

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER R5-2017-0050

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR  
BURNEY WATER DISTRICT  
BURNEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
SHASTA COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Central Valley Water Board) finds that:

1. On 14 July 2016, Burney Water District submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) to update Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for an existing publicly owned wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), which serves the community of Burney in Shasta County. Additional information to complete the ROWD was submitted on 16 September 2016.
2. Burney Water District (hereafter "Discharger") owns and operates the Burney Wastewater Treatment Plant (Facility) and is responsible for compliance with these WDRs.
3. The Facility is located at 21111 Black Ranch Road in Burney, CA (Section 9, T35N, R3E, MDB&M). The Facility occupies Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 030-390-028-000. A location and site map are shown in Attachment A and Attachment B, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
4. WDRs Order 94-017, adopted by the Central Valley Water Board on 28 January 1994, prescribes requirements for the Facility. Order 94-017 allows an average dry weather flow of up to 0.44 million gallons per day (mgd). This WDR is over 23 years old and is due for an update. Therefore, Order 94-017 will be rescinded and replaced with this Order.

**Background Information**

5. The Facility currently serves approximately 3,000 residents and has approximately 1,352 active connections, consisting of 1,195 single-family residential connections, and 157 commercial connections.
6. The original sewer system was constructed out of vitrified clay pipe (VCP). Since the 1980s, the sewer system has been expanded and repaired with polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC) with rubber ring joints. The system consists of approximately 100,000 feet of collection sewers and 15,000 feet of main interceptor sewers. The collection sewers range from 4-10 inches in diameter, and the sewer interceptors range from 12-15 inches in diameter.

### Existing Facility and Discharge

7. The Facility consists of headworks, one oxidation ditch, one secondary clarifier, eight unlined evaporation/percolation ponds, a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) lined facultative sludge lagoon, and an unlined overflow percolation pond.
8. Wastewater enters the Main Lift Station through a 15-inch interceptor sewer, passes through a Parshall flume and then a comminutor before it is pumped through an 8-inch force main, to the treatment plant. The comminutor downstream of the Parshall flume causes backup and results in inaccurate flow measurements; therefore, influent flows are currently measured via wet well levels. The Main Lift Station consists of three pumps. The effective capacity (largest pump out of service) of the lift station is approximately 1,325 gallons per minute (gpm).
9. At the treatment plant wastewater passes through a hydrosieve static screen and distribution box. The wastewater flows from the screen by gravity to the oxidation ditch. The racetrack-shaped oxidation ditch is equipped with one brush aerator and three floating aerators. Effluent from the oxidation ditch flows by gravity to a 35-foot diameter secondary clarifier. Clarifier effluent gravity flows to evaporation/percolation Ponds 1-7 which are typically operated in series. Return activated sludge (RAS) is pumped back to the oxidation ditch, and clarifier scum is pumped back to the hydrosieve.
10. Waste Activated Sludge (WAS) is pumped to an HDPE lined facultative sludge lagoon. The pond was constructed and lined in 1989. Sludge lagoon supernatant is sent to unlined Pond 8. Pond 8 has seepage at the base of its berm, and therefore a French drain was installed which routes collected seepage to the unlined overflow percolation pond. Pond capacities are summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Pond Sizing

Pond	Average Depth (feet)	Surface Area (square feet)	Volumetric Capacity (cubic feet)
Pond 1	4.5	61,000	274,500
Pond 2	4.5	61,000	274,500
Pond 3	4.75	52,200	247,950
Pond 4	5.25	56,600	297,150
Pond 5	4.75	65,300	310,175
Pond 6	4.5	56,600	254,700
Pond 7	4.75	65,300	310,175
Pond 8	4.5	69,700	313,650
Sludge Lagoon	10.0	39,200	392,000
Percolation Pond	7.0	25,700	179,900

11. From 2014-2016, due to excess buildup of solids in the sludge lagoon, sludge was removed each summer and placed in available evaporation/percolation ponds for drying. The dried solids were hauled to a landfill by October 15 each year.
12. Four sludge drying beds were originally installed to dry WAS from the secondary clarifier. However, these are no longer utilized due to inadequate drying area and too short of a drying season.
13. The Facility was originally designed for an average dry weather flow (ADFW) of 0.44 mgd and a peak wet weather flow (PWWF) of 1.02 mgd. The current ADFW is estimated to at 0.21 mgd based on summer flows (July-September) from 2014 and 2015.
14. One influent and one effluent sample were taken for the preparation of the ROWD. The results are listed below.

Constituent	Unit	Source Water <sup>1</sup>	Influent <sup>2,3</sup>	Effluent <sup>2</sup>	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	56	-	30	-	-
Aluminum	µg/L	ND	-	204	1,000	200
Ammonia as N	mg/L	ND	43.1	0.10	-	-
Arsenic	µg/L	ND	-	ND	10	-
Bicarbonate	mg/L	68	-	37	-	-
BOD	mg/L	-	409	8	-	-
Boron	µg/L	2.3	-	-	-	-
Calcium	mg/L	9.7	-	14	-	-
Carbonate	mg/L	ND	-	ND	-	-
Chloride	mg/L	0.39	-	36.6	-	250
Chromium	µg/L	0.6	-	-	50	-
COD	mg/L	-	-	42	-	-
Copper	µg/L	ND	-	10.3	1,300	1,000
EC	µmhos/cm	103	741	403	-	900
Hardness	mg/L	42	-	60	-	-
Iron	µg/L	ND	-	174	-	300
Lead	µg/L	-	-	0.8	15	-
Magnesium	mg/L	5.1	-	6.0	-	-
Manganese	µg/L	ND	-	-	-	50
Mercury	µg/L	ND	-	ND	2	-
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.07	-	14.3	10	-

pH	SU	7.94	7.6	6.88	-	6.5-8.5
Potassium	mg/L	1.5	-	14.2	-	-
Settleable Matter	mL/L	-	-	ND	-	-
Sodium	mg/L	4.1	-	42.6	-	-
Sulfate	mg/L	0.25	-	15.8	500	250
TDS	mg/L	72	294	279	-	500
TKN	mg/L	ND	56.7	2.6	-	-
TSS	mg/L	-	290	6.7	-	-
Zinc	µg/L	ND	-	-	-	5,000

<sup>1</sup> Based on maximum source water monitoring results taken since 2006 from District Well 6.

<sup>2</sup> Based on one monitoring event on 12 May 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Influent ammonia and TKN results sampled on 23 August 2016.

ND = Non-detect

mg/L = milligram per liter

µg/L = microgram per liter

SU = standard unit

MCL = maximum contaminant level

15. There is currently no standby power or emergency storage at the treatment plant. During prolonged power outages or equipment failures and/or repairs, the treatment plant is bypassed and untreated or partially treated sewage is sent to the evaporation/percolation ponds. The discharger plans to include the purchase and installation of a permanent generator and manual transfer switch at the WWTP as part of an upcoming capital improvement project (target installation date 2022).
16. In addition to domestic wastewater, WDRs Order 94-017 allows the Discharger to accept industrial wastewater from Burney Mountain Power Cogeneration Facility, leachate from Intermountain Landfill and the Burney Transfer Station, and log deck recycle pond water from Burney Forest Products and Sierra Pacific Industries Burney (SPI- Burney).
  - a. In the past the WWTP has received cooling tower blowdown, boiler blowdown, and plant wash-down water from Burney Mountain Power Cogeneration Facility through a metered, hard-piped connection into Pond 7. Burney Mountain Power Cogeneration Facility is no longer in operation (since 2011), and it is uncertain whether this facility will resume operations in the future. However, Burney Mountain Power Cogeneration Facility still has a WDR permit (Order 95-098) that allows them to discharge 0.050 mgd (ADWF) to Burney Wastewater Treatment Plant.

- b. Burney Forest Products, which is regulated by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit WDR R5-2014-0035, has a history of capacity issues during wet weather. If the power plant pond or log deck recycle pond reach capacity, wastewater can be trucked off-site to the Burney WWTP for disposal into Pond 7. Burney Forest Products has not discharged to the WWTP since 2008; however, they had an unauthorized discharge to a creek in December 2014.
- c. In the past the WWTP has received log deck recycle water from SPI-Burney. SPI-Burney has modified their operations and no longer discharges to the WWTP.
- d. Historically the WWTP has received leachate from Intermountain Landfill and the Burney Transfer Station into the HDPE-lined sludge lagoon. However, Intermountain Landfill now has a leachate storage tank and hasn't hauled leachate to the WWTP since at least before 2000 (according to Geotracker), and Burney Transfer Station no longer disposes of leachate at the WWTP.

