California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region
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Edmond G. Brown Jr.
Governor

24 June 2011

CERTIFIED MAIL
7010 1670 0002 0652 1657

Mr. Myron A. Sidie
Verona Village Resort and Marina
6885 Garden Highway
Nicolaus, CA 95659

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Mr. John Bassett
Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency
1007 7th Street, 7th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY, WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-10-DWQ-R5075, VERONA VILLAGE RESORT AND MARINA, WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, SUTTER COUNTY

On 3 November 2010, Verona Village Resort and Marina and the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (hereafter "Discharger") submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) for a domestic wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) at Verona Village Resort and Marina in Sutter County. Additional information was submitted on 7 March 2011, 10 May 2011, and 9 June 2011. Verona Village Resort owns the facility and wastewater treatment system, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency owns the land. The RWD was submitted because levee improvements and construction of a water intake/fish barrier at the previous wastewater disposal site requires a new disposal location to be constructed. Presently, wastewater is continuing to be treated as previously permitted, but all treated wastewater is being hauled to Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District facilities.

Based on the information provided in the RWD and additional information, the WWTF and new dispersal area satisfies the general and specific conditions of State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Water Quality Order (WQO) No. 97-10-DWQ. Therefore, this letter serves as formal notice that WQO No. 97-10-DWQ is applicable to the site and discharge described below. You are hereby assigned WQO No. 97-10-DWQ-R5075 for the facility.

A copy of the WQO is enclosed. You can also find the WQO on the State Water Board's website at: *http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders /water_quality/ 1997/wq1997_10.pdf.*

You should familiarize yourself with the contents of the WQO. The WWTF must be operated in accordance with the requirements contained in this Notice of Applicability (NOA) and WQO, with the information submitted in the RWD and additional information, and be monitored in accordance with the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The previous permit to discharge wastewater was provided by the Notification of Applicability (NOA) No. 97-10-DWQ-R5034, issued by the Executive Officer of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) on 25 April 2002. As a result of construction activities the NOA needs to be updated. This NOA rescinds NOA No. 97-10-DWQ-R5034.

DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

Verona Village Resort and Marina is located at 6885 Garden Highway, Nicolaus, Sutter County, in Section 23, T11N, R3E, MDB&M (Assessor's Parcel Number 35-0020-017). The site location is presented on Attachment A, which forms part of this notice by reference.

Verona Village Resort and Marina is owned and operated by Mr. Myron Sidie. The land is owned by the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency. The facility includes a restaurant, bar, convenience store, delicatessen, 19-unit trailer park, and RV dump station. The exact number of trailer connections are uncertain pending completion of the construction activities; however, it is anticipated that there will be space for less than 25 trailers in the future.

Wastewater Generation

No reliable flow measurements are available. Review of the Discharger's self-monitoring reports indicates unreliable data has been submitted since approximately 2005. The RWD presents estimates of the wastewater flow rate based on historic water supply meter readings, calculation of the amount of wastewater hauled from the site (the current method of disposal), and a calculation of wastewater flow rate based on the use and occupancy (using published wastewater generation estimates). All of the estimates were below 2,500 gallons per day. However, wastewater flow rates are expected to be higher during the summer months when more trailers may be occupying the facility.

Wastewater Collection

Wastewater is collected from the store/delicatessen, trailers, laundry, and bar/restaurant. At the southern portion of the property near the trailers, mobile home, and laundry, wastewater is collected and discharged to a septic tank of unknown size. Effluent from the septic tank is pumped to a 2,500 gallon grease separation tank. Wastewater from the store/delicatessen and bar/restaurant are also discharged to the grease tank. Effluent from the grease tank discharges to a 2,500 gallon septic tank. Effluent from the second septic tank is pumped to the aeration tank portion of the package treatment plant.

Wastewater Treatment

The package treatment facility is located inside a locked building. The system is an activated sludge treatment system with a treatment capacity of 10,000 gpd. The system is run in extended aeration/batch mode. The treatment process consists of an aeration chamber, clarifier, ozone chamber, sand filtration, and discharge to a 2,500 gallon holding tank, from which the treated wastewater will be dosed to the new mound disposal area. Backwash from the sand filters is discharged to the aeration tank. High level alarms at the treatment components warn of a system malfunction at the on-site manager's residence and the convenience store. Solids are removed from the grease separator and clarifier as needed.

