

ITEM: 25

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

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

a	<p>The City of Avenal and Madera Disposal Systems, Inc., modifying Waste Discharge Requirements, Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, Class III landfill, Tulare County</p> <p>The City of Avenal owns a municipal solid waste landfill (the “Facility”) and Madera Disposal Systems, Inc., operates the Facility. The City of Avenal and Madera Disposal Systems, Inc., are hereafter jointly referred to as “Discharger.” The Facility is northeast of the intersection of State Road 269 and Hydril Road within the incorporated limits of the City of Avenal. The 173-acre Facility contains one existing unlined waste management unit covering 45 acres near the southwest corner of the facility. In 2004, the City of Avenal approved the expansion of the facility to at total area of 123.2 acres. Current discharges are to cells within the expansion waste management unit, which are lined with an engineered alternative composite liner system liner system with a leachate collection and removal system.</p> <p>The facility, which disposes of municipal solid waste, is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2005-0023. The Discharger proposes to discharge up to 300 tons per month of treated wood waste (TWW) to the composite-lined cells of the expansion waste management unit. Treated wood waste may contain chemical preservatives such as chromated copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, creosote, acid copper chromate, ammoniacal copper arsenate, ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate, and chromated zinc chloride. TWW may be discharged at municipal solid waste landfills, provided the TWW is discharged to a waste management unit that is composite-lined, regulated by waste discharge requirements, managed in accordance with Section 67386.3 of Title 22, and is not leaking.</p> <p>The Board finds that these conditions are satisfied for the expansion waste management unity, and will modify Order R5-2005-0023 to permit the disposal of TWW at the expansion waste management unit pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 67386.11.</p>
b	<p>City of Lindsay, Sworlco, Lp, and Edward and Edna Brower Revocable Trust, Sworlco Land Application Site, Tulare County</p> <p>The City of Lindsay and Sworlco, LP (Sworlco), operate a Land Application Site for the discharge of citrus processing wastewater. The Land Application Site consists of three contiguous parcels of about 216 acres. One parcel is owned by Sworlco, and the other two parcels are owned by the Edward and Edna Brower Revocable Trust (Trust). The City of Lindsay has an agreement with Sworlco and has signed a long-term lease with the Trust to operate the Land Application Site.</p> <p>Wastewater discharged to the Land Application Site consists of condensate from the juice concentrate evaporators, refrigeration cooling water, and wash water. The wastewater is screened to remove solids and then discharged via a six-mile long pipeline to two unlined ponds at the Land Application Site. The wastewater is blended with irrigation water prior to application on crops. The Trust, through its connection with Brower Dairies, Inc., manages the farming operation including blending and distributing the wastewater. The City of Lindsay handles sample collection as well as recordkeeping.</p>