#### **Site-Specific and Groundwater Conditions**

- 17. The WWTP is located on flat terrain at an approximate elevation of 3,000 feet mean sea level (MSL). According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance map, the WWTP lies in an area in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible. The WWTP is located at an elevation such that the possibility of flooding Burney Creek is remote.
- 18. The WWTP lies in the Burney Creek Watershed which flows to Burney Creek. Burney Creek flows northward in the watershed and ultimately drains into Lake Britton.
- 19. The average annual precipitation for the area is approximately 15 inches. The 100 year, 365-day precipitation is approximately 33 inches. The local annual evapotranspiration is approximately 49 inches, and the annual pan evaporation rate is approximately 37 inches.
- 20. The land surrounding the WWTP is mostly native vegetation and is owned by Fruit Growers Supply Co. and Hathaway Burney Ranch LP. Irrigation water for Hathaway Ranch is supplied by an onsite well identified as the Hathaway Well.
- 21. The subsurface structure beneath the oxidation ponds consists primarily of gravelly clay in the near-surface materials 6 inches to 4 feet deep, likely reflecting a laminate of graded fill over intensely weathered basalt.
- 22. Subsurface testing conducted in 1985 by Geotechnical Consultants, Inc. found the following:
  - e. Ponds 1 through 7 have percolation rates slower than 5 minutes per inch, and therefore are suitable for percolation.

- f. There was no evidence of lava tubes or other open fractures without benefit of soil filtration.
  - g. Secondary pathways (jointing) were clearly present in the subsurface; however, these fractures were typically clay-filled and vertically discontinuous.
  - h. The interlayering of fresh rock and highly weathered zones appears to fulfill the five feet of soil horizon on a cumulative basis.
23. Groundwater in the Burney Creek Basin predominantly flows from south to north towards Lake Britton. The basin consists of Quaternary lake deposits and is bounded on all sides by Pleistocene basalt.
24. There are currently no groundwater monitoring wells on-site. Fractured volcanic formations and vertical discontinuities due to highly weathered horizontal layers are present throughout the site. It is possible that the installation of monitoring wells, if required, would not be representative of localized groundwater activity.
25. Total coliform is monitored in a nearby, downgradient, private, domestic well (Hathaway Well). Hathaway Well is approximately 1000 feet northwest of the WWTP ponds and is the nearest sensitive receptor. In 18 quarterly sampling results taken since 2010, all have been less than 2.2 MPN/100 mL (most probable number per milliliter) for total coliform.

### **Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Regulatory Considerations**

26. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition (hereafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Board. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13263(a), waste discharge requirements must implement the Basin Plan.
27. Local drainage is to the Burney Creek which is ultimately a tributary of the Pit River. The existing beneficial uses of the Pit River, as stated in the Basin Plan, are: municipal and domestic supply (MUN); agricultural irrigation and stock watering (AGR); non-contact and body contact recreation, (REC-1 and REC-2); warm and cold freshwater aquatic habitat (WARM and COLD); warm and cold spawning, reproduction, and/or early development habitat (SPWN); and wildlife habitat (WILD). Potential beneficial uses of the Pit River include canoeing and rafting (REC-1).
28. The beneficial uses of underlying groundwater as set forth in the Basin Plan are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply and industrial process supply.

29. The Basin Plan establishes narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, tastes and odors, and toxicity in groundwater. It also sets forth a numeric objective for total coliform organisms.
30. The Basin Plan's numeric water quality objective for bacteria requires that the most probable number (MPN) of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2 per 100 mL in MUN groundwater.
31. The Basin Plan's narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, at a minimum, require waters designated as domestic or municipal supply to meet the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) specified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (hereafter Title 22). The Basin Plan recognizes that the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
32. The narrative toxicity objective requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, plant, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses.
33. Quantifying a narrative water quality objective requires a site-specific evaluation of those constituents that have the potential to impact water quality and beneficial uses. The Basin Plan states that when compliance with a narrative objective is required to protect specific beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations in order to implement the narrative objective.
34. In the absence of specific numerical water quality limits, the Basin Plan methodology is to consider any relevant published criteria. General salt tolerance guidelines, such as Water Quality for Agriculture by Ayers and Westcot and similar references indicate that yield reductions in nearly all crops are not evident when irrigation water has an electrical conductivity (EC) less than 700  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  (micromhos). There is, however, an eight- to ten-fold range in salt tolerance for agricultural crops and the appropriate salinity values to protect agriculture in the Central Valley are considered on a case-by-case basis. It is possible to achieve full yield potential with waters having EC up to 3,000  $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$  if the proper leaching fraction is provided to maintain soil salinity within the tolerance of the crop.

### **Antidegradation Analysis**

35. State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16 ("Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State") (hereafter Resolution 68-16) prohibits degradation of groundwater unless it has been shown that:
  - a. The degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.

- b. The degradation will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses.
  - c. The degradation does not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state and regional policies, including violation of one or more water quality objectives, and
  - d. The discharger employs best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) to minimize degradation.
36. Degradation of groundwater by some of the typical waste constituents associated with discharges from a municipal wastewater utility, after effective source control, treatment, and control measures are implemented, is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The technology, energy, water recycling, and waste management advantages of municipal utility service far exceed any benefits derived from reliance on numerous, concentrated individual wastewater systems, and the impact on water quality will be substantially less. The economic prosperity of mountain communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the State, and provides sufficient justification for allowing the limited groundwater degradation that may occur pursuant to this Order.
37. This Order establishes effluent and groundwater limitations for the WWTP that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in groundwater pollutant concentrations that exceed water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan.
38. For the treatment and disposal of wastewater, the Discharger provides treatment and control that incorporates:
- a. Optimization of the Oxidation Ditch operation to maximize biological oxygen demand (BOD) removal, nitrification, and denitrification.
  - b. Optimization of the Secondary Clarifiers operation to maximize sludge removal.
  - c. Optimization of Percolation/Evaporation Ponds for effluent disposal.
- For this Facility, the Board considers these measures to be best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) for the treatment and disposal of wastewater.
39. However, the solids management practices at the Facility are inconsistent with the Antidegradation Policy because existing information indicates that they may threaten to adversely affect the beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater and because the Board does not consider the current practices to be BPTC of the wastes in the discharge. Therefore, these WDRs require the Discharger to submit a Solids Management and Storage Work Plan (Solids Work Plan) that must propose upgrades to the current solids management practices. The Solids Work Plan must identify alternatives for 1) sludge processing and 2) sludge lagoon supernatant management. The Solids Work Plan shall include an assessment of the viability,



effectiveness, and cost of each alternative. Effectiveness shall be measured by the degree to which each alternative will reduce impacts to groundwater, including estimated concentration and/or mass loading reductions. The Solids Work Plan shall propose a time schedule for implementing a preferred alternative. The time schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date of the issuance of this Order.

The Board's Executive Officer will evaluate the preferred alternative to ensure that it will be both effective at protecting the underlying groundwater and that it represents BPTC of the wastes in the discharge. Upon the Executive Officer's concurrence, the Discharger must implement the preferred alternative in accordance with the time schedule proposed in the Solids Work Plan.

As necessary, the Board may reopen this Order to incorporate numerical groundwater limits, groundwater monitoring requirements, and/or additional requirements to ensure compliance with the Antidegradation Policy.

### **Other Regulatory Considerations**

40. In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.
41. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the facility is determined to be classified as 2B as defined below:
  - a. Category 2 threat to water quality: "Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance."
  - b. Category B complexity, defined as: "Any discharger not included [as Category A] that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal) or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units."
42. Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (hereafter Title 27) contains regulatory requirements for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of solid waste. However, Title 27 exempts certain activities from its provisions. Discharges regulated by this Order are exempt from Title 27 pursuant to provisions that exempt domestic sewage, wastewater, and reuse. Title 27, section 20090 states in part:
  - a. Sewage - Discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent which are regulated by WDRs issued pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, Title 23 of this code, or for which WDRs have been waived, and which are consistent with applicable water quality objectives, and treatment or storage facilities

associated with municipal wastewater treatment plants, provided that residual sludge or solid waste from wastewater treatment facilities shall be discharged only in accordance with the applicable State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) promulgated provisions of this division.

- b. Wastewater - Discharges of wastewater to land, including but not limited to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or subsurface leach fields if the following conditions are met:
    - 1) The applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has issued WDRs, reclamation requirements, or waived such issuance;
    - 2) The discharge is in compliance with the applicable water quality control plan; and
    - 3) The wastewater does not need to be managed according to Chapter 11, Division 4.5, Title 22 of this code as a hazardous waste.
43. The discharge authorized herein (except for the discharge of residual sludge and solid waste), and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge, are exempt from the requirements of Title 27 as follows:
- a. The oxidation ditch, clarifier, and facultative sludge lagoon are exempt pursuant to Title 27, section 20090(a) because they are treatment and storage facilities associated with a municipal domestic wastewater treatment plant.
  - b. Ponds 1 through 8 and Percolation Pond 1, are exempt pursuant to Title 27, section 20090(b) because they are wastewater percolation/evaporation ponds and:
    - 1) The Central Valley Water Board is issuing WDRs.
    - 2) The discharge is in compliance with the Basin Plan because this order establishes effluent and groundwater limitations for the WWTP that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in groundwater pollutant concentrations that exceed water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan, and;
    - 3) The treated effluent discharged to the ponds does not need to be managed as hazardous waste.
44. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) published *Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Monitoring Data at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facilities, Unified Guidance* (hereafter "Unified Guidance") in 2009. As stated in the Unified Guidance, the document:
- ...is tailored to the context of the RCRA groundwater monitoring regulations ... [however, t]here are enough commonalities with other regulatory groundwater monitoring programs...to allow for more general use of the tests and methods in the Unified Guidance...Groundwater detection monitoring

involves either a comparison between different monitoring stations...or a contrast between past and present data within a given station...The Unified Guidance also details methods to compare background data against measurements from regulatory compliance points...[as well as] techniques for comparing datasets against fixed numerical standards...[such as those] encountered in many regulatory programs.

