan.
 - Bacteria, Coliform – Waters shall not contain concentrations of coliform organisms attributable to anthropogenic sources, including human and livestock waste.

The fecal coliform concentration during any 30-day period shall not exceed a log mean of 20/100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of all samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 40/100 ml.
 - Biostimulatory Substances – The concentrations of biostimulatory substances shall not be altered in an amount that could produce an increase in aquatic biomass to the extent that such increases are discernible at the 10 percent significance level.
 - Chemical Constituents – Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or secondary maximum contamination level (SMCL) based upon drinking water standards specified in the

following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which are incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan: Table 64431-A of Section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of Section 64431 (Flouride), Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals), Table 64449-A of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Waters designated as AGR shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses (i.e., agricultural purposes).

Waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

- f. Chlorine, Total Residual – For the protection of aquatic life, total chlorine residual shall not exceed either a median value of 0.002 mg/l or a maximum value of 0.003 mg/l. Median values shall be based on daily measurements taken within any six-month period.
- g. Color – The color shall not exceed an eight (8) Platinum Cobalt Unit mean of monthly means (approximately equivalent to the State of Nevada standard of a twelve (12) Platinum Cobalt Unit sample mean).

Waters shall be free of coloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects the water for beneficial uses.

- h. Dissolved Oxygen – The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be depressed by more than 10 percent, below 80 percent saturation, or below 7.0 milligrams per liter (mg/l), whichever is more restrictive.

For waters with the beneficial uses of COLD, COLD with SPWN, WARM, and WARM with SPWN, the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than that specified in Table 3-6 of the Basin Plan.

- i. Floating Material – Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

For natural high quality waters, the concentrations of floating material shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernable at the 10 percent significance level.

- j. Non-degradation of Aquatic Communities and Populations – All wetlands shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater or other discharges that produce adverse physiological responses in humans, animals, or plants; or which lead to the presence of undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.

All wetlands shall be free from activities that would substantially impair the biological community as it naturally occurs due to physical, chemical and hydrologic processes.

- k. Oil and Grease – Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

For natural high quality waters, the concentration of oils, greases, or other film or coat generating substances shall not be altered.

- l. Pesticides – Pesticides are defined here and in the Basin Plan to include insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, fungicides, piscicides, and all other economic poisons. An economic poison is any substance intended to prevent, repel, destroy, or mitigate the damage from insects, rodents, predatory animals, bacteria, fungi or weeds capable of infesting or harming vegetation, humans or animals (CA Agriculture Code Section 12753).

Pesticide concentrations, individually or collectively, shall not exceed the lowest detectable levels, using the most recent detection procedures available. There shall not be an increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments. There shall be no detectable increase in bioaccumulation of pesticides in aquatic life.

Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of pesticides or herbicides in excess of the limiting concentrations specified in Table 64444-A of Section 6444 (Organic Chemicals) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

- m. pH – Changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 pH units.

- n. Radioactivity – Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations which are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life nor which result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to

an extent which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in Table 4 of Section 64443 (Radioactivity) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

- o. Sediment – The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
- p. Settleable Materials – Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or that adversely affects the water for beneficial uses. For natural high quality waters, the concentration of settleable materials shall not be raised by more than 0.1 milliliter per liter.
- q. Species Composition – The species composition of aquatic organisms shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level.
- r. Suspended Materials – Waters shall not contain suspended materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or that adversely affects the water for beneficial uses.

For natural high quality waters, the concentration of total suspended materials shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level.

- s. Taste and Odor – The taste and odor shall not be altered.
- t. Temperature – The natural receiving water temperature shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such an alteration in temperature does not adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. For waters designated COLD, the temperature shall not be altered.
- u. Toxicity – All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal or aquatic life.
- v. Turbidity – The turbidity shall not be raised above 3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) mean of monthly means. (This objective is approximately equal to the State of Nevada standard of 5 NTU sample mean.)

Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. Increases in turbidity shall not exceed natural levels by more than 10 percent.

3. The discharge from the Facility to ground water shall not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives for ground waters of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit:

- a. Bacteria – In ground waters designated as MUN, the median concentration of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 1.1/100 milliliters.
- b. Chemical Constituents - Ground waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) based upon drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which are incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan: Table 64431-A of Section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of Section 64431 (Fluoride), Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals), Table 64449-A of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Waters designated as AGR shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses (i.e., agricultural purposes).

Ground waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

- c. Radioactivity - Ground waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in Table 4 of Section 64443 (Radioactivity) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.
- d. Taste and Odor – The taste and odor shall not be altered.

