

ITEM:	21
SUBJECT:	Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements
DISCUSSION:	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.
21-1 a	RESOLUTION APPROVING INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AND ADOPTING A NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR EXPANSION OF THE HARTER PACKING COMPANY WASTEWATER DISPOSAL FACILITY, Sutter County
21-51 b	<p>HARTER PACKING COMPANY, TUT BROTHERS FARMS, A CALIFORNIA GENERAL PARTNERSHIP, LOMO COLD STORAGE, A CALIFORNIA GENERAL PARTNERSHIP, RICHLAND RANCHES LTD OF CALIFORNIA, A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION AND HARTER TOMATO PRODUCTS COMPANY, Sutter County</p> <p>The Harter Packing Facility processes tomatoes and peaches, and provides storage for prunes in Sutter County. Order No. 94-270 is being revised to include the addition of approximately 92 acres of process wastewater disposal area just north of Pease Road, near the intersection of Live Oak Canal and East Interceptor Canal. This disposal area is in addition to the existing 120 acres of agricultural land currently used by the facility for process wastewater disposal purposes. This revision will not result in a net increase in the volume of process wastewater to be disposed. At a design flow of approximately 2.2 million gallons per day (mgd), the process wastewater is screened, passed through a dissolved air flotation (DAF) settling tank, and pumped to a standpipe for gravity flow to the 120 acres of onsite irrigation fields for disposal by flood. The treated process wastewater may also be discharged 12,700 feet through a 14-inch pipeline to the 92-acre additional disposal field for disposal by spray irrigation. Surface water drainage is to Live Oak Canal and East Interceptor Canal, which are tributary to the Sutter Bypass, thence, the Feather River. (SKC)</p>
21-86 c	<p>BALTIMORE AIRCOIL COMPANY, INC., GROUNDWATER REMEDIAL SYSTEM, Merced County</p> <p>This cooling tower manufacturing facility has soil and groundwater contamination from its use of hexavalent chromium, copper, and arsenic from its wood treating operations. Contaminated groundwater is extracted from within the plume, treated and reinjected into the plume through reinjection wells and an infiltration gallery (Gallery I). These revised requirements include additional extraction wells, monitoring wells, and a new infiltration Gallery II where effluent will be discharged into groundwater cross gradient from the plume. The treatment process is considered to meet best practicable treatment for the reduction of the constituents of concern in the effluent. Surface water flows from a stormwater pond into the Merced Irrigation District drainage canal (Black Rascal Extension) that drains to Bear Creek, which is a tributary to Salt Slough, and the Eastside Bypass of the San Joaquin River. (KAS)</p>
21-106 d	<p>NEWCASTLE SANITARY DISTRICT, NEWCASTLE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT, Placer County</p> <p>Newcastle Sanitary District operates a wastewater treatment plant with an average dry weather flow of 50,000 gpd. The treatment train consists of an aerated primary pond, which flows to an oxidation pond, which flows to storage ponds, and finally the wastewater is pumped to a 25-acre spray irrigation disposal system. These WDRs implement Department of Health Services guidance for storm water runoff from land disposal projects. The District cannot hold all of the tail water and storm water runoff. Therefore, wastewater disinfection is required to allow the District to discharge storm water falling on the land disposal area. Groundwater monitoring is also required to assess the potential impacts of the system on groundwater. Surface water drainage is to Red Ravine, tributary to Secret Ravine, tributary to Miners Ravine, tributary to Dry Creek, which is tributary to the Sacramento River. (GWL)</p>
21-127 e	<p>CAMP SIERRA IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, CAMP SIERRA ASSOCIATION, AND UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, CAMP SIERRA WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, Fresno County</p> <p>Camp Sierra Improvement Association (CSIA) owns and Camp Sierra Association operates a WWTF on land leased on a long-term basis from the United States Forest Service. The WWTF provides sewage treatment and disposal for Camp Sierra, a seasonally operating church camp, and 71 adjacent "site-holder" cabins owned by members of CSIA. Treated effluent is discharged to a sprayfield adjacent to the WWTF. The existing WDRs are being revised to reflect current State regulations and Board policies. Surface drainage from the sprayfield is to Big Creek, a tributary of the San Joaquin River. (CTS)</p>