45. The statistical data analysis methods in the Unified Guidance are appropriate for determining whether the discharge complies with Groundwater Limitations of this Order.
46. The State Water Board adopted Order 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES General Permit CAS000001) specifying waste discharge requirements for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent by all affected industrial dischargers. The wastewater treatment facility has a design capacity of less than 1.0 mgd. The Discharger is therefore not required to obtain coverage under NPDES General Permit CAS000001.
47. On 2 May 2006, the State Water Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems General Order 2006-0003-DWQ (the General Order). The General Order requires all public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length to comply with the Order. The Discharger's collection system exceeds one mile in length and the Discharger is enrolled under the General Order.
48. Water Code section 13267(b)(1) states:

In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region ... shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.
49. The technical reports required by this Order and the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2017-0050 (MRP) are necessary to ensure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger owns and operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

50. It has been previously determined that the operation of this facility does not require the County to undertake a discretionary approval under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA")(Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). All wastewater management systems at the facility have already been installed and are currently in use. This Order places additional requirements on the continued operation of the facility in order to ensure the protection of waters of the state. The issuance of this Order is therefore exempt from the provisions of CEQA in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301, which exempts the "operation, repair, maintenance, [and] permitting ... of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features" from environmental review.
51. The U.S. EPA has promulgated biosolids reuse regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 503, *Standard for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*, which establishes management criteria for protection of ground and surface waters, sets application rates for heavy metals, and establishes stabilization and disinfection criteria.
52. The Central Valley Water Board is using the Standards in 40 CFR 503 as guidelines in establishing this Order, but the Central Valley Water Board is not the implementing agency for 40 CFR 503 regulations. The Discharger may have separate and/or additional compliance, reporting, and permitting responsibilities to the EPA.
53. Pursuant to Water Code section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.

#### **Public Notice**

54. All the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet, which is incorporated by reference herein, were considered in establishing the following conditions of discharge.
55. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Central Valley Water Board's intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and they have been provided an opportunity to submit written comments and an opportunity for a public hearing.
56. All comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered in a public hearing.
- IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, the Discharger, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

**A. Discharge Prohibitions**

1. Discharge of wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in the California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66261.1 et seq., is prohibited.
3. Treatment system bypass of untreated or partially treated waste is prohibited, except as allowed by Standard Provision E.2 of the *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements*.
4. Discharge of waste at a location or in a manner different from that described in the Findings is prohibited.
5. The Discharger shall not allow toxic substances to be discharged into the wastewater treatment system such that biological treatment mechanisms are disrupted.

**B. Flow Limitations**

1. Effective immediately effluent flows from the WWTP shall not exceed the following limits:

Flow Measurement	Flow Limit
Average Dry Weather Flow <sup>1</sup>	0.44 mgd
Peak Wet Weather Flow <sup>2</sup>	1.02 mgd

<sup>1</sup> The average dry weather flow (ADWF) represents the daily average flow when groundwater is at or near normal and runoff is not occurring. Compliance with the average dry weather flow limitations will be determined annually based on the average daily flow over the three consecutive driest weather months (e.g., July, August, and September).

<sup>2</sup> The peak wet weather flow (PWWF) is the highest flow at the plant sustained for one hour. The PWWF is expected to occur during the peak day flow.

**C. Effluent Limitations and Mass Loading Limitations**

1. Effluent discharged to the percolation/evaporation ponds shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units	Limit
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>1</sup>	mg/L	30 (30-Day Average), 45 (7-Day Average)
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30 (30-Day Average), 45 (7-Day Average)
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	50 % Reduction <sup>2</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> 5-day biochemical oxygen demand at 20°C.
  - <sup>2</sup> This value represents the minimum percent reduction compared to the untreated wastewater value. In no case shall the percent reduction result in an effluent limit lower than 10 mg/L total nitrogen.
2. Compliance with these effluent limitations shall be determined based on samples obtained at the sampling locations described in the MRP.

#### **D. Discharge Specifications**

1. No waste constituent shall be released, discharged, or placed where it will cause a violation of the Groundwater Limitations of this Order.
2. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal shall not cause pollution or a nuisance as defined by Water Code section 13050.
3. The discharge shall remain within the permitted waste treatment/containment structures and land application areas at all times.
4. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to optimize the quality of the discharge.
5. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
6. Public contact with wastewater at the WWTP shall be prevented through such means as fences, signs, or acceptable alternatives.
7. Objectionable odors shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the WWTP property at an intensity that creates or threatens to create nuisance conditions.
8. As a means of discerning compliance with Discharge Specification D.7, the dissolved oxygen (DO) content in the upper one foot of any wastewater treatment or storage pond shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive monitoring events. If the DO in any single pond is below 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive monitoring events, the Discharger shall report the findings to the Regional Water Board in writing within 10 days and shall include a specific plan to resolve the low DO results within 30 days.
9. The Discharger shall operate and maintain all ponds sufficiently to protect the integrity of containment dams and berms and prevent overtopping and/or structural failure. Unless a California-registered civil engineer certifies (based on design, construction, and conditions of operation and maintenance) that less freeboard is adequate, the operating freeboard in any pond shall never be less than two feet (measured vertically from the lowest possible point of overflow). As a means of management and to discern compliance with this requirement, the Discharger shall install and maintain in each pond a permanent staff gauge with

calibration marks that clearly show the water level at design capacity and enable determination of available operational freeboard.

10. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal ponds or structures shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, and ancillary inflow and infiltration during the winter while ensuring compliance with all requirements of this Order. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.
11. On or about 1 October of each year, available capacity shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Discharge Specifications D.9 and D.10.
12. All ponds and open containment structures shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Specifically:
  - a. An erosion control program shall be implemented to ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.
  - b. Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides.
  - c. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.
  - d. The Discharger shall consult and coordinate with the local Mosquito Abatement District to minimize the potential for mosquito breeding as needed to supplement the above measures.
13. Newly constructed or rehabilitated berms or levees (excluding internal berms that separate ponds or control the flow of water within a pond) shall be designed and constructed under the supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer.
14. Wastewater contained in any unlined pond shall not have a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.
15. The Discharger shall monitor sludge accumulation in the evaporation/percolation ponds at least every five years beginning in 2017, and shall periodically remove sludge as necessary to maintain adequate storage capacity. Specifically, if the estimated volume of sludge in the reservoir exceeds ten percent of the permitted reservoir capacity, the Discharger shall complete sludge cleanout within 12 months after the date of the estimate.

## **E. Groundwater Limitations**

Release of waste constituents from any portion of the WWTP or land disposal areas shall not cause groundwater to:

1. Contain constituents in concentrations statistically greater than current background groundwater quality or that exceed either the Primary or Secondary MCLs established in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, whichever is greater.
2. Exceed a total coliform organism level of 2.2 MPN/100 mL over any seven-day period.
3. Exceed nitrate (as nitrogen) concentrations of 10 mg/L.
4. Contain taste or odor-producing constituents, toxic substances, or any other constituents in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

#### **F. Solids Disposal Specifications**

Sludge, as used in this document, means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment at the WWTP. Biosolids refers to sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially used as a soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation activities pursuant to federal and state regulations.

1. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, and clarifiers as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.
2. Any handling and storage of residual sludge, solid waste, and biosolids at the WWTP shall be temporary (i.e., no longer than six months) and controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the groundwater limitations of this Order.
3. Residual sludge, biosolids, and solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with Title 27, division 2. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at disposal sites (i.e., landfills, WWTPs, composting sites, soil amendment sites) operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a Regional Water Board will satisfy this specification.
4. Use of biosolids as a soil amendment shall comply with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water board or the State Water Board except in cases where a local (e.g., county) program has been authorized by a regional water board. In most cases, this will mean the General Biosolids Order (SWRCB Water Quality Order 2004-12-DWQ, "General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural, and Land Reclamation Activities"). For a biosolids use



project to be covered by Order 2004-12-DWQ, the Discharger must file a complete Notice of Intent and receive a Notice of Applicability for each project.

5. Use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with the self-implementing federal regulations of 40 CFR 503, which are subject to enforcement by the U.S. EPA, not the Central Valley Water Board. If during the life of this Order, the State accepts primacy for implementation of part 503, the Central Valley Water Board may also initiate enforcement where appropriate.
6. Any proposed change in sludge use or disposal practice shall be reported in writing to the Executive Officer at least 90 days in advance of the change.

### G. Provisions

1. The Discharger shall submit a Solids Management and Storage Work Plan (Solids Work Plan) that must propose upgrades to the current solids management practices. The Solids Work Plan must identify alternatives for 1) sludge processing and 2) sludge lagoon supernatant management. The Solids Work Plan shall include an assessment of the viability, effectiveness, and cost of each alternative. Effectiveness shall be measured by the degree to which each alternative will reduce impacts to groundwater, including estimated concentration and/or mass loading reductions. The Solids Work Plan shall propose a time schedule for implementing a preferred alternative. The time schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date of the issuance of this Order.

Upon the Executive Officer's concurrence, the Discharger must implement the preferred alternative in accordance with the time schedule proposed in the Solids Work Plan.

