

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	<p><b>Aera Energy LLC, North Surface Impoundments, North Belridge Oil Field, Kern County</b></p> <p>Aera Energy LLC (Aera) owns and operated the 35-acre North surface impoundments, a former oilfield non-hazardous produced water disposal facility in the North Belridge Oil Field. The facility contained 16 unlined impoundments (ponds) that were closed in accordance with an approved closure plan and addendum. The former ponds are regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Resolution No. 58-183. The ponds were closed and capped in accordance with Title 27, eliminating additional sources of groundwater contamination. Aera determined that groundwater impacted by wastewater from the former ponds extends at least 6,000 feet downgradient to the northeast. Groundwater monitoring currently includes eight wells. Aera submitted a groundwater corrective action plan that evaluated corrective action alternatives and proposed to monitor the natural attenuation of the constituents of concern (total dissolved solids, chloride, and boron) in the wells. Corrective action to monitor natural attenuation (MNA) was determined appropriate.</p>
b	<p><b>California Department of State Hospitals, Coalinga State Hospital, Wastewater Treatment Facility, Fresno County</b></p> <p>The California Department of State Hospitals (CDSH) owns and operates the Coalinga State Hospital (Hospital), which is about 5 miles east of Coalinga on the southern side of West Jayne Avenue in Fresno County. The Hospital has its own wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) to treat and dispose of the domestic sewage produced by the Hospital operations. The CDSH began operating the WWTF in 2004.</p> <p>The WWTF is comprised of a headworks, four lined aerated ponds, two lined 32.6 million gallon capacity storage ponds, and 50 acres of adjacent land used as a Land Application Area. The current flow rate is about 0.1 million gallons per day (mgd). This Order includes a daily average flow limit of 0.2 mgd, with a daily maximum of 0.3 mgd.</p> <p>Treated wastewater is discharged, as needed for storage capacity, to Land Application Areas. The Land Application Area is divided into three separate disposal areas (south, southeast, and southwest) and planted with Bermuda grass to help keep the dust down and uptake some of the nitrogen in the wastewater. The grass is not harvested, but it is cut and allowed to dry in the application areas. Groundwater monitoring is not required due to the depth of the underlying groundwater (about 250 to 280 feet below the ground surface), and the overall poor groundwater quality.</p>

c	<p><b>Chevron Usa Inc., Section 29 Surface Impoundments, Lost Hills Oil Field, Kern County</b></p> <p>Chevron USA Inc. owns and operated the 26-acre Section 29 surface impoundments, a former oilfield non-hazardous produced water disposal facility in the Lost Hills Oil Field. The facility contained eight unlined impoundments that were closed in accordance with approved closure plans and a time schedule in WDRs Order R5-2005-0134 and Order R5-2008-0190. The impoundments were closed and capped in accordance with Title 27, eliminating additional sources of groundwater contamination. Chevron determined that groundwater impacted by wastewater from the former impoundments is present at a depth up to 337 feet and extends at least 6,000 feet downgradient to the northeast. Groundwater monitoring currently includes five wells. Chevron submitted a groundwater corrective action plan that evaluated corrective action alternatives and proposed to monitor the natural attenuation of the constituents of concern, (COCs; consisting of total dissolved solids, chloride, and boron) in the wells. Corrective action to monitor natural attenuation (MNA) was determined appropriate. Until 2010, groundwater monitoring data indicated the downgradient extent of the COCs in groundwater appeared stable. Recent data indicate an increase in the COCs in a sentinel well. The WDRs require Chevron to submit a work plan to further delineate the extent of the COCs in groundwater and to submit an updated groundwater corrective action plan to determine whether MNA is still appropriate. If MNA is no longer appropriate, Chevron will need to consider additional corrective action measures.</p>
d	<p><b>County of Kern, Waste Discharge Requirements for Post-Closure Maintenance and Corrective Action, Lebec Sanitary Landfill, Kern County</b></p> <p>The County of Kern owns and operates a municipal solid waste landfill approximately one mile southwest of Lebec. The waste management facility contains one unlined closed waste management unit covering approximately 13.5 acres. The facility is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order 98-078.</p> <p>Cleanup and Abatement Order 98-707 (CAO) was issued on 24 April 1998. The CAO required the Discharger to install an adequate detection monitoring program, complete an evaluation monitoring program, and implement a corrective action program that complies with the provisions of Title 27. The CAO also required the Discharger to submit assurances of financial responsibility for the initiation and completion of corrective action for all reasonable and foreseeable releases. The Discharger has complied with each item in the CAO.</p> <p>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. Recent monitoring reports show that only dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12), trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11), difluorochloromethane, and cis-1,2-dichloroethene are detected in groundwater samples at this time. 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 300 feet east.</p>