Treated Wastewater Dispersal

Percolation tests were performed on 3 May 2011 at the location where the mound will be constructed in the replacement area. The average infiltration rate was 10 minutes per inch. The soil test report described soil coloration indicating high groundwater conditions. Because the levee improvements included construction of a low permeability cutoff wall, groundwater elevations are expected to be lower in the future.

Treated wastewater will be pumped to the disposal area through a pressurized force main. The new disposal area will be constructed on the land side of the levee, as a mound soil absorption system. The mound will be constructed approximately 4 feet in elevation above the surrounding grade, provide a total of 8 distribution zones, and a total of 9,152 square feet of disposal area. The mound will occupy approximately 23,500 square feet (including side slopes). An equivalent reserve area is located adjacent to the mound for use if needed in the future. The RWD included calculations demonstrating a disposal capacity of 7,300 gallons per day.

Treated wastewater will be distributed to the eight cells within the mound using Orenco automatic distributing valves, or equivalent. A two-zone valve will switch the wastewater dose between each four-cell bank. Each four-cell bank will be equipped with an Orenco automatic distributing valve, or equivalent that will switch the wastewater dose between cells within the bank. Each wastewater dose will be approximately 720 gallons. The dose amount is controlled by float valves that control pump operation. (It should be noted that use of a particular distribution method is not specifically required, however dosing each cell to distribute the wastewater in the mound is required.)

Holding Tank Additives

Because the facility provides wastewater collection connections for the Recreational Vehicle (RV) parking spaces, and the wastewater originating in the RVs is treated and disposed by the WWTF, holding tank additives used in the RVs will be discharged to the WWTF. Use of holding tank chemicals should be discouraged by the facility operator. Education of visitors can be accomplished by providing an informational sheet upon check-in. A United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) information sheet is provided as Attachment B and could be used as the information sheet. In addition, only appropriate holding tank additives should be available for purchase in the retail store at the facility.

Groundwater Quality

Groundwater in the area of the mound is anticipated to be shallow, but was not encountered while performing percolation tests in May 2011. Based on the level of wastewater treatment and the low wastewater discharge rate, the discharge poses little threat to groundwater quality if the facility is operated and maintained as described herein. Groundwater monitoring is not required at this time.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The Discharger shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements prescribed in Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-2011-R5075, which replaces MRP No. 97-10-DWQ for this facility. The requirement to begin monitoring under MRP No. R5-2011-R5075 is effective **1 July 2011**. It is noted that the mound disposal system will not

be operational on that date. Please include a statement in monitoring reports describing the wastewater disposal status until the use of the mound begins.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall comply with WQO No. 97-10-DWQ. WQO Section B describes varying requirements based on the type of treatment and/or disposal method. Based on the WWTF configuration, the following portions of Section B are applicable:

Requirements	Section No.
All Small Domestic Systems	B.1.a,b,c,d
Activated Sludge Systems	B.3.b,c
Subsurface Disposal Systems	B.5.a,b

Additional Requirements

1. **The monthly average flow rate to the WWTF is hereby limited to 7,300 gpd**. (The monthly average shall be calculated by dividing the total flow for the month by the number of days in the month).

2. The following technical reports shall be submitted to document the construction and operational status of the mound disposal system. Both of the reports shall be prepared under the supervision of a California licensed engineer. The reports shall contain the following:

    a. Within **45 days** of completing construction, a *Notice of Completion Report* shall be submitted. The report shall describe the mound construction, materials used, provide as-built diagrams, and a parts list for all mound associated parts that may require replacement or service in the future (e.g. automatic distributing valves).

    b. Within **10 days** of beginning use of the mound, a *Mound Use Report* shall be submitted. The report shall state the mound has been constructed, tested, and is operating as designed.

3. Evidence of burrowing animals at the mound shall be investigated immediately and populations shall be controlled as soon as possible after notice.

