CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

BOARD ORDER NO. R6V-2013-0058
WDID 6B369805001
REVISED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR

ADELANTO PUBLIC UTILITY AUTHORITY
ADELANTO DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

_____San Bernardino County_____

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board) finds:

1. Discharger
   The Adelanto Public Utility Authority is the owner of the Adelanto Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facility. For the purposes of this Board Order, the Adelanto Public Utility Authority will be referred to as the Discharger.

2. Location of the Facility
   The Adelanto Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility) is located on 27 acres owned by the Discharger. The site is located in the City of Adelanto, approximately 1.5 miles north of the City of Adelanto Governmental Center and 0.5 miles east of Highway 395 at the northeast corner of Jonathan Street and Auburn Avenue. Attachment A to this Order is a map of the area showing the location of the Facility.

3. Reason for Action
   The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) on August 17, 2012, to the Water Board, comprised of the following elements.

   - October 6 2011, City of Adelanto Wastewater Treatment Facility Turn Around Plan, Perc Water
   - August 17, 2012, Report of Waste Discharge, Form 200, City of Adelanto
   - June 2012, Anti-Degradation Analysis for Adelanto Wastewater Treatment Plant, Todd Engineers
   - Supplemental material submitted in January 2013 - Design Summary Technical Memorandum, dated September 2012, Adelanto Public Utility Authority (APUA) Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvement Plan, PACE Engineering. (Design Memorandum supersedes the “City of Adelanto Wastewater Treatment Facility Turn Around Plan” prepared by Perc Water)

The report described planned upgrades for the Facility to be completed by July 2013, that would meet more stringent effluent limitations and that would increase the treatment and disposal capacity of the Facility from 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) to 4.0 MGD.

The Discharger's treatment Facility did not have the capacity to treat the entire sewage flow from its collection system. The Discharger diverted approximately 1 MGD to the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority for treatment, until March 26, 2013. Over half of the Facility upgrades were completed in late March and the Facility recevived the full collection system flow to test the operations of the completed portion of the Facility. Preliminary results shows the Facility should meet effluent limits.

This Order will replace Order No. R6V-2002-0050 (requirements for the conventional 1.5 MGD existing Biolac plant) and No. R6V-2009-0036 (requirements for the 4.0 MGD micro-media plant that was not operated). The Order also will retain the most stringent effluent limitations of both orders, authorize the use of new percolation pond No. 9, and allow for conversion of percolation ponds Nos. 2 and 3 into a single, lined emergency storage pond.

4. <u>Existing Waste Discharge Requirements and Enforcement Orders</u>
The Facility is under the following requirements and orders.

Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R6V-2002-0050, adopted September 11, 2002 - revising previous waste discharge requirements for the 1.5 MGD Biolac Facility. This Order rescinds Order R6V-2002-0050.

Cease and Desist Order No. R6V-2007-0024, adopted August 27, 2007 – addressing treatment violations associated with operating the 1.5 MGD plant at higher flows than designed, prohibiting acceptance of septage waste, and establishing time schedules for constructing new facilities to handle increased flows, along with reporting requirements. Order No. R6V-2007-0024 is not rescinded by this Order.

Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R6V-2009-0036, *adopted June 10, 2009* - which was written for the Facility's previous planned upgrades, a 4.0 MGD micro-media plant, that was not operated. Order No. R6V-2009-0036 includes an enforceable time schedule requiring the Discharger to meet a final monthly mean effluent limit for total nitrogen of 10 (milligrams per liter) mg/L by July 13, 2013. This Order rescinds Order R6V-2009-0036.

Investigative Order No. R6V-2010-0035, signed on August 2, 2010 – addressing violations of conditions in Order No. R6V-2007-0024, and establishing time schedules to submit a compliance schedule and a ground water monitoring plan. R6V-2010-0035 is not rescinded by this Order.

Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R6V-2010-0054, signed November 1, 2010 – addressing spills associated with pond overflow events and establishing time schedules to prepare spill contingency plans. R6V-2010-0054 is not rescinded by this Order.

Cease and Desist Order No. R6V-2011-0015-A1, adopted May 11, 2011 – replacing in its entirety Order No. R6V-2011-0015 and adopted because of continuing effluent limitation, influent flow limitation, and pond freeboard limitation violations. The Order establishes time schedules for additional percolation pond construction, existing percolation pond restoration, a wastewater disposal facilities plan, and reporting requirements. R6V-2011-0015-A1 is not rescinded by this Order.