	<p>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>
e	<p><b>County of Tulare, Waste Discharge Requirements for Postclosure Maintenance and Corrective Action, Balance Rock Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, Tulare County</b></p> <p>The County of Tulare (Discharger) owns and maintains the closed Balance Rock Landfill, which consists of one 1.67-acre unlined waste management unit (Unit). The facility is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-01-164 (Order R5-01-164). The facility is about 0.5 miles north of the community of Balance Rock and 16 miles southeast of the City of Porterville.</p> <p>The Unit has released volatile organic compounds and inorganic waste constituents to groundwater at concentrations exceeding their respective background concentrations. The Discharger has completed an evaluation monitoring program and submitted an engineering feasibility study for a corrective action program.</p> <p>Order R5-01-164 is being revised for postclosure maintenance of the Unit and to implement a corrective action program. (VSM)</p>
f	<p><b>County of Tulare, Waste Discharge Requirements for Construction, Operation, Closure, Postclosure Maintenance, and Corrective Action, Visalia Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, Tulare County</b></p> <p>The County of Tulare (Discharger) owns and operates the Visalia Landfill, which consists of one 127-acre unlined waste management unit (Unit I) and one 115-acre engineered alternative double-composite-lined Unit (Unit II). The facility is about seven miles northwest of Visalia.</p> <p>The facility is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2003-0146 (Order R5-2003-0146). The facility has constructed the Phase 1 Cell of Unit II and will subsequently construct Phase 2 through 10 Cells. Additionally, the Discharger proposes to close Unit I with an evapotranspiration final cover.</p> <p>Unit I has released volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganic waste constituents to groundwater at concentrations exceeding their respective background concentrations. The Discharger has completed an evaluation monitoring program and submitted an engineering feasibility study for a corrective action program. Implementation of corrective action began in 2001. The cleanup of VOCs and inorganic waste constituents is currently regulated by Cleanup and Abatement Order 99-718 (Order 99-718).</p> <p>Order R5-2003-0146 is being revised for construction of an engineered alternative double-composite-lined expansion of Unit II, closure and postclosure maintenance of Unit I, and the implementation of a corrective action program. Order 99-718 will be rescinded. (VSM)</p>