21-142 f	<p>BERRYESSA PINES SUBDIVISION AND SPANISH FLAT WATER DISTRICT, Napa County</p> <p>The Discharger treats and disposes of domestic wastewater from a residential service area consisting of approximately 73 homes. The subdivision is located along the west shore of Lake Berryessa about one mile south of the bridge crossing the Putah Creek arm of the lake. Sewage from most of the subdivision flows to a pump station at the east end of the site, and then to an extended aeration plant. Sewage from a small portion of the subdivision flows by gravity directly to the plant. Effluent from the extended aeration plant is discharged to one of two evaporation-percolation ponds. Surface water drainage is to Lake Berryessa. (SKC)</p>
21-152 g	<p>SHADOW LAKE MOBILE HOME COMMUNITY, DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM, San Joaquin County</p> <p>Shadow Lake LLC, Storz Management Company, and Shadow Lake Mobile Home Community owns and operates a domestic wastewater treatment system (WWTS) at Shadow Lake Mobile Home Community at 5100 N. Highway 99, Stockton. Average wastewater flow is less than 50,000 gallons per day. This Order requires the Discharger to perform monitoring of the influent, effluent, polishing ponds, and groundwater. In addition, the Discharger shall prepare an Operation and Maintenance Plan, a groundwater well installation workplan, an evaluation of the hydraulic capacity of the seepage pits, and a well installation report. Surface water drainage is to the Calaveras River. (TRO)</p>
21-170 h	<p>YOSEMITE VISTA ESTATES MUTUAL WATER AND SANITATION COMPANY, NOVASEL AND SCHWARTE INVESTMENT, INC., YOSEMITE VISTA ESTATES WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL FACILITY, Tuolumne County</p> <p>Yosemite Vista Estates Mutual Water and Sanitation Company operates a wastewater treatment and disposal facility for a residential development about 7.5 miles east of Groveland. Novasel and Schwarte Investment, Inc. owns the property where the treatment and disposal facility is located. Current wastewater flows are approximately 5,500 gpd, and are expected to increase to 19,000 gpd by 2010. Treatment consists of an extended activated sludge package treatment plant and two percolation ponds. Disposal is currently accomplished by evaporation and percolation in the two ponds. The Discharger will be required to institute a surface water and groundwater monitoring program as part of this Order. Surface drainage is to Indian Creek, a tributary to the Tuolumne River. (JRM)</p>
21-193 i	<p>THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER AND OAK SHORES RECREATION AREA, Napa County</p> <p>The administrative center and recreation area are situated along the west shore of Lake Berryessa near the community of Spanish Flat. The 250+ acre site lies between the Berryessa-Knoxville Road and the lake. The recreation area extends north from the administration center for a distance of about two miles and has a shoreline distance of about eleven miles. The Discharger operates its own water supply and wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems. Sewage treatment for a design population of 1400 people per day (3,000 gallons per day) is by septic tanks and two, concrete lined, oxidation-evaporation ponds. "Gray water" (sinks and showers) from the administrative center (except the dormitory) and sinks in the recreation area are discharged to subsurface leachfields. Backwash from a water treatment plant is discharged to an evaporation/percolation pond with no subsequent direct discharge to surface waters. Surface water drainage is to Lake Berryessa. (SKC)</p>
21-205 j	<p>VERNON E. HATLER AND COMPANY, TIMOTHY AND JOAN DIESTEL, HATLER INDUSTRIAL PARK, Tuolumne County</p> <p>Vernon E. Hatler and Company operates a wastewater treatment and disposal facility for the Hatler Industrial Park, which is situated approximately eight miles southwest of Sonora. Hatler owns the majority of Hatler Industrial Park, however, Timothy and Joan Diestel own three one-acre parcels in the park. The industrial park contains a turkey processing and packaging facility (Diestel Turkey Ranch), a portable toilet distributing facility, a box manufacturing business, and a candle making business, all of which contribute to the wastewater stream. The wastewater treatment/disposal system consists of septic tanks, with the gravity flow of effluent to two recirculating aeration cells, which overflow to an oxidation/stabilization pond. The majority of the system discharge occurs by means of evaporation and percolation. The WDRs require that the Discharger install a flow meter, submit a technical report evaluating whether the system is adequate to meet all effluent limits and has adequate capacity, install and sample groundwater monitoring wells, and submit a sludge management plan. Surface water drainage is to Six Bit Gulch, a tributary of New Don Pedro Reservoir. (JRM)</p>