The Discharger shall submit annual progress reports by **February 1** each year until the Solids Work Plan is developed and the preferred alternative is implemented.

As necessary, the Board may reopen this Order to incorporate numerical groundwater limits, groundwater monitoring requirements, and/or additional requirements to ensure compliance with the Antidegradation Policy.

2. There is currently no standby power or emergency storage at the treatment plant. This Order requires full compliance with Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements Provision A.9 by 1 January 2023. A Method of Compliance Work Plan and Schedule shall be submitted **within 3 years of Order adoption**. In the interim to ensure that untreated or partially treated sewage is not discharged to the evaporation/percolation ponds for final disposal, the Discharger shall submit an Interim Power Outage Contingency Plan **within 6 months of Order adoption**. The Discharger shall be capable of implementing the Interim Power Outage Contingency Plan within 30 days of Executive Officer approval.

3. In the past the WWTP has received cooling tower blowdown, boiler blowdown, and plant wash-down water from Burney Mountain Power Cogeneration Facility through a metered, hard-piped connection into Pond 7. If Burney Mountain Power Cogeneration Facility resumes operations, the Discharger shall submit a complete characterization of the industrial discharge, an updated water balance, and a treatability analysis for Executive Office approval at least 90 days prior to the acceptance of industrial wastewater into Pond 7.
4. In the past the WWTP has accepted log deck recycle water from Burney Forest Products into Pond 7. Acceptance of log deck recycle water shall only be allowed during extreme weather events to avoid surface water discharges, and only if the WWTP has the available capacity. The discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board within 72 hours of such an event. The log deck recycle water shall be monitored according to Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2017-0050, which is part of this Order.
5. A discharger whose waste flow has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when flows will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment, collection, and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January, based on the last three years' average dry weather flows, peak wet weather flows and total annual flows, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in four years, the discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by 31 January. This shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267 and shall be prepared as described in Provision H.3.
6. In accordance with California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, engineering and geologic evaluations and judgments shall be performed by or under the direction of registered professionals competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. All technical reports specified herein that contain work plans for investigations and studies, that describe the conduct of investigations and studies, or that contain technical conclusions and recommendations concerning engineering and geology shall be prepared by or under the direction of appropriately qualified professional(s), even if not explicitly stated. Each technical report submitted by the Discharger shall bear the professional's signature and stamp.
7. The Discharger shall submit the technical reports and work plans required by this Order for consideration by the Executive Officer, and incorporate comments the Executive Officer may have in a timely manner, as appropriate. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Order, the Discharger shall proceed with all work required by the foregoing provisions by the due dates specified.
8. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) R5-2017-0050, which is part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as ordered by

the Executive Officer. The submittal dates of Discharger self-monitoring reports shall be no later than the submittal date specified in the MRP.

9. The Discharger shall comply with the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements", dated 1 March 1991, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are commonly referenced as "Standard Provision(s)."
10. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports. On or before each report due date, the Discharger shall submit the specified document to the Central Valley Water Board or, if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is being reported, then the Discharger shall state the reasons for such noncompliance and provide an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing when it returns to compliance with the time schedule. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Central Valley Water Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.
11. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
12. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique(s) including proper operation and maintenance, to comply with this Order.
13. The Discharger shall provide certified wastewater treatment plant operators in accordance with Title 23, division 3, chapter 26.
14. As described in the Standard Provisions, the Discharger shall report promptly to the Central Valley Water Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
15. The Discharger shall report to the Central Valley Water Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986."
16. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (General WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems

(Water Quality Order 2006-0003), the Revised General WDRs Monitoring and Reporting Program (Water Quality Order 2008-0002-EXEC), and any subsequent revisions thereto. Water Quality Order 2006-0003 and Order 2008-0002-EXEC require the Discharger to notify the Central Valley Water Board and take remedial action upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the sanitary sewer system resulting in a sanitary sewer overflow.

17. The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants.
18. At least **90 days** prior to termination or expiration of any lease, contract, or agreement involving disposal or recycling areas or off-site reuse of effluent, used to justify the capacity authorized herein and assure compliance with this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing of the situation and of what measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this Order.
19. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the WWTP, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.
20. To assume operation as Discharger under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph of Standard Provision B.3 and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. If approved by the Executive Officer, the transfer request will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board for its consideration of transferring the ownership of this Order at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.
21. A copy of this Order including the MRP, Information Sheet, Attachments, and Standard Provisions, shall be kept at the discharge facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.
22. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, the Discharger fails to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may refer this matter to the Attorney

General for judicial enforcement, may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or may take other enforcement actions. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the assessment of Administrative Civil Liability of up to \$10,000 per violation, per day, depending on the violation, pursuant to the Water Code, including sections 13268, 13350 and 13385. The Central Valley Water Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public\\_notices/petitions/water\\_quality](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality)

or will be provided upon request.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board on 7 April 2017.

*ORIGINAL SIGNED BY*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM R5-2017-0050

FOR

BURNEY WATER DISTRICT  
BURNEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
SHASTA COUNTY

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is issued pursuant to Water Code section 13267. The Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until the Central Valley Water Board adopts, or the Executive Officer issues, a revised MRP. Section 13267 of the California Water Code states, in part:

*“In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.”*

Section 13268 of the California Water Code states, in part:

*“(a) Any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by subdivision (b) of Section 13267, or failing or refusing to furnish a statement of compliance as required by subdivision (b) of Section 13399.2, or falsifying and information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b).*

*(b)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.”*

Burney Water District (hereafter “Discharger”) owns and operates the facility that is subject to the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) cited herein, and the monitoring reports are necessary to determine compliance with the WDRs.

Pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code, the Discharger shall implement this MRP and shall submit the monitoring reports described herein.

A glossary of terms used in this MRP is included on the last page.

## I. GENERAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. FLOW MONITORING

Hydraulic flow rates shall be measured at the monitoring points specified in this MRP. Central Valley Water Board staff shall approve any proposed changes to flow monitoring locations prior to implementation of the change. All flow monitoring systems shall be appropriate for the conveyance system (i.e., open channel flow or pressure pipeline) and liquid type. Unless otherwise specified, each flow meter shall be equipped with a flow totalizer to allow reporting of cumulative volume as well as instantaneous flow rate. Flow meters shall be calibrated at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer; typically at least once per year and records of calibration shall be maintained for review upon request.

### B. MONITORING AND SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Samples shall be obtained at the monitoring points specified in this MRP. Central Valley Water Board staff shall approve any proposed changes to sampling locations prior to implementation of the change.

The Discharger shall monitor the following locations to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Order:

Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
INF-1	Location where a representative sample of wastewater entering the wastewater treatment plant can be obtained.
EFF-1	Location where a representative sample of process wastewater effluent can be obtained prior to discharge to the ponds.
GW-1	Hathaway Well groundwater monitoring location.
PND-1 through PND-8	Evaporation/Percolation Ponds
IND-1	Location where a representative sample of industrial wastewater can be obtained prior to discharge into the wastewater treatment plant.

### C. SAMPLING AND SAMPLE ANALYSIS

All samples shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. Except as specified otherwise in this MRP, grab samples will be considered representative of water, wastewater, soil, solids/sludge and groundwater.

The time, date, and location of each sample shall be recorded on the sample chain of custody form. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements*, dated 1 March 1991 (Standard Provisions).

Field test instruments (such as those used to measure pH, electrical conductivity, dissolved oxygen, wind speed, and precipitation) may be used provided that:

1. The operator is trained in proper use and maintenance of the instruments;
2. The instruments are field calibrated at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer;
3. The instruments are serviced and/or calibrated by the manufacturer at the recommended frequency; and
4. Field calibration reports are submitted as described in the “Reporting” section of this MRP.

Laboratory analytical procedures shall comply with the methods and holding times specified in the following (as applicable to the medium to be analyzed):

- *Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater* (EPA);
- *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste* (EPA);
- *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes* (EPA);
- *Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples* (EPA);
- *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA/AWWA/WEF); and
- *Soil, Plant and Water Reference Methods for the Western Region* (WREP 125).

Approved editions shall be those that are approved for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California Department of Public Health’s Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). The Discharger may propose alternative methods for approval. Where technically feasible, laboratory reporting limits shall be lower than the applicable water quality objectives for the constituents to be analyzed.

If monitoring consistently shows no significant variation in a constituent concentration or parameter after at least 36 months of monitoring, the Discharger may request this MRP be revised to reduce monitoring frequency. The proposal must include adequate technical justification for reduction in monitoring frequency.

## II. SPECIFIC MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. INFLUENT MONITORING

Influent flow rates shall be monitored and influent samples shall be collected upstream of the treatment system. At a minimum, influent shall be monitored as specified below:

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Flow	MGD	Meter Reading	Continuous <sup>1</sup>	Monthly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Monthly

<sup>1</sup> For continuous analyzers, the Discharger shall report documented routine meter maintenance activities including date, time of day, and duration, in which the analyzer(s) is not in operation.



**B. EFFLUENT MONITORING**

Effluent samples shall be collected upstream of the point of discharge to the evaporation/percolation ponds on the same day as influent samples are collected. At a minimum, effluent shall be monitored as specified below:

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
BOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Monthly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Monthly

1 For continuous analyzers, the Discharger shall report documented routine meter maintenance activities including date, time of day, and duration, in which the analyzer(s) is not in operation.