C. General Requirements and Prohibitions

1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a pollution as defined in §13050 of the California Water Code, or a threatened pollution.
2. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a nuisance as defined in §13050 of the California Water Code.
3. Only flows in excess of 5.5 cfs are authorized to bypass the VMF system.
4. The storm water treatment systems shall be maintained as necessary to ensure optimum treatment of storm water passing through the systems.
5. All sand/oil separators within areas tributary to the storm water treatment facilities shall be maintained as necessary to ensure optimum pretreatment of storm water passing through the storm water treatment facilities.
6. All spills of petroleum products and other waste materials within the Facility shall be immediately upon detection be cleaned up. All waste and cleanup materials shall be transported to a legal disposal site.
7. The Discharger shall implement pollutant source-control measures intended to reduce the pollutant concentrations of storm water entering storm water collection, pretreatment, and treatment systems.

II. PROVISIONS

Standard Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the “Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements,” dated September 1, 1994, in Attachment “B”, which is made a part of this Order.

Monitoring and Reporting

1. Pursuant to Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code, the Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2003-0002 as specified by the Executive Officer.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the “General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting” dated September 1, 1994, which is attached to and made part of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

I, Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, on January, 8, 2003.

HAROLD J. SINGER

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- Attachments: A. Location Map
B. Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements

SCF/cgT: Intrawest Village WDR Proposed
[New Project File-Intrawest Village at Squaw Valley Phases I and II]

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2003-0002
WDID NO. 6A310109006
FOR

VILLAGE AT SQUAW VALLEY
PHASES I AND II

Placer County

I. MONITORING

A. Flow Monitoring

The Discharger shall monitor and record the following for all runoff events¹:

1. peak influent flow rate through the VMF treatment facility
2. total runoff volume through the VMF treatment facility
3. peak flow rate of runoff bypassing the VMF treatment facility
4. total runoff volume that bypasses the VMF treatment facility
5. total storm precipitation
6. daily high temperature
7. daily low temperature

B. VMF Treatment System Effectiveness Monitoring

1. Sampling Locations

Samples shall be collected at the following locations:

- a. Inflow to VMF treatment facility (prior to any potential bypass)
- b. Outflow from VMF treatment facility (to Squaw Creek)
- c. Squaw Creek immediately above the influence of the discharge points (VMF treatment system effluent pipe and bypass outlet pipe)
- d. Squaw Creek 100 feet below the discharge points (VMF treatment system effluent pipe and bypass outlet pipe)
- e. Squaw Creek at SC-16

2. Sample Collection/Preparation Techniques – VMF Treatment System

Automated sampling equipment shall be installed to measure flow and collect samples of influent to and effluent from the VMF treatment system. Individual sample aliquots shall be collected using either equal flow-based or equal time-based collection techniques for a minimum of four runoff events per year that during any 24-hour period produce either a minimum peak influent flow of 0.55 cfs or a minimum total runoff volume of 3,000 cubic feet. Individual sample aliquots shall be composited to produce no less than two flow-weighted composite samples per runoff event, with an average of at least three composite samples for all runoff events. These flow-weighted composite samples should include the rising and falling limbs of the runoff hydrograph. The Discharger should select the

¹ “Runoff events” include rainfall events and snowmelt events.

four runoff events so that a wide variety of runoff conditions (i.e. thunderstorms, long-duration storms, rain-on-snow events, snowmelt², etc.) are represented.

3. Sample Collection/Preparation Techniques – Squaw Creek

Single grab samples shall be collected at the Squaw Creek sampling stations as close as possible to the time of the peak effluent flow rate from the VMF treatment system. This sampling is required for runoff events described in I.B.2. above.

C. Surface Water Monitoring – Squaw Creek

In addition to capturing the four runoff events described above, grab samples shall be collected at the two Squaw Creek sampling stations identified by I.B.1.c. and I.B.1.d. above, once a week for any week that there is a discharge from the VMF treatment system. The weekly grab samples shall be taken during the time period when the VMF treatment system is discharging. The Discharger shall document the sampling dates and time, effluent flow rate, and estimated flow rate for Squaw Creek.

Sample site SC-16 shall be sampled according to Squaw Valley Ski Corporation’s (SVSC) sampling schedule specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program 93-25 for that site. The Discharger shall coordinate sampling activities at SC-16 with SVSC to avoid duplicating sampling activities and costs.