	<p>The proposed waste discharge requirements (WDRs) update existing WDRs Order 85-203. The proposed WDRs limit the monthly average discharge flow to 0.45 million gallons per day (mgd), set a cycle BOD loading limit of 100 lbs/acre/day, and require nitrogen and hydraulic loading to be at agronomic rates. Provisions in the proposed WDRs require the Dischargers to submit a salinity control plan and a nutrient and wastewater management plan. (KC)</p>
c	<p>County of Kern, Waste Discharge Requirements for Post-Closure Maintenance and Corrective Action, China Grade Sanitary Landfill, Kern County</p> <p>The County of Kern owns and operates a municipal solid waste landfill approximately six miles northeast of Bakersfield. The facility is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2005-0162. The waste management facility contains one existing closed Unit covering approximately 58 acres. Waste constituents have been released to the groundwater. Historically, several aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated hydrocarbons have been detected in groundwater samples obtained from compliance wells. The most recent monitoring report, dated August 2012, reports dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) was detected at a concentration below the practical quantitation limit but above the method detection limit. No other volatile organic compounds were detected. The nature of the release was demonstrated to be volatile organic compounds that originated from landfill gas. The extent of the release plume is limited to the area between the edge of waste and the southern property boundary. The Discharger submitted an Engineering Feasibility Study showing the most technically and economically feasible corrective action alternative to be monitored natural attenuation with landfill gas extraction as a source control. This order revises the existing Waste Discharge Requirements to initiate a corrective action program.</p>
d	<p>Grimmway Enterprises, Inc., Cal-Organic Facility, Kern County</p> <p>Grimmway Enterprises, Inc. (GEI) owns and operates an organic fruit and vegetable processing facility (Facility) between the communities of Lamont and Weedpatch in southern Kern County. GEI purchased the Facility in 2000, and reports it has been in use for similar operations since at least 1980. GEI submitted a Report of Waste Discharge describing the discharge in June 2008.</p> <p>The wastewater is primarily wash water generated from the washing of fruits and vegetables (produce). Wastewater is routed to the first of two settling ponds and initially reused to wash and cool more produce. Wastewater from the second pond is recycled for additional cooling or washing of produce or used for irrigation of forage crops (Sudan grass, winter wheat, oats, alfalfa) on 584 acres of adjacent agricultural land designated the Land Application Area. The Facility currently discharges about 374,000 gallons per day (about 140 million gallons of wastewater annually) to the 584 acre Land Application Areas.</p> <p>GEI is proposing to discharge up to 1.0 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater to the Land Application Areas. Degradation of the underlying groundwater is not anticipated because of the low strength of the wastewater. Wastewater will be used to irrigate forage crops and will be applied at agronomic rates that will further reduce the potential of the wastewater to degrade the underlying groundwater. The WDRs allow for a daily discharge of 1.0 mgd and an annual discharge of up to 365 mgd gallons of wastewater to the Land Application Area. (JSP)</p>

e	<p>Hume Lake Christian Camps, Inc., Wastewater Treatment Facility, Fresno County</p> <p>Hume Lake Christian Camps, Inc., (Hume) operates a disinfected tertiary wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) in the Sierra Nevada Mountains east of Fresno. Hume submitted a Report of Waste Discharge requesting an increase in the permitted flow to the WWTF's design flow rate of 0.275 mgd.</p> <p>Disinfected tertiary effluent is discharged to either evaporation/percolation ponds (summer through fall) or leach trenches (fall through spring). Hume currently uses effluent in the ponds to sprinkler irrigate a 3.2-acre grass reclamation area and native vegetation (also referred to as sprayfield). The sprayfield is used for softball or other similar recreational activities and overlies 40 leach trenches; however, discharge to this area alternates between the leach trenches in the late fall through spring and to the sprayfield in summer through early fall, when the ponds are in use.</p> <p>Hume proposes to modify the effluent discharge infrastructure at the WWTF so that treated effluent can be directly discharged to the sprayfield when recycled water is needed for irrigation and to preclude the discharge of treated effluent from the evaporation/percolation ponds to the sprayfield.</p>
f	<p>Villa Toscano Inc., Villa Toscano Winery, Amador County</p> <p>Villa Toscano Winery currently processes approximately 200 tons of grapes per year. Operations at the winery include grape crushing, fermentation, wine processing, and wine bottling and storage. The current wastewater treatment system consists of a septic tank used as a clarifier, a constructed wetland, a storage pond and 23 acres of land application areas ("LAAs").</p> <p>The Discharger proposes to upgrade the wastewater treatment facility and plans to accept grapes from nearby vineyards to increase wine production from the current 200 tons per year to 336 tons per year. The proposed wastewater treatment system is an activated sludge system. It will consist of an initial sump, a rotary screen, a flow equalization tank with a pH controller, two aeration tanks, a holding tank and the 23-acre LAAs.</p> <p>WDRs Order R5-2002-0169 currently prescribes requirements for treatment and disposal of wastewater at Villa Toscano Winery. The proposed Order has a flow limit of 400,000 gallons per year, which will accommodate expanded operations at the Winery.</p>

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review _____

Legal Review _____

7 December, 2012

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