**C. POND MONITORING**

Ponds used for treatment, storage, or disposal of wastewater shall be monitored as specified below. Dissolved oxygen monitoring applies to any pond containing more than two feet of standing water:

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>1</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Monthly
Freeboard <sup>2</sup>	0.1 feet	Measurement	Monthly	Monthly
pH <sup>1</sup>	Standard	Grab	Monthly	Monthly
Precipitation		Measurement	Weekly	Monthly
Odors	--	Observation	Monthly	Monthly
Berm condition	--	Observation	Monthly	Monthly
Liner condition		Observation	Monthly	Monthly

1 Samples shall be collected opposite the pond inlet at a depth of one foot.

2 Freeboard shall be measured vertically from the surface of the pond water to the lowest elevation of the surrounding berm and shall be measured to the nearest 0.1 feet.

In addition, the Discharger shall inspect the condition of the ponds once per week and document visual observations. Notations shall include observations of:

- a. Presence of weeds in the water or along the berm;
- b. Accumulations of dead algae, vegetation, scum, or debris on the pond surface;
- c. Animal burrows in the berms;
- d. Evidence of seepage from the berms or downslope of the ponds;
- e. Evidence of tears, abrasions, cracks, and holes in geosynthetic liners.

**D. INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER MONITORING**

Log deck recycle water shall be monitored per truckload for the following constituents prior to being discharged into Pond 7:

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	Grab	Per Truckload	Monthly
pH	SU	Grab	Per Truckload	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Per Truckload	Monthly

<sup>1</sup> For continuous analyzers, the Discharger shall report documented routine meter maintenance activities including date, time of day, and duration, in which the analyzer(s) is not in operation.

**E. GROUNDWATER MONITORING**

If a groundwater monitoring well is dry for more than four consecutive sampling events or is damaged, the Discharger shall submit a work plan and proposed time schedule to replace the well. The well shall be replaced following approval of the work plan.

**Applicability of Groundwater Limitations**

Prior to construction and/or sampling of any new groundwater monitoring wells, the Discharger shall submit plans and specifications for approval. Once installed, all new wells shall be added to the groundwater monitoring network. The following lists all existing monitoring wells and designates the purpose of each well:

**GW-1:** Hathaway Well is a downgradient well, and the nearest sensitive receptor.

**Groundwater Sampling and Analysis**

Prior to purging or sampling, the groundwater depth shall be measured in each well to the nearest 0.01 feet. Groundwater elevations shall then be calculated to determine groundwater gradient and flow direction.

Low or no-purge sampling methods are acceptable, if described in an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan. Otherwise, each monitoring well shall be purged of at least 3 to 5 casing volumes until pH, electrical conductivity and turbidity have stabilized prior to sampling. Groundwater monitoring for all monitoring wells shall include, at a minimum, the following:

Constituent/Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
Depth to Groundwater <sup>1</sup>	0.01 feet	Measurement	Quarterly	Quarterly
Groundwater Elevation <sup>1</sup>	0.01 feet	Calculation	Quarterly	Quarterly
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Electrical Conductivity	µmhos/cm	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Quarterly	Quarterly

<sup>1</sup> Groundwater elevations shall be determined based on depth-to-water measurements using a surveyed elevation reference point on the well casing.

#### F. SLUDGE/BIOSOLIDS MONITORING

Sludge and/or biosolids monitoring shall be conducted as required in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Part 503.8(b)(4) at the following frequency, depending on volume of sludge generated and removed from the wastewater treatment system for disposal or treated for beneficial reuse as biosolids:

Volume Generated <sup>1</sup> (dry metric tons/year)	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
0 to 290	Annually	Annually
290 to 1,500	Quarterly	Quarterly
1,500 to 15,000	Bimonthly	Bimonthly
Greater than 15,000	Monthly	Monthly

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this MRP, "generated" means produced as a separate waste stream by sludge wasting or pond cleanout. It does not apply to sludge that accumulates in treatment or storage ponds until the sludge is removed for treatment or disposal.

At a minimum, sludge/biosolids samples shall be analyzed to determine the total concentration in mg/Kg for arsenic, lead, nickel, cadmium, mercury, selenium, copper, molybdenum, zinc, total nitrogen, and total solids.

Sludge and/or biosolids monitoring records shall be retained for a minimum of five years in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 503.17. A log shall be kept of sludge quantities generated and of handling, application, and disposal activities. The frequency of entries is discretionary; however, the log should be complete enough to serve as a basis to report sludge monitoring.

The Discharger shall demonstrate that treated sludge (i.e., biosolids) meets Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR, Part 503.32, and shall maintain records of the operational parameters used to comply with the Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR, Part 503.33(b), as well as records of offsite disposal (quantity, date, disposal site).

### III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

All monitoring reports should be converted to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF) and submitted electronically. Documents that are less than 50MB should be emailed to: [centralvalleyredding@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:centralvalleyredding@waterboards.ca.gov).

To ensure that your submittal is routed to the appropriate staff person, the following information should be included in the subject line of the email:

Burney Water District/Shasta/WDR

Documents that are 50 MB or larger should be transferred to a CD, DVD, or flash drive and mailed to the following address:

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board  
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 205  
Redding, CA 96002

**A transmittal letter shall accompany each monitoring report.** The letter shall include a discussion of all violations of the WDRs and this MRP during the reporting period and actions taken or planned for correcting each violation. If the Discharger has previously submitted a report describing corrective actions taken and/or a time schedule for implementing the corrective actions, reference to the previous correspondence will be satisfactory. Pursuant to Section B.3 of the Standard Provisions and General Reporting Requirements, the transmittal letter shall contain a statement by the Discharger or the Discharger's authorized agent certifying under penalty of perjury that the report is true, accurate and complete to the best of the signer's knowledge.

In reporting monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, sample type (e.g., effluent, pond, etc.), and reported analytical result for each sample are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner to clearly illustrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and spatial or temporal trends, as applicable. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported in the next scheduled monitoring report.

Laboratory analysis reports should be included in the monitoring reports. For a Discharger conducting any of its own analyses, reports must also be signed and certified by the chief of the laboratory.

In addition to the requirements of Standard Provision C.3, monitoring information shall include the method detection limit (MDL) and the Reporting limit (RL) or practical quantitation limit (PQL). If the regulatory limit for a given constituent is less than the RL (or PQL), then any analytical results for that constituent that are below the RL (or PQL) but above the MDL shall be reported and flagged as estimated.

All monitoring reports that involve planning, investigation, evaluation or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be

prepared by or under the direction of persons registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1.

In the future, the State Water Board or Central Valley Regional Water Board may require electronic submittal of monitoring reports using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>) or similar system. Electronic submittal to CIWQS, when implemented, will meet the requirements of our Paperless Office System.

### **Monthly Monitoring Reports**

Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Board by the **1<sup>st</sup> day of the second month** following the end of the reporting period (i.e. the January monthly report is due by **March 1<sup>st</sup>**). At a minimum, each monitoring report shall include the following:

1. Results of monthly Influent and Effluent Monitoring.
2. Results of Pond Monitoring.
3. Results of Industrial Wastewater Monitoring, if applicable.
4. Results of Sludge/Biosolids Monitoring, if applicable, and verification of classification of biosolids as nonhazardous per 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Article 11, Criteria for Identification of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Waste (California Assessment Manual procedures).
5. Copies of laboratory analytical report(s).
6. A comparison of monitoring data to the effluent limitations and discharge specifications and an explanation of any violation of those requirements.
7. A copy of inspection log page(s) documenting inspections completed during the month.
8. A calibration log verifying calibration of all monitoring instruments and devices used to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program.

### **Quarterly Monitoring Reports**

Quarterly monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Board by the **1<sup>st</sup> day of the second month after the quarter** (i.e. the January-March quarterly report is due by **May 1<sup>st</sup>**). Each Quarterly Monitoring Report shall include the following:

1. Results of Groundwater Monitoring, including:
2. Results of and Sludge/Biosolids Monitoring, if applicable, and verification of classification of biosolids as nonhazardous per 22 CCR, Article 11, Criteria for Identification of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Waste (California Assessment Manual procedures).
3. Copies of laboratory analytical report(s).
4. A comparison of monitoring data to the groundwater limitations, and discharge specifications and an explanation of any violation of those requirements.

5. A copy of inspection log page(s) documenting inspections completed during the quarter.
6. A copy of calibration log page(s) verifying calibration of all hand-held monitoring instruments performed during the quarter.

### Annual Monitoring Reports

The Fourth Quarterly Monitoring Report will serve as an **Annual Monitoring Report**. The Fourth Quarterly Monitoring Report for each calendar year shall include the following in addition to the items listed above.