g	<p><b>Dr. Richard L. Miller Class C Mining Waste Remediation Repository, Colusa County</b></p> <p>The Central, Cherry Hill, Empire, Manzanita, Wide Awake and West End Mines (the “Inactive Mines”) are inactive mercury and/or gold mines located in the Wilbur Springs hydrothermal area of Colusa County, about 20 miles west of Williams, California. Mining waste from the Inactive Mines erodes into Sulphur Creek, which is tributary to Cache Creek. Dr. Miller owns the land where the Central, Cherry Hill, Empire, Manzanita, and West End Mines are located. Dr. Miller does not own the land where the Wide Awake Mine is located, but does own contiguous parcels. Mining waste from the Wide Awake Mine is currently eroding onto Dr. Miller’s property. Dr. Miller has never actively mined any of the parcels.</p> <p>The Central Valley Water Board’s <i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins</i>, Fourth Edition (the “Basin Plan”) states: “By 6 February 2009, the Regional Water Board shall adopt cleanup and abatement orders or take other appropriate actions to control discharges from the inactive mines (Table IV-6.4) in the Cache Creek watershed.” The proposed conditional waiver is to facilitate the remediation of mining waste at the Inactive Mines which is eroding into Sulphur Creek, a tributary to Cache Creek, and creating a condition of pollution. A work plan to remediate the Inactive Mines and maintain the mining units containing mining waste is described in the conditional waiver. Water Code section 13269 authorizes regional boards to waive the requirement to submit a report of waste discharge and the issuance of waste discharge requirements when the waiver is consistent with the applicable water quality control plan and the waiver is in the public interest. The waiver may not exceed five years in duration, but may be renewed. The waiver is conditional and may be terminated at any time by the Board.</p>
h	<p><b>Exxonmobil Production Company, Hill Lease Surface Impoundments, South Belridge Oil Field, Kern County</b></p> <p>ExxonMobil Production Company owns and operated the 17.5-acre Hill Lease surface impoundments, a former oilfield non-hazardous produced water disposal facility in the South Belridge Oil Field. The facility contained four unlined impoundments that were closed in accordance with approved closure plans and a time schedule in WDRs Order R5-2004-0080 and Cease and Desist Order R5-2006-0064. The impoundments have been closed and capped in accordance with Title 27, eliminating additional sources of groundwater contamination. ExxonMobil determined that groundwater impacted by wastewater from the former impoundments extends at least 4,000 feet downgradient to the northeast. Groundwater monitoring currently includes 10 wells. ExxonMobil submitted a groundwater corrective action plan that evaluated corrective action alternatives and proposed to monitor the natural attenuation of the constituents of concern, (COCs; consisting of total dissolved solids, chloride, and boron) in the wells. Corrective action to monitor natural attenuation (MNA) was determined appropriate. Until 2010, groundwater monitoring data indicated the downgradient extent of the COCs appeared stable. Recent data indicates an increase in the COCs in a sentinel well. The WDRs require ExxonMobil to submit a work plan to further delineate the extent of the COCs in groundwater and to submit an updated groundwater corrective action plan to determine whether MNA is still appropriate. If MNA is no longer appropriate, ExxonMobil will need to consider</p>

	additional corrective action measures.
i	<p><b>Mariposa County, Don Pedro Sewer Zone 1, Wastewater Treatment Facility, Mariposa County</b></p> <p>Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) 94-281 authorize Mariposa County (County) to discharge secondary disinfected wastewater to the Lake Don Pedro Golf Club and Resort. The County had treatment and disposal capacity issues and the Central Valley Water Board issued Cease and Desist Order 94-282 and Special Order 97-017 that included time schedules for the County to implement measures to achieve compliance with WDRs 94 281.</p> <p>To comply, the County constructed a new wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) and decommissioned the former WWTF. The new WWTF has a design capacity of 0.08 million gallons per day and consists of headworks, flow meter, an extended aeration basin, secondary clarifier, chlorine contact basin, a lined storage pond, and four concrete lined sludge drying beds with decanting structures. Treated wastewater is spray irrigated over 40 acres of land owned by the County.</p> <p>Proposed WDRs will rescind and replace existing WDRs. The proposed WDRs prescribe requirements to regulate the new Don Pedro Sewer Zone 1 WWTF.</p>
j	<p><b>Melbourne Allenbaugh and Steve Allenbaugh, and United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Waste Discharge Requirements, Mayflower Mine, Sierra County</b></p> <p>The Mayflower Mine is a small underground placer gold mine located about 1-mile west of the town of Alleghany in Sierra County. The mine site covers 20 acres and has been operated intermittently since the early 1980s. All mining is performed underground where the placer gravels are extracted by means of an existing adit that extends several hundred feet under the buried channel. Ore bearing gravels are drilled and blasted, loaded into mine cars, pushed to the surface, dumped into the ore bin, and processed through a trommel. Processing of the gold bearing material is performed by conventional washing, scrubbing, and gravity separation using water and screening. Gold is removed from the concentrates by physical separation. No use of chemicals such as cyanide or mercury is proposed. These WDRs require the Discharger to establish a water quality protection standard report within one year of adoption of this Order.</p>
k	<p><b>Murphys Sanitary District, Murphys Wastewater Treatment Plant, Calaveras County</b></p> <p>The Murphys Sanitary District owns and operates the Murphys Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which treats wastewater from residential and commercial development in Murphys. The WWTP consists of three treatment ponds, an effluent storage pond, filters, and a chlorine contact basin. All of the ponds are unlined. Secondary disinfected treated wastewater from the WWTP is discharged to Hay Station Ranch Recycled Water Reuse Areas. The use of recycled water at Hay Station Ranch is regulated under WDRs Order R5 2007-0050. The Board adopted Resolution R5 2007-0051 to amend WDRs Order 5 00 264 to increase the flow limit</p>