4. The mound shall be kept vegetated with shallow rooted grass or equivalent. Deeply rooted vegetation shall be removed as soon as possible after observation. Moisture tolerant shrubs located at the toe of the mound are acceptable. If shrubs are planted, the California State Water Resources Control Board's *Guidelines for Mound Systems* recommends a juniper shrub pfitzer.

5. Inspection ports shall be maintained in each cell to allow monitoring for the presence of wastewater. The port screened interval shall extend from the base of the mound to below the distribution bed. The inspection ports shall not screen both the distribution bed and the mound body fill. (Refer to Attachment C, Typical Mound Cross Section, for term definitions.)

Please review this Notice of Applicability carefully to ensure that it completely and accurately reflects the proposed discharge. If the discharge violates the terms or conditions above, the Central Valley Water Board may take enforcement action, including assessment of administrative civil liability. If the method of waste disposal changes from that described in the RWD and additional information, you must submit a new RWD.

Verona Village Resort and Marina will generate the waste subject to the terms and conditions of WQO No. 97-10-DWQ; Myron Sidie and the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency will maintain exclusive control over the discharge. As such, Myron Sidie is primarily responsible for compliance with WQO No. 97-10-DWQ, this NOA, and the attached MRP. Failure to comply with the requirements in the documents could result in an enforcement action as authorized by provisions of the California Water Code. Discharge of wastes other than those described in the RWD is prohibited.

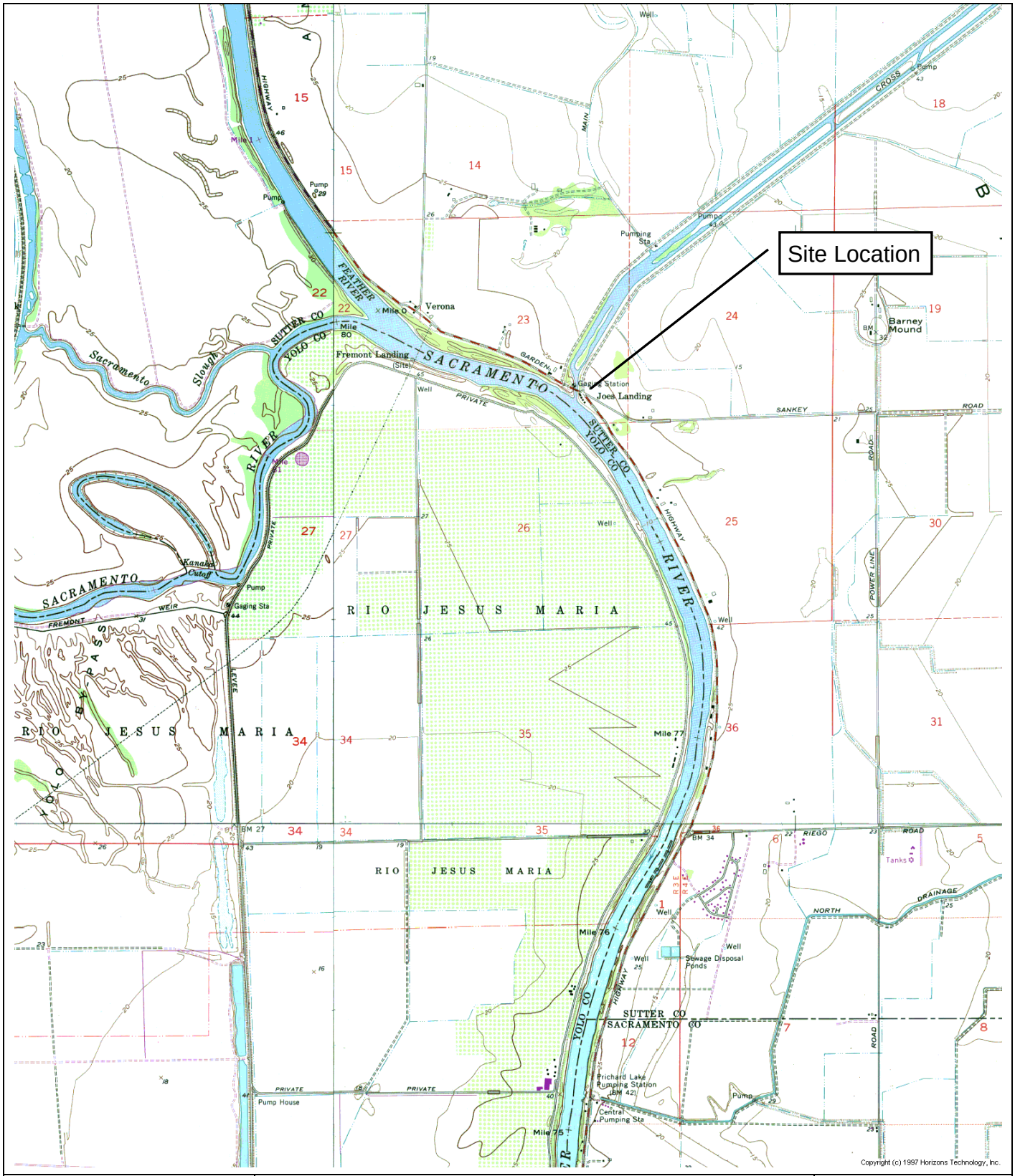
The required annual fee specified in the annual billing from the State Water Board shall be paid until this NOA is officially terminated. You must notify this office in writing if the discharge regulated by this Order ceases so that we may terminate coverage and avoid unnecessary billing.