1. Effective 2016, and every five years thereafter, an evaluation of sludge depth and sludge removal plans pursuant to Discharge Specification D.15.
2. Sludge/Biosolids monitoring results, if sludge or biosolids were removed for off-site disposal during the year.
3. A summary of all biosolids/sludge analytical data and verification of compliance with the biosolids/sludge monitoring requirements.
4. A summary of information on the disposal of sludge and/or solid waste during the calendar year.
5. An evaluation of the performance of the WWTP, including discussion of capacity issues, infiltration and inflow rates, nuisance conditions, and a forecast of the flows anticipated in the next year, as described in Standard Provision E.4.
6. A discussion of compliance and the corrective actions taken, as well as any planned or proposed actions needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
7. A copy of the certification for each certified wastewater treatment plant operator working at the facility and a statement about whether the Discharger is in compliance with Title 23, CCR, Division 3, Chapter 26.
8. Monitoring equipment maintenance and calibration records, as described in Standard Provision C.4.
9. A statement of when the wastewater treatment system Operation and Maintenance Manual was last reviewed for adequacy and a description of any changes made during the year.
10. A discussion of any data gaps and potential deficiencies or redundancies in the monitoring system or reporting program.

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program as of the date of this Order.

Ordered by: ORIGINAL SIGNED BY  
PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

7 April 2017  
(Date)

## GLOSSARY

BOD <sub>5</sub>	Five-day biochemical oxygen demand
DO	Dissolved oxygen
EC	Electrical conductivity at 25° C
Eh	Reduction potential
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TSS	Total suspended solids
Continuous	The specified parameter shall be measured by a meter continuously.
Daily	Every day
Monthly	Once per calendar month
Quarterly	Once per calendar quarter
Annually	Once per year.
gpd	Gallons per day
mgd	Million gallons per day
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
MPN/100 mL	Most probable number [of organisms] per 100 milliliters
mV	Millivolts
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit
SU	Standard Units
µmhos/cm	Micromhos per centimeter

## INFORMATION SHEET

INFORMATION SHEET ORDER R5-2017-0050  
BURNEY WATER DISTRICT  
BURNEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
SHASTA COUNTY

### **BACKGROUND**

Burney Water District (Discharger) owns and operates the Burney Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Burney is an economically disadvantaged, small mountain community in northeastern Shasta County. The WWTP currently serves approximately 3,000 residents and has approximately 1,352 active connections, consisting of 1,195 single-family residential connections, and 157 commercial connections.

The WWTP consists of headworks, one oxidation ditch, one secondary clarifier, eight unlined evaporation/percolation ponds, a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) lined facultative sludge lagoon, and an unlined overflow percolation pond. The WWTP was previously regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order 94-017 which allowed an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 0.44 million gallons per day (mgd). However, current ADWF is estimated to be 0.21 mgd based on 2014 and 2015 summer flows (July-September). In addition to domestic wastewater, WDRs Order 94-017 allows the Discharger to accept industrial wastewater from Burney Mountain Power Cogeneration Facility, leachate from Intermountain Landfill and the Burney Transfer Station, and log deck recycle pond water from Burney Forest Products and Sierra Pacific Industries Burney (SPI- Burney).

On 14 July 2016, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) to apply for renewed WDRs for the existing publicly owned wastewater treatment facility. Additional information to complete the ROWD was submitted on 16 September 2016.

### **EXISTING FACILITY**

Wastewater enters the Main Lift Station through a 15-inch interceptor sewer, passes through a Parshall flume and then a comminutor before it is pumped through an 8-inch force main, to the WWTP. At the WWTP wastewater passes through a hydrosieve static screen and distribution box. The wastewater flows from the screen by gravity to the oxidation ditch. The racetrack-shaped oxidation ditch is equipped with one brush aerator and three floating aerators. Effluent from the oxidation ditch flows by gravity to a 35-foot diameter secondary clarifier. Clarifier effluent gravity flows to evaporation/percolation Ponds 1-7 which are typically operated in series. Return activated sludge (RAS) is pumped back to the oxidation ditch, and clarifier scum is pumped back to the hydrosieve.

Waste Activated Sludge (WAS) is pumped to an HDPE lined facultative sludge lagoon. The pond was constructed and lined in 1989. Sludge lagoon supernatant is sent to unlined Pond 8. Pond 8 has seepage at the base of its berm, and therefore a French drain was installed which routes collected seepage to the unlined overflow percolation pond.



One influent and one effluent sample were taken for the preparation of the ROWD. The results are listed below.

Constituent	Unit	Source Water <sup>1</sup>	Influent <sup>2,3</sup>	Effluent <sup>2</sup>	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	56	-	30	-	-
Aluminum	µg/L	ND	-	204	1,000	200
Ammonia as N	mg/L	ND	43.1	0.10	-	-
Arsenic	µg/L	ND	-	ND	10	-
Bicarbonate	mg/L	68	-	37	-	-
BOD	mg/L	-	409	8	-	-
Boron	µg/L	2.3	-	-	-	-
Calcium	mg/L	9.7	-	14	-	-
Carbonate	mg/L	ND	-	ND	-	-
Chloride	mg/L	0.39	-	36.6	-	250
Chromium	µg/L	0.6	-	-	50	-
COD	mg/L	-	-	42	-	-
Copper	µg/L	ND	-	10.3	1,300	1,000
EC	µmhos/cm	103	741	403	-	900
Hardness	mg/L	42	-	60	-	-
Iron	µg/L	ND	-	174	-	300
Lead	µg/L	-	-	0.8	15	-
Magnesium	mg/L	5.1	-	6.0	-	-
Manganese	µg/L	ND	-	-	-	50
Mercury	µg/L	ND	-	ND	2	-
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.07	-	14.3	10	-
pH	SU	7.94	7.6	6.88	-	6.5-8.5
Potassium	mg/L	1.5	-	14.2	-	-
Settleable Matter	mL/L	-	-	ND	-	-
Sodium	mg/L	4.1	-	42.6	-	-
Sulfate	mg/L	0.25	-	15.8	500	250
TDS	mg/L	72	294	279	-	500
TKN	mg/L	ND	56.7	2.6	-	-
TSS	mg/L	-	290	6.7	-	-
Zinc	µg/L	ND	-	-	-	5,000

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<sup>1</sup> Based on maximum source water monitoring results taken since 2006 from District Well 6.

<sup>2</sup> Based on one monitoring event on 12 May 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Influent ammonia and TKN results sampled on 23 August 2016.

ND = Non-detect

mg/L = milligram per liter

µg/L = microgram per liter

SU = standard unit

MCL = maximum contaminant level

### **GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS**

Groundwater in the Burney Creek Basin predominantly flows from south to north towards Lake Britton. The basin consists of Quaternary lake deposits and is bounded on all sides by Pleistocene basalt.

There are currently no groundwater monitoring wells on-site. Fractured volcanic formations and vertical discontinuities due to highly weathered horizontal layers are present throughout the site. It is possible that the installation of monitoring wells, if required, would not be representative of localized groundwater activity.

Total coliform is monitored in a nearby, downgradient, private, domestic well (Hathaway Well). Hathaway Well is approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the WWTP ponds and is the nearest sensitive receptor. In 18 quarterly sampling results taken since 2010, all have been less than 2.2 MPN/100 mL (most probable number per milliliter) for total coliform.

### **BASIN PLAN, BENEFICIAL USES, AND REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS**

The Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition, revised June 2015 (hereafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Board. The beneficial uses of underlying groundwater as set forth in the Basin Plan are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply and industrial process supply.

### **ANTIDEGRADATION**

Based on the data available, it is not possible to determine pre-1968 groundwater quality. Therefore, determination of compliance with Resolution 68-16 for this facility must be based on existing background groundwater quality.

The discharge and the potential for groundwater degradation allowed in this Order for the treatment and disposal of wastewater is consistent with the Antidegradation Policy because; (a) the limited degradation allowed by this Order for treatment and disposal of wastewater will not result in water quality less than the water quality objectives, or

unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses, (b) the Discharger has implemented best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) to minimize degradation, and (c) the limited degradation is of the maximum benefit to the people of the State.

However, the solids management practices at the Facility are inconsistent with the Antidegradation Policy because existing information indicates that they may be adversely affecting the beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater and because the Board does not consider the current practices to be BPTC of the wastes in the discharge. Therefore, these WDRs require the Discharger to submit a Solids Management and Storage Work Plan (Solids Work Plan) that must propose upgrades to the current solids management practices. The Solids Work Plan must identify alternatives for 1) sludge processing and 2) sludge lagoon supernatant management. The Solids Work Plan shall include an assessment of the viability, effectiveness, and cost of each alternative. Effectiveness shall be measured by the degree to which each alternative will reduce impacts to groundwater, including estimated concentration and/or mass loading reductions. The Solids Work Plan shall propose a time schedule for implementing a preferred alternative. The time schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date of the issuance of this Order. The Solids Work Plan is subject to approval by the Executive Officer.

#### **CEQA**

It has been previously determined that the operation of this facility does not require the County to undertake a discretionary approval under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA")(Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). All wastewater management systems at the facility have already been installed and are currently in use. This Order places additional requirements on the continued operation of the facility in order to ensure the protection of waters of the state. The issuance of this Order is therefore exempt from the provisions of CEQA in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301, which exempts the "operation, repair, maintenance, [and] permitting ... of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features" from environmental review.