	<p>for Hay Station Ranch and to allow water recycling throughout the year.</p> <p>On 17 October 2012, the Discharger requested that the Board amend WDRs Order 5 00 264 001 to allow the use of new spray field land application areas to supplement disposal capacity. The new spray fields are adjacent to the WWTP site. This Order authorizes the use of the new spray field LAAs and adds requirements for their operation. The MRP is also being revised accordingly.</p>
l	<p><b>Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Napa Berryessa Wastewater Treatment Facility, Napa County</b></p> <p>Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District (NBRID) plans major improvements to, and expansion of, its existing wastewater treatment facility (WWTF). The NBRID WWTF is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 95-173, which prescribes requirements for the treatment and discharge of domestic wastewater to three holding basins and a 60-acre spray field. WDRs 95-173 allows a monthly average discharge up to 50,000 gallons per day. Upgrades to the WWTF will improve the treatment system and increase effluent storage capacity to comply with Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2010-0101.</p> <p>Improvements to the WWTF include replacing the existing manual bar screen with a rotary drum screen; constructing a concrete pad at the existing sludge dewatering area; replacing the existing extended aeration treatment system with a new membrane bioreactor package treatment plant system; and constructing three new high density polyethylene geomembrane (HPDE) lined effluent storage ponds and expanding and lining the existing tailwater pond for a total off-site effluent storage capacity of approximately 20.1 million gallons. Improvements to the treatment plant will produce disinfected secondary-23 effluent. Sewer collection system repairs consisting of excavation and repair of certain sewer lines will be performed to reduce the amount of inflow and infiltration</p>
m	<p><b>Olson Meat Company, Inc., Meat Packing Facility, Glenn County</b></p> <p>Olson Meat Company operates a slaughterhouse and swine processing facility on 40 acres of agricultural land outside of Orland, Glenn County. The Treatment System consists of collection drains, screens, concrete collection pits, wastewater storage ponds, and associated irrigation piping and land application area.</p> <p>Wastewater generated from the various process areas is transferred via a drainage collection system in the floor. The wastewater flows through the floor drains and is collected in two large concrete pits behind the facility before being discharged into the first of eleven ponds operated in series. The wastewater cascades by gravity from one shallow pond to the next, which allows for separation of solids and aeration to occur. The wastewater treatment ponds are earthen bermed structures with a maximum depth of 4 feet. The shallow depth promotes aeration of the wastewater and allows the Discharger to easily clean the sludge from the pond bottoms each summer. Wastewater from the last pond (Pond #11) is then blended with irrigation water and applied to 30 acres of grassland used for animal fodder/grazing. The average daily flow from Pond #11 is 0.012 million gallons/day (12,000 gallons/day).</p>