As appropriate, the Water Board will consider modifying, or rescinding, the remaining enforcement Orders, provided the Discharger has provided evidence that compliance is achieved.

5. Description of the Facility

The treatment consists of conventional screening and grit removal, an influent lift station, two basins designed for the Parkson Biolac system, and two circular clarifiers that further treat the wastewater prior to discharging the effluent into on-site percolation basins.

The previously constructed micro-media plant (regulated under Order R6V-2009-0036) was not operational because it could not meet effluent requirements and was never considered operational. The Facility was re-evaluated by Perc Water Corporation who prepared an October 6, 2011, turnaround proposal recommending Facility upgrades to adequately treat the entire wastewater flow.

The Design Summary Technical Memorandum, produced by Pace Advanced Water Engineering for the Discharger, provides detailed information on the Facility upgrades being completed at the Facility. The following is a list of treatment processes and equipment that the Facility will have once the upgrades are accomplished.

(a) Influent head works will consist of three trains,
Bar screens that need to be manually cleaned
Mechanical bar screens 10 mm size
New mechanical bar screens 6 mm size (will become primary flow pattern)
(b) Grit Removal – (2) Vortex chambers in parallel.
(c) Lift station with a capacity of greater than 4 MGD – (4) pumps in parallel.
(d) Primary/Secondary treatment - Biolac Basins – (2) in parallel, repurposed with an increased capacity by increasing the pond operational depth of up to 14 feet (from 12 feet).

(e) Secondary Clarifiers – (2) 70 foot diameter clarifiers that will operate in parallel.
(f) Sludge Thickening – (2) existing former clarifiers reconfigured as sludge thickeners.
(g) Sludge Dewatering – (2) centrifugal units.
(h) Sludge Disposal – Temporarily stored onsite in bins for offsite composting disposal.
(i) Disposal – (4) percolation ponds (Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 9) with a portion of the effluent to be used for onsite industrial processes. The total infiltration capacity of the ponds is estimated at 9 MGD.
(j) Filtration – (12) currently unused two-stage Dynasand filters that have a capacity of 3.3 MGD and will remain onsite for potential future use to remove nitrogen from the effluent if needed.
(k) Disinfection – (1) chlorine contact basin with a current capacity of 3.5 MGD and will be available for potential future recycled water use.
(l) Emergency Storage – (2) existing percolation ponds (Nos. 2 and 3) will be reconstructed as a single, lined emergency storage pond.

The basis of design, part of the ROWD, projected that the up-graded plant will discharge effluent with estimated total nitrogen of 8.4 mg/L at a flow rate of 4 MGD. The Design Summary Technical Memorandum (engineer of record, James Mathews) estimates that the total nitrogen will be an average of 8.3 mg/L at the same flow. The Discharger expects that the total nitrogen limit established in Order No. R6V-2009-0036, a 30 day mean of 10 mg/L of total nitrogen will be met after completing plant upgrades.

6. Authorized Disposal Area
This order authorizes treated wastewater to be disposed of into pond Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 9, as shown in Attachment B.

7. Site Geology and Hydrology
The site is located on a broad Pleistocene alluvial fan sloping gently towards the north and northwest. The 27-acre site is within the 98-square-mile Fremont wash drainage area that drains generally to the northwest eventually joining the Mojave River.

8. Site Hydrogeology
The Facility is located in the Alto Transition Zone of the Mojave River Basin. Two aquifers are present beneath the site: Upper Aquifer (average depth to water is 68 feet below ground surface) and Lower Aquifer, also referred to as the Regional Aquifer (average depth to water is 230 below ground surface). These aquifers are separated by a low-permeability clay aquitard referred to as the Middle Lacustrine Unit of unknown thickness or competence at this location. The percolation ponds discharge into the Upper Aquifer where a hydraulic mound of about 32 feet has formed. The regional ground water flow gradient in the Upper Aquifer beneath the ponds is towards the northeast. The Upper Aquifer is the principal aquifer affected

by the discharge and may contain shallow private domestic supply wells. The Regional Aquifer is the principal municipal source aquifer.

9. Ground Water Quality

The ground water beneath the Facility is generally suitable for all beneficial uses based upon data from the Facility monitoring wells. Average ground water concentrations for selected constituents are as follows.

Constituent	Background (mg/L)	Downgradient (mg/L)
Total Dissolved Solids	608	682
Nitrate as nitrogen	5.7	2.3
Ammonia as nitrogen	0.06	0.26
Chloride	97	118
Sulfate	149	142