#### **TITLE 27**

Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (hereafter Title 27) contains regulatory requirements for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of solid waste. However, Title 27 exempts certain activities from its provisions. Discharges regulated by this Order are exempt from Title 27 pursuant to provisions that exempt domestic sewage, wastewater, and reuse. Title 27, section 20090 states in part:

- a. Sewage - Discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent which are regulated by WDRs issued pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, Title 23 of this code, or for which WDRs have been waived, and which are consistent with applicable water quality objectives, and treatment or storage facilities associated with municipal wastewater treatment plants, provided that residual sludge or solid waste from wastewater treatment facilities shall be

discharged only in accordance with the applicable State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) promulgated provisions of this division.

- b. Wastewater - Discharges of wastewater to land, including but not limited to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or subsurface leach fields if the following conditions are met:
  - 1) The applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has issued WDRs, reclamation requirements, or waived such issuance;
  - 2) The discharge is in compliance with the applicable water quality control plan; and
  - 3) The wastewater does not need to be managed according to Chapter 11, Division 4.5, Title 22 of this code as a hazardous waste . . .

### Proposed Order Terms and Conditions

#### DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS, SPECIFICATIONS AND PROVISIONS

The proposed Order prohibits discharge of wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses.

The proposed Order sets an average daily dry weather flow limit of 0.44 mgd and a peak wet weather flow limit of 1.02 mgd.

The proposed Order sets the following effluent limits:

Constituent	Units	Limit
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>1</sup>	mg/L	30 (30-Day Average), 45 (7-Day Average)
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30 (30-Day Average), 45 (7-Day Average)
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	50 % Reduction <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 5-day biochemical oxygen demand at 20°C.

<sup>2</sup> This value represents the minimum percent reduction compared to the untreated wastewater value. In no case shall the reduction result in an effluent limit lower than 10 mg/L total nitrogen.

The proposed Order's provisions regarding storage the percolation/evaporation ponds' dissolved oxygen and freeboard are consistent with Central Valley Water Board policies for the prevention of nuisance conditions and are applied to all similarly-situated facilities.

The proposed Order prescribes effluent and groundwater limitations that ensure the discharge does not affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater.

### **MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Section 13267 of the California Water Code authorizes the Central Valley Water Board to require the Discharger to submit monitoring and technical reports as necessary to investigate the impact of a waste discharge on waters of the State.

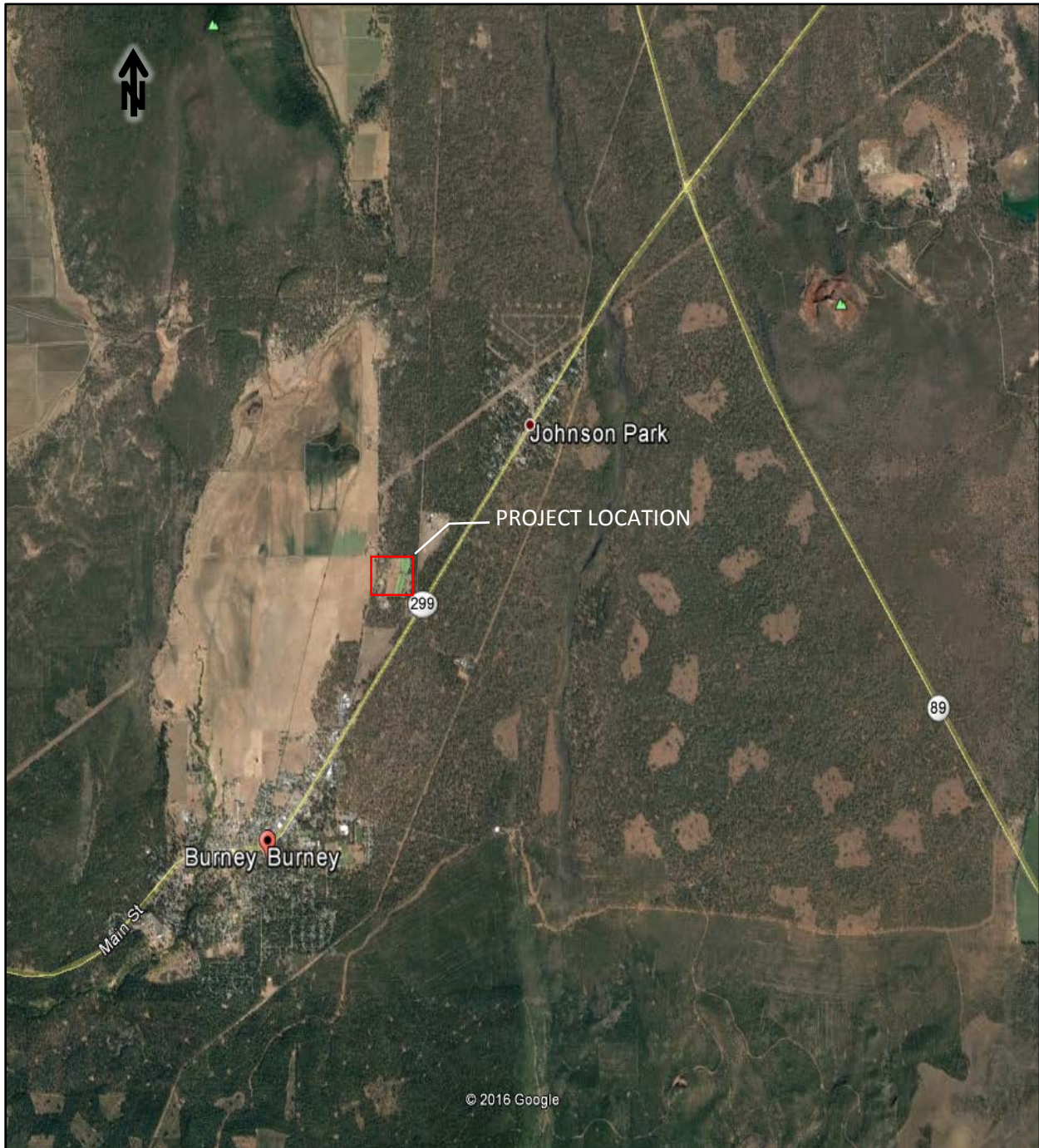
The proposed Order includes influent, effluent, pond, industrial wastewater, groundwater, and solids monitoring. This monitoring is necessary to characterize the discharge, evaluate compliance with effluent limitations prescribed by this Order, and evaluate groundwater quality and the extent of degradation, if any, caused by the discharge.

### **REOPENER**

The conditions of discharge in the proposed Order were developed based on currently available technical information and applicable water quality laws, regulations, policies, and plans, and are intended to assure conformance with them. The proposed Order would set limitations based on the information provided thus far. If applicable laws and regulations change, or once new information is obtained that will change the overall discharge and its potential to impact groundwater, it may be appropriate to reopen the Order.

ORDER R5-2017-0050  
BURNEY WATER DISTRICT  
BURNEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
SHASTA COUNTY

**ATTACHMENT A- LOCATION MAP**



DRAWING REFERENCE:  
GOOGLE EARTH  
MAP DATA: © 2016 GOOGLE  
NO SCALE

LOCATION MAP  
  
BURNEY WATER DISTRICT  
BURNEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
SHASTA COUNTY

**ATTACHMENT B- MAP**



DRAWING REFERENCE:  
GOOGLE EARTH  
MAP DATA: © 2016 GOOGLE  
NO SCALE

**SITE MAP**  
  
BURNEY WATER DISTRICT  
BURNEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT  
SHASTA COUNTY

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1 March 1991

**A. General Provisions:**

1. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, or protect the Discharger from liabilities under federal, state, or local laws. This Order does not convey any property rights or exclusive privileges.
2. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is held invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.
3. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
  - a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
  - c. A change in any condition that results in either a temporary or permanent need to reduce or eliminate the authorized discharge;
  - d. A material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge.
4. Before making a material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge, the discharger shall file a new Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:
  - a. An increase in area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in waste discharge requirements.
  - b. A significant change in disposal method, location or volume, e.g., change from land disposal to land treatment.
  - c. The addition of a major industrial, municipal or domestic waste discharge facility.
  - d. The addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.



## Waste Discharge to Land

5. Except for material determined to be confidential in accordance with California law and regulations, all reports prepared in accordance with terms of this Order shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Board. Data on waste discharges, water quality, geology, and hydrogeology shall not be considered confidential.
6. The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of the state resulting from noncompliance with this Order. Such steps shall include accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.
7. The discharger shall maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
8. The discharger shall permit representatives of the Regional Board (hereafter Board) and the State Water Resources Control Board, upon presentations of credentials, to:
  - a. Enter premises where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of and facilities in which any records are kept,
  - b. Copy any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of this Order,
  - c. Inspect at reasonable hours, monitoring equipment required by this Order, and
  - d. Sample, photograph and video tape any discharge, waste, waste management unit, or monitoring device.
9. For any electrically operated equipment at the site, the failure of which would cause loss of control or containment of waste materials, or violation of this Order, the discharger shall employ safeguards to prevent loss of control over wastes. Such safeguards may include alternate power sources, standby generators, retention capacity, operating procedures, or other means.
10. The fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in Order to maintain compliance with this Order shall not be a defense for the discharger's violations of the Order.
11. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall create a condition of nuisance or pollution as defined by the California Water Code, Section 13050.
12. The discharge shall remain within the designated disposal area at all times.