Your first quarterly monitoring report is due by 1 October 2011. All monitoring reports, submittals, discharge notifications, and questions regarding compliance and enforcement should be directed to Brendan Kenny at (916) 464-4635 or bkenny@waterboards.ca.gov. Questions regarding the NOA should be directed to Timothy O'Brien at (916) 464-4616 or tobrien@waterboards.ca.gov.

Pamela C. Creedon
Executive Officer

Enclosures: Water Quality Order No. 97-10-DWQ
WQO No. 97-10-DWQ Attachment B (Standard Provisions)
Attachment A, Site Location Map
Attachment B, EPA Information - Safe Wastewater Disposal
Attachment C, Typical Mound Cross Section
Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2011-R5075

cc: Mr. Jan Hill, Sutter County Environmental Health Department, Yuba City
Mr. Timothy Busch, P.E., Mead & Hunt, Sacramento



Drawing Reference:	**SITE LOCATION MAP**	
U.S.G.S Verona, California Topographic Map 7.5 Minute Quad	VERONA VILLAGE RESORT AND MARINA 6885 GARDEN HIGHWAY NICHOLAS, SUTTER COUNTY	N W E S approx. scale 1 in. = 3,500 ft.

United States Environmental Protection Agency | Region 9 Ground Water Office (WTR-9) | EPA 909-F-99-002 JULY 1999

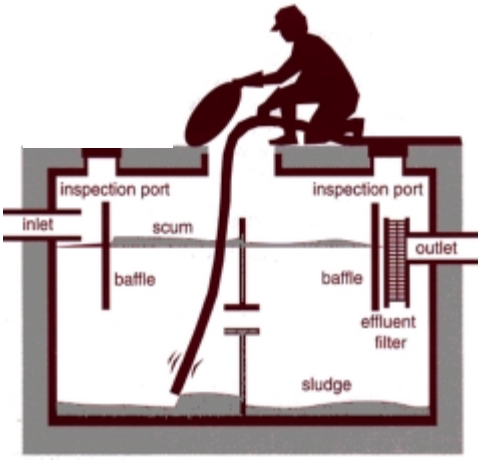
ALERT FOR RV, BOAT AND MOBILE HOME OWNERS AND PARK OPERATORS
ABOUT SAFE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

If you spend any time in a recreational vehicle (RV) or boat, you probably know of the problem of odors from sewage holding tanks. There are a number of commercial products available to control those odors. Some of those products contain chemicals which may pollute water resources. If you use those chemicals and then empty your holding tank into a septic system (or other onsite wastewater treatment system) or dispose of holding tank waste illegally, you may be creating health and environmental hazards. These chemicals and their by-products may pass through onsite wastewater treatment systems, flowing to soil, ground water, and possibly nearby surface waters. They may also corrode treatment system parts, creating a safety hazard.