21-232 k	<p>SPANISH FLAT RESORT, SPANISH FLAT ENTERPRISES, INC., Napa County</p> <p>The Discharger treats and disposes of domestic wastewater from a service area consisting of approximately 75 mobile homes, a general store, one residence, and a Recreational Vehicle (RV) dump station. The facility is located along the west shore of Lake Berryessa. The Discharger collects domestic wastewater in two septic tanks, each with its own pump station and discharge line to the disposal pond. The larger pump station serves approximately 75 mobile home trailers. The smaller pump station serves a general store, one residence, a few mobile home trailers (for resort staff) and the RV dump station. Total effluent discharge from the pump stations to the evaporation-percolation pond is a maximum of 15,000 gallons per day (gpd) during the summer months and an average of approximately 5,000 gpd for the remainder of the year. Approximately 40 portable toilets service other areas of the resort including day-use areas, a marina and approximately 120 overnight campsites. Wastewater from these toilets is typically pumped out twice a week through contracted services and disposed of at an off-site location. The disposal of wastewater from these portable toilets is not covered under this Order. Surface water drainage is to Lake Berryessa. (SKC)</p>
21-242 l	<p>SUNSWEEP DRYERS RIVER BEND UNIT, Colusa County</p> <p>Sunsweet Dryers River Bend Unit (Discharger) generates process wastewater from a prune rinsing and dehydration facility an average of 23 days per year in August and September in Colusa County. The facility is located at 7207 Moon Bend Road, northeast of the intersection of State Highway 20 and Moon Bend Road, south of the City of Colusa. Approximately 46,500 gallons per day (gpd) of process wastewater are generated during the prune rinsing and clean-up operations. The process wastewater generated is transported through underground piping and dispersed throughout seven irrigation cells via strip and/or furrow irrigation. Solids screened from the rinsing and settling operations are transported offsite for use as composting material. Domestic and process water is supplied to the facility by a 400 gallon per minute on-site well. Domestic wastewater is disposed of via the City of Colusa Wastewater Treatment Plant. Surface water drainage is to the Colusa Basin Drain (MMH)</p>
21-259 m	<p>EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, U. S. FOREST SERVICE, EL DORADO NATIONAL FOREST, EL DORADO CANAL, MILL CREEK TO BULL CREEK TUNNEL, El Dorado County</p> <p>El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) intends to bore a tunnel 8 feet 10 inches in diameter 10,300 feet long from Mill Creek to Bull Creek. This action is being taken to stabilize a portion of the EID FERC Project 184 water conveyance system through an area of geologically unstable surface sediments. In 1983 PG&amp;E owned the project and constructed the El Dorado Tunnel in the same area to repair damage. The tunnel boring process will generate 34,000 cubic yards of rock spoils to be deposited on top of the 1983 tunnel spoils. Process water is to be fully contained in a closed system and will be disposed of off-site. These WDRs regulate the construction site, deposition of tunnel spoils, and containment and disposal of process water to ensure water quality is protected. Surface water drainage is to Alder Creek and Bull Creek, which are tributary to the South Fork of the American River. (GWL)</p>
21-279 n	<p>ZORIA FARMS, INC., FRUIT PROCESSING AND DRYING FACILITY, Madera County</p> <p>Zoria Farms' Fruit Processing &amp; Drying Plant in Madera County processes and packages dried apricots, pears, peaches, nectarines, plums, and cherries on a seasonal basis. Process wastewater and storm water from industrial process areas of the facility flow into a two-stage concrete lined holding basin. Current flows are between 10,000 and 15,000 gpd. The Discharger screens the wastewater to remove debris larger than 1/32-inch in diameter and then land applies it to a 5.5-acre fodder field and a 43.6-acre vineyard it owns. Sanitary waste from the facility is discharged to a septic leachfield system. The site is on the valley floor, with surface water drainage to the San Joaquin River. (SJK)</p>

21-305 o	<p>SIERRA PACIFIC INDUSTRIES, OROVILLE CEDAR MILL, Butte County</p> <p>Sierra Pacific Industries operates a log storage yard and cedar mill in Oroville, Butte County. Logs are scaled, sorted, and decked at the facility. While in storage, the logs are sprinkled continuously with recycled storm water runoff. The entire site is graded such that runoff is discharged to a 5-acre unlined recirculation pond. The Discharger has installed three shallow monitoring wells around the recirculation pond to monitor the quality of ground water underlying the log yard. Wastes generated at the site include bark, tannins and lignins, and possibly petroleum compounds. Milled lumber will be treated indoors with an anti-sapstain and wood preservative. Treated lumber will then be stacked outdoors on a dedicated asphalt covered area prior to shipping. Proper materials management will prevent product from dripping on the asphalt. Surface water drainage in the vicinity of the facility is to an unnamed tributary of the Feather River (MEW)</p>
RECOMMENDATION:	Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements .

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

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