**B. General Reporting Requirements:**

1. In the event the discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply with any prohibition or limitation of this Order for any reason, the discharger shall notify the Board by telephone at **(916) 464-3291** [*Note: Current phone numbers for all three Regional Board offices may be found on the internet at [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5/contact\\_us](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5/contact_us).*] as soon as it or its agents

## Waste Discharge to Land

have knowledge of such noncompliance or potential for noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within **two weeks**. The written notification shall state the nature, time and cause of noncompliance, and shall include a timetable for corrective actions.

2. The discharger shall have a plan for preventing and controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events.

This plan shall:

- a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss or leakage of wastes from each waste management, treatment, or disposal facility.
- b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present waste management/treatment units and operational procedures, and identify needed changes of contingency plans.
- c. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed changes in waste management/treatment facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule containing interim and final dates when changes will be implemented.

The Board, after review of the plan, may establish conditions that it deems necessary to control leakages and minimize their effects.

3. All reports shall be signed by persons identified below:
  - a. For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president.
  - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.
  - c. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected or appointed official.
  - d. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in 3a, 3b or 3c of this requirement if;
    - (1) the authorization is made in writing by a person described in 3a, 3b or 3c of this provision;
    - (2) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a waste management unit, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
    - (3) the written authorization is submitted to the Board

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of the those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”

4. Technical and monitoring reports specified in this Order are requested pursuant to Section 13267 of the Water Code. Failing to furnish the reports by the specified deadlines and falsifying information in the reports, are misdemeanors that may result in assessment of civil liabilities against the discharger.
5. The discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report and any other reports required by this Order to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Central Valley Region  
11020 Sun Center Drive, #200  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

*Note: Current addresses for all three Regional Board offices may be found on the internet at [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5/contact\\_us](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5/contact_us) or the current address if the office relocates.*

### **C. Provisions for Monitoring:**

1. All analyses shall be made in accordance with the latest edition of: (1) *Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater* (EPA 600 Series) and (2) *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste* (SW 846-latest edition). The test method may be modified subject to application and approval of alternate test procedures under the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 136).
2. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analysis shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. In the event a certified laboratory is not available to the discharger, analyses performed by a noncertified laboratory will be accepted provided a Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program is instituted by the laboratory. A manual containing the steps followed in this program must be kept in the laboratory and shall be available for inspection by Board staff. The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to EPA guidelines or to procedures approved by the Board.

Unless otherwise specified, all metals shall be reported as Total Metals.

3. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings of continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to

## Waste Discharge to Land

complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Record of monitoring information shall include:

- a. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements,
  - b. the individual(s) who performed the sampling of the measurements,
  - c. the date(s) analyses were performed,
  - d. the individual(s) who performed the analyses,
  - e. the laboratory which performed the analysis,
  - f. the analytical techniques or methods used, and
  - g. the results of such analyses.
4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated at least yearly to ensure their continued accuracy.
  5. The discharger shall maintain a written sampling program sufficient to assure compliance with the terms of this Order. Anyone performing sampling on behalf of the discharger shall be familiar with the sampling plan.
  6. The discharger shall construct all monitoring wells to meet or exceed the standards stated in the State Department of Water Resources *Bulletin 74-81* and subsequent revisions, and shall comply with the reporting provisions for wells required by Water Code Sections 13750 through 13755.22

**D. Standard Conditions for Facilities Subject to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15 (Chapter 15)**

1. All classified waste management units shall be designed under the direct supervision of a California registered civil engineer or a California certified engineering geologist. Designs shall include a Construction Quality Assurance Plan, the purpose of which is to:
  - a. demonstrate that the waste management unit has been constructed according to the specifications and plans as approved by the Board.
  - b. provide quality control on the materials and construction practices used to construct the waste management unit and prevent the use of inferior products and/or materials which do not meet the approved design plans or specifications.
2. Prior to the discharge of waste to any classified waste management unit, a California registered civil engineer or a California certified engineering geologist must certify that the waste management unit meets the construction or prescriptive standards and performance goals in Chapter 15, unless an engineered alternative has been approved by the Board. In the case of an engineered alternative, the registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist must

## Waste Discharge to Land

certify that the waste management unit has been constructed in accordance with Board-approved plans and specifications.

3. Materials used to construct liners shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure containment of discharged wastes over the operating life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of the waste management units.
4. Closure of each waste management unit shall be performed under the direct supervision of a California registered civil engineer or a California certified engineering geologist.

**E. Conditions Applicable to Discharge Facilities Exempted from Chapter 15 Under Section 2511**

1. If the discharger's wastewater treatment plant is publicly owned or regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, it shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade according to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 4, Chapter 14.
2. By-pass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, except diversions designed to meet variable effluent limits) is prohibited. The Board may take enforcement action against the discharger for by-pass unless:
  - a. (1) By-pass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a by-pass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production); and
    - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to by-pass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities or retention of untreated waste. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a by-pass that would otherwise occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; or
  - b. (1) by-pass is required for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation; and
    - (2) neither effluent nor receiving water limitations are exceeded; and
    - (3) the discharger notifies the Board ten days in advance.

The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated by-pass as required in paragraph B.1. above.

3. A discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset (see definition in E.6 below) in an action brought for noncompliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other evidence, that:

## Waste Discharge to Land

- a. an upset occurred and the cause(s) can be identified;
- b. the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset;
- c. the discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph B.1. above; and
- d. the discharger complied with any remedial measures required by waste discharge requirements.

In any enforcement proceeding, the discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

4. A discharger whose waste flow has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when flows will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment, collection, and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January, based on the last three years' average dry weather flows, peak wet weather flows and total annual flows, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in four years, the discharger shall notify the Board by **31 January**.
5. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of the last addition of wastes to the treatment or discharge works where a representative sample may be obtained prior to disposal. Samples shall be collected at such a point and in such a manner to ensure a representative sample of the discharge.
6. Definitions
  - a. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper action.
  - b. The monthly average discharge is the total discharge by volume during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the facility was discharging. This number is to be reported in gallons per day or million gallons per day.

Where less than daily sampling is required by this Order, the monthly average shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges by the number of days during the month when the measurements were made.
  - c. The monthly average concentration is the arithmetic mean of measurements made during the month.
  - d. The "daily maximum" **discharge** is the total discharge by volume during any day.

## Waste Discharge to Land

- e. The “daily maximum” **concentration** is the highest measurement made on any single discrete sample or composite sample.
- f. A “grab” sample is any sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- g. Unless otherwise specified, a composite sample is a combination of individual samples collected over the specified sampling period;
  - (1) at equal time intervals, with a maximum interval of one hour
  - (2) at varying time intervals (average interval one hour or less) so that each sample represents an equal portion of the cumulative flow.

The duration of the sampling period shall be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. The method of compositing shall be reported with the results.

#### 7. Annual Pretreatment Report Requirements:

Applies to dischargers required to have a Pretreatment Program as stated in waste discharge requirements.)

The annual report shall be submitted **by 28 February** and include, but not be limited to, the following items:

- a. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users.

The discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos until EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 136. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed at least annually. The discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass Through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.

- b. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the discharger knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any

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additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

- c. The cumulative number of industrial users that the discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.
- d. An updated list of the discharger's industrial users including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The list shall identify the industrial users subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable. The list shall indicate which categorical industries, or specific pollutants from each industry, are subject to local limitations that are more stringent than the federal categorical standards. The discharger shall also list the noncategorical industrial users that are subject only to local discharge limitations. The discharger shall characterize the compliance status through the year of record of each industrial user by employing the following descriptions:
  - (1) Complied with baseline monitoring report requirements (where applicable);
  - (2) Consistently achieved compliance;
  - (3) Inconsistently achieved compliance;
  - (4) Significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
  - (5) Complied with schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);
  - (6) Did not achieve compliance and not on a compliance schedule;
  - (7) Compliance status unknown.

A report describing the compliance status of any industrial user characterized by the descriptions in items (d)(3) through (d)(7) above shall be **submitted quarterly from the annual report date** to EPA and the Board. The report shall identify the specific compliance status of each such industrial user. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence upon issuance of this Order.

- e. A summary of the inspection and sampling activities conducted by the discharger during the past year to gather information and data regarding the industrial users. The summary shall include but not be limited to, a tabulation of categories of dischargers that were inspected and sampled; how many and how often; and incidents of noncompliance detected.



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- f. A summary of the compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include the names and addresses of the industrial users affected by the following actions:
- (1) Warning letters or notices of violation regarding the industrial user's apparent noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the apparent violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations;
  - (2) Administrative Orders regarding the industrial user's noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations;
  - (3) Civil actions regarding the industrial user's noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations;
  - (4) Criminal actions regarding the industrial user's noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
  - (5) Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user identify the amount of the penalties;
  - (6) Restriction of flow to the treatment plant; or
  - (7) Disconnection from discharge to the treatment plant.
- g. A description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the discharger's approved Pretreatment Program, including, but not limited to, changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitations; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority of enforcement policy; funding mechanisms; resource requirements; and staffing levels.
- h. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
- i. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.
- j. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.

Duplicate signed copies of these reports shall be submitted to the Board and:

Regional Administrator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency W-5  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

and

State Water Resource Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, CA 95812

Revised January 2004 to update addresses and phone numbers