How septic systems work. A typical septic system contains two major components: a septic tank and an absorption field, also known as a drainfield or leachfield. These systems use natural processes to treat wastewater onsite, as opposed to offsite at a municipal wastewater treatment plant. The purpose of the septic tank is to separate solids from the liquid waste, and to promote partial breakdown of contaminants by microorganisms (bacteria) naturally present in wastewater. The leachfield also treats the wastewater through physical, biological and chemical processes in the soil.

Mixing chemicals with waste in sewage holding tanks or septic systems may produce toxic fumes, corrode pipelines and tanks, and pollute soil and ground water when discharged.

When chemicals, such as formaldehyde, are added to septic systems, they can cause bacteria in the system to die. When this happens, the septic system cannot treat waste adequately. Solids that are allowed to pass from the septic tank, due to inadequate or incomplete treatment, may clog the leachfield. Furthermore, clogged systems may send inadequately or incompletely treated sewage to the surface, threatening the health of people or pets who come into contact with it. Or it may percolate to ground water, where the chemicals and untreated wastewater could contaminate nearby drinking water wells, rivers and streams. Please ***read labels carefully*** to identify any hazardous ingredients.



' *NATIONAL SMALL FLOWS CLEARINGHOUSE*

The restoration of contaminated ground water is extremely costly and can take years. To prevent problems, RV and mobile home parks, as well as dump station operators, may take measures to control hazardous chemical disposal into their waste treatment systems. If they do not, and their system causes contamination, they may be forced to **close the dump station or the park** until the problem can be corrected.

DO NOT USE CHEMICALS WHICH HARM SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Formaldehyde: active ingredient in some deodorizers, also called Formalin. Formaldehyde is an EPA-recognized probable carcinogen (i.e., causes cancer).

Para-dichlorobenzene: Known carcinogen and drinking water contaminant. Common ingredient in mothballs, urinal cakes and bowl fresheners.

OTHER CHEMICALS TO BEWARE OF INCLUDE heavy metals (such as Zinc), benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylene glycol (anti-freeze), methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), trichlorethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE). Strong acids and bases, such as sulfuric acid or caustic soda, can destroy biological activity and damage tanks and pipes.

$ A healthy, well-maintained and appropriately sized septic tank will generally require less pumping over its service life, saving time and money.

REPORT SEWAGE SPILLS and other health hazards to the local health department. Keep People and Pets Away!

PARK OPERATORS:

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare said in 1957 that "... there are no known chemicals, yeasts, bacteria, enzymes or other substances capable of eliminating or reducing the solids and scum in a septic tank" and according to EPA, this is still true. No products have been verified by EPA to eliminate the need for routine maintenance, and some may actually accelerate system failure by allowing solids to clog the dispersal system; while the products may claim to "remove" sludge, they may just "move" sludge. Tanks should be checked routinely (see photo) for solids and scum buildup. Sludge Removal (pumpouts) may be needed more often for RV, Mobile Home and Boat waste systems than for single-family septic systems, especially if your tanks are undersized and/or your residents are conservative with water. Oversizing your tanks, or adding additional tanks, may allow greater waste stabilization. Consult a wastewater professional.

RVers CAN HELP... Here's How:

- Minimize your need of holding tank deodorizers by using rest stop facilities when you can.

- If you must use a holding tank deodorizer, read the label carefully. **Biodegradable** (enzyme and citrus-based) products are available. Whichever product you choose, **follow label directions** and add no more than recommended amounts.

- Some products that claim to be flushable, such as some types of cat litter, may clog hoses and septic tanks; use toilets for waste and toilet paper only.

