ITEM: 26

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

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

	a.	**WILDHURST VINEYARDS** Wildhurst Vineyards owns and operates a wine processing facility located at 3495 Benson Lane, Kelseyville in Lake County. The Discharger submitted its Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) dated 12 July 2005; with additional information on 5 April 2007, 29 May 2007, 14 March 2008, 6 June 2008, and 29 December 2008. The Discharger proposes to increase wine production from 10,000 cases of wine per year to approximately 60,000 cases of wine per year or approximately 144,000 gallons of wine per year (2.4 gallons of wine per case). The proposed construction of new winery facilities is necessary to reflect the facility's current and proposed processing operations and proposed treated wastewater land application operations. The necessary California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents were completed and filed for the proposed expansion. The proposed Order specifies discharge limits to the wastewater treatment ponds not exceed 0.182 million gallons per month or 1.1 million gallons per year. An Antidegradation Analysis Report and a Salinity Source Reduction Workplan is required to verify and demonstrate that the land application of wastewater from the new expansion does not pose a threat to groundwater quality or quantifies limited groundwater degradation. The proposed Order requires the Discharger to submit a Solids Management Plan to include a map showing all available areas and proposed protocols for onsite pomace disposal. All waste solids will be contained and hauled offsite for proper disposal at permitted facilities until the plan has been approved by the Executive Officer. The winery facility proposed by the Discharger includes a wastewater pretreatment system and two aerated wastewater treatment ponds. The Discharger currently operates a septic tank and leachfield system to treat winery wastewater that is permitted by the Lake County Environmental Health Department. The proposed Order will prohibit the discharge of winery waste to a septic tank and leachfield system.
	b.	**AEROJET-GENERAL CORPORATION, PROPELLANT BURN AREA AND GET F SPRAYFIELD, GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION PROJECT, INACTIVE RANCHO CORDOVA TEST SITE,**

		SACRAMENTO COUNTY Aerojet General Corporation (Aerojet) proposes cleaning up the groundwater at the Propellant Burn Area and GET Sparyfield by extracting groundwater, removing volatile organics using granular activated carbon and perchlorate by biological reduction in modular biotreatment cells. Each biotreatment cell can treat a flow of approximately 100 gallons per minute utilizing citric acid as the electron donor. The system has been shown capable of removing volatile organics to less than 0.5 µg/L and perchlorate to less than 4 µg/L. It is estimated that up to 500 gallons per minute of groundwater will need to be extracted to intercept the plumes at the two sites. Following treatment, the water will be placed into the soil column for migration back to the water table. The groundwater at the two sites has been found to have concentrations up to 6200 µg/L perchlorate and 70 µg/L trichloroethylene, with public health goals of 6 µg/L and 1.7 µg/L, respectively.
	c.	**CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT COPPER COVE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT, CALAVERAS COUNTY** Calaveras County Water District (Discharger) owns and operates the Copper Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) that treats wastewater from residential and commercial units in the communities of Copper Cove, Conner Estates, Copper Meadows, Saddle Creek and Lake Tulloch. Currently, the WWTP serves approximately 4,500 people. Wastewater is treated in two aerated treatment ponds and a settling pond, and then is discharged into a storage pond. The secondary treated wastewater from the storage pond is either further treated to tertiary levels for Saddle Creek Golf Course (SCGC) irrigation or disposed to the on-site land application area (LAA). The requirements for the tertiary wastewater treatment and recycled water irrigation reuse for SCGC are specified in the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Order No. R5-2006-0081 and a companion Time Schedule Order No. R5 2006 0082. The facility is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 5-00-136. The Discharger plans to increase the monthly average dry weather influent flow (ADWF) limit from 0.20 million gallons per day (mgd) to 0.35 mgd by modifying the existing secondary WWTP facilities. The Modifications include installing mechanical headworks, reconfiguring two treatment ponds from series to parallel and increasing the effluent storage pond dam height by approximately ten feet. The golf course irrigation will be the primary means of reuse and the LAA will be used only for emergencies or to drawdown the remaining effluent in the storage reservoir prior to the winter season. Due to SCGC's seasonal recycled water use, the Discharger needs to expand the storage pond to provide enough effluent storage when SCGC does not irrigate during the wet season,

		holding more water through the winter to use in the summer. Based on the existing effluent storage pond capacity, the Discharger has to use the LAA for effluent disposal and may continue to use the LAA after the expansion. The cost of the storage pond expansion is estimated to be $5.6 million. As of August 2008, the Discharger has not determined a specific timeline for this project due to financial hardship. Therefore, the Order allows the Discharger time to complete the expansion and the Executive officer to approve an incremental flow increase.
	d.	**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,STATE ROUTE 49 POST MILE 2.4 TO 3.0, STATE ROUTE 50 STOCKTON BOULEVARD AND 65TH STREET ONRAMPS, AND STATE ROUTE 99 MACK ROAD TO CALVINE ROAD, NEVADA AND SACRAMENTO COUNTIES** The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to discharge lead-contaminated soil at three highway construction projects on Highways 49, 50, and 99 that is generated from excavation of soil at the project sites. The Department of Toxic Substances Control issued a variance for these types of Caltrans projects on 1 July 2009. The waivers in the variance are for lead-contaminated soil that is not a RCRA hazardous waste, and is hazardous primarily because of aerially-deposited lead associated with exhaust emissions. The variance requires that the soil be covered with at least one foot of non-hazardous soil or be placed below a pavement structure, depending on total and extractable concentrations. The proposed conditional waiver requires that soil discharged within the Caltrans right-of-way be buried beneath at least one-foot of clean soil, and when feasible, also be located beneath a pavement structure. The waiver also requires that Caltrans maintain that portion right-of-way to preclude exposure of the lead-contaminated soils to waters of the State by erosion, percolation, or other means, and that they submit a report to the Central Valley Water Board documenting the volume of lead-contaminated soil, location (including latitude and longitude of start and end point of burial location), and type of burial following the completion of each project. (WLB)
	e.	**TULARE COUNTY, WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION, EXETER MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL, Tulare County** The County of Tulare owns and maintains the Exeter Landfill which contains one closed, 34-acre unlined Class III waste management unit (Unit). The facility is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2003-0114. The Unit received a variety of nonhazardous solid waste, including lesser amounts of municipal solid waste, and inert solid waste from 1952 until 1987 when discharge ceased. The County of Tulare closed the Unit in 2007 and no new Units are proposed for construction.

		The Unit has released volatile organic compounds to groundwater. Additionally, elevated inorganic waste constituents in groundwater have been detected in the Unit's point of compliance wells. The elevated inorganic waste constituents are derived from olive brine waste water previously discharged to the City of Lindsay and Lindsay Olive Growers olive brine ponds. The inorganic waste constituent releases by the City of Lindsay and Lindsay Olive Growers olive brine ponds to groundwater are regulated by separate waste discharge requirements and cleanup and abatement orders. The County of Tulare has completed an evaluation monitoring program and has implemented a corrective action program. Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2003-0114 is being revised to incorporate post closure maintenance of the Unit and corrective action. (VSM)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review_____
Legal Review _____

27 May 2010
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board meeting
11020 Sun Center Dr. #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670