	<p>The Tentative Order requires a Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan, Soil Investigation and Crop Management Plan, Wastewater and Nutrient Plan, Solids Handling and Management Plan, Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment Investigation, and a Compliance Schedule for Final Groundwater Limitations and Exemption from Title 27 for Treatment of Process Wastewater in the Ponds.</p>
n	<p><b>Oroville Landfill Properties, et al, Oroville Landfill Properties Class III Wood Waste Landfill, Butte County</b></p> <p>Oroville Landfill Properties, Oroville Landfill Properties LLC, Jack M. Steebles LLC, Carol Ann Seidenglanz LLC, and Steven Conn Seidenglanz LLC (hereafter, Dischargers) own a Class III landfill in Oroville, Butte County. The Dischargers purchased the landfill from Louisiana-Pacific Corporation in September 2002. The approximately 105-acre facility consists of three unlined waste management units covering approximately 27.5 acres, three storm water detention ponds, and appurtenant roads. Two units have been used for disposal of wood wastes that were generated by the former owner and one unit has been used for disposal of ash from a wood-fired cogeneration facility. The last receipt of waste was in 2001. The Dischargers never disposed of any waste in the landfill.</p> <p>The Dischargers have proposed clean-closure of the existing units at the facility. Clean-closure activities began in 2009. Current operations involve excavating wood waste during summer months and processing the material through a trommel screen. The screening process separates recovered materials into fine-grained wood material (approximately 80% of total volume recovered) and oversized materials consisting of rocks and pieces of wood (approximately 20% of total volume recovered). The fine-grained materials recovered after screening are sampled to ensure they meet non-hazardous solid waste criteria before being shipped to a compost facility in Mendocino County for incorporation into a soil amendment that is sold to the public. After wastes are removed from a unit, the Dischargers are required to implement a confirmation sampling program to ensure that residual wastes no longer pose a threat to water quality.</p>
o	<p><b>Salad Cosmo U.S.A. Corporation, Dixon Sprout Facility, Solano County</b></p> <p>The Salad Cosmo Dixon Sprout Facility produces sprouts that are marketed for restaurant use and retail sale through grocery stores. Most seeds are sprouted hydroponically in climate-controlled grow rooms, while radish seeds are sprouted in a greenhouse. Wastewater is collected through a series of floor drains and green solids are removed. The Discharger is expanding the sprouting operations, will increase the wastewater flows, and constructed a second wastewater storage pond. Stored wastewater is used to irrigate crops grown onsite. Green solids are spread and disced into the soil of a designated area. The Order allows a monthly average flow limit of 265,000 gallons per day, until the second wastewater storage pond is completed, and then a monthly average flow of 404,000 gallons per day is allowed.</p>

p	<p><b>San Joaquin Wine Company, Inc., Winery, Madera County</b></p> <p>The San Joaquin Wine Company, Inc. (Company) operates a Winery at 21801 Avenue 16 in Madera County. Discharges from the Winery were previously waived under Resolution R5-2003-0106, Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Food Processors, Including Wineries, Within the Central Valley Region. In June 2009, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge to expand its operation and increase flows in excess of the limits imposed by the Waiver.</p> <p>The Winery operates year round, but the primary period of operation is the harvest or crush season from mid-August through October. No distillation occurs at the Winery. Wastewater is generated from washing of various tanks, barrels, bottles, and filters; wash down of surface areas and equipment around the grape presses and production areas; and cooling water blow down. The wastewater is screened and collected in aboveground tanks, then blended with fresh water for irrigation of crops on 32 acres of farmland.</p> <p>The proposed waste discharge requirements limits the monthly average flow to 25,000 gallons per day and sets an annual flow limit of 6 million gallons; sets a cycle average BOD loading limit of 100 lbs/acre/day; and requires nitrogen and hydraulic loading to be at agronomic rates. Provisions in the proposed WDRs also require the Company to prepare and submit a Salinity Control Plan, and Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan for the discharge, and to submit and implement a Solids Management Plan.</p>
q	<p><b>The BNSF Railway Company, BNSF Stockton Intermodal Facility, Class II Surface Impoundment, San Joaquin County</b></p> <p>BNSF Railway Company (hereafter Discharger) owns and operates the Stockton Intermodal Facility. The facility is located approximately eight miles southeast of Stockton on the main BNSF rail track between Austin Road and Jack Tone Road at 6540 South Austin Road in Stockton, California. This property consists of approximately 470 acres. The facility is regulated under Title 27 because the industrial operation generates designated waste (wastewater) which is contained in a Class II surface impoundment. The wastewater is treated in an oil water separator (OWS) prior to the discharge into a Class II surface impoundment, which is designed as an evaporation pond. Amongst other constituents, the primary constituent of concern (COCs) in the surface impoundment is Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-d).</p> <p>Since opening the facility in 2001 the discharger has periodically reported TPH-d in the upgradient (background) and downgradient (detection) groundwater monitoring wells. As part of the Discharger's 2012 Annual Monitoring Report, the Discharger has proposed changes to their groundwater monitoring system and/or Sample Collection and Analysis Plan in order to eliminate the introduction of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-d) from ambient air, which historically may have caused TPH-d false positive results from the groundwater monitoring wells sampling. Regional Water Board staff in order to address those proposed changes and as part of its periodic review of WDRs has prepared revised WDRs to reflect current conditions at the facility.</p>

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Review \_\_\_\_\_

30/31 May 2013

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board meeting

11020 Sun Center Dr. #200

Rancho Cordova, CA 95670