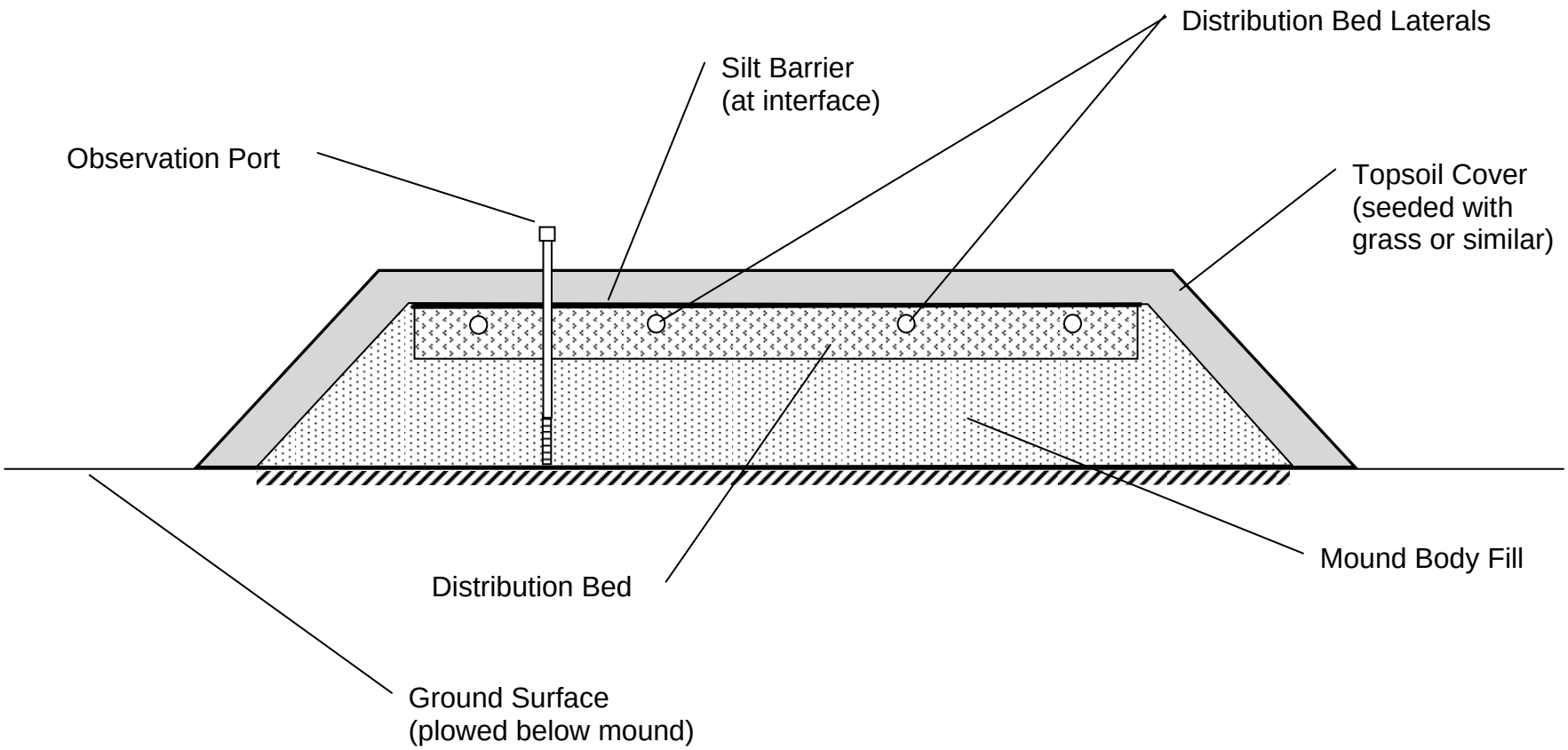
- Ask questions of your park manager about drinking water and wastewater management. Sanitation costs can be minimal, but not free.

- Educate other RVers. Don't be shy about health.

FREE HOTLINES!

Septic System Care: The National Small Flows Clearinghouse, (800) 624-8301, EST, or *www.nsfc.wvu.edu*
The Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline, US EPA: (800) 426-4791, EST, or *www.epa.gov/ogwdw*

U.S. EPA, Region 9, WTR-9
Ground Water Office
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3109



Not to Scale	Drawing Reference: Adapted from Figure 1, Guidelines for Mound Systems State Water Resources Control Board, January 1980	**TYPICAL MOUND CROSS SECTION** (For illustrative purposes only)