D. Sample Analysis

1. Samples collected pursuant to I.B.2., I.B.3., and I.C. above shall be analyzed for the following constituents:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Detection Limit</u>
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	1 mg/l
Turbidity	NTU	0.2 NTU
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.01 mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.01 mg/l
Total Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.01 mg/l
Dissolved Phosphorus	mg/l as P	0.01 mg/l
Orthophosphate ³	mg/l as P	0.01 mg/l
Total Phosphorus	mg/l as P	0.01 mg/l
Total Iron	mg/l	0.02 mg/l
Grease and Oil ⁴	mg/l	1 mg/l

2. The Discharger shall provide the following information regarding how the flow-weighted composite samples subject to the analysis described in I.B.2. above were prepared:

a. The number of individual sample aliquots per composite sample.

² Snowmelt events are to be evaluated on a 24-hour basis.

³ Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (SRP) may be analyzed instead of Orthophosphate.

⁴ Single grab samples of the VMF treatment system influent and effluent for each runoff event being evaluated shall be collected during the “first flush period” from the VMF treatment system for oil and grease analysis.

- b. Runoff volume and peak flow represented by each composite sample (i.e. composite sample represents the first 3,000 cubic feet or runoff volume, peak flow was 0.75 cfs).

E. Maintenance Log

- 1. The Discharger shall maintain a maintenance log, which at a minimum records the following:
 - a. observations regarding the performance of the storm water treatment facilities
 - b. dates when sand/oil separators are maintained and description of maintenance activities (i.e. material removed, oil absorbent materials replaced, etc.)
 - c. manufacturer's recommendations for modifications to the VMF treatment system
 - d. dates when VMF filter cartridges are replaced
 - e. the number and types of VMF filter cartridges that are replaced
 - f. description and frequency of pollutant source-control measures implemented
- 2. The maintenance log shall be kept on site and made available for Regional Board staff review upon request.

II. REPORTING

A. General Provisions

Except for Provision 1.g., the Discharger shall comply with the "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting," dated September 1, 1994, which is attached to and made part of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

B. Notation of Noncompliance

The Discharger shall note and explain in each monitoring report any unusual occurrence such as any system failure that could affect water quality or noncompliance with any waste discharge requirement, receiving water limitation, or provisions.

C. Submittal Periods

Monitoring reports shall be submitted quarterly not later than January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15 for the previous quarter. The report shall be arranged to show a tabular and/or graphical presentation of the monitoring data obtained for the monitoring period.

Ordered by: _____

Dated: _____

HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments: General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting

SCF/cgT: Proposed/Intrawest Village M&R Proposed
[New Project File-Intrawest Village at Squaw Valley Phases I and II]

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

GENERAL PROVISIONS
FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

- a. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the current edition(s) of the following documents:
 - i. *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*
 - ii. *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA*
- b. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California State Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Specific methods of analysis must be identified on each laboratory report.
- c. Any modifications to the above methods to eliminate known interferences shall be reported with the sample results. The methods used shall also be reported. If methods other than EPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer prior to use.
- d. The discharger shall establish chain-of-custody procedures to insure that specific individuals are responsible for sample integrity from commencement of sample collection through delivery to an approved laboratory. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The most recent version of the approved SAP shall be kept at the facility.
- e. The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted. The calibration of any wastewater flow measuring device shall be recorded and maintained in the permanent log book described in 2.b, below.
- f. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes.
- g. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained over the specified sampling period at equal intervals. The volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall equal the discharge period, or 24 hours, whichever period is shorter.

2. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

a. Sample Results

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), the discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results including: date, exact place, and time of sampling; date analyses were performed; sample collector's name; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

b. Operational Log

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), an operation and maintenance log shall be maintained at the facility. All monitoring and reporting data shall be recorded in a permanent log book.

3. REPORTING

a. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and shall submit a timetable for correction.

b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results shall be made available to the Regional Board upon request. Results shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

c. The discharger shall provide a brief summary of any operational problems and maintenance activities to the Board with each monitoring report. Any modifications or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, or any major problems occurring to the wastewater conveyance system, treatment facilities, or disposal facilities shall be included in this summary.

d. Monitoring reports shall be signed by:

i. In the case of a corporation, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;

ii. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

iii. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or

- iv. In the case of a municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
- e. Monitoring reports are to include the following:
 - i. Name and telephone number of individual who can answer questions about the report.
 - ii. The Monitoring and Reporting Program Number.
 - iii. WDID Number.
- f. Modifications

This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified at the discretion of the Regional Board Executive Officer.

4. NONCOMPLIANCE

Under Section 13268 of the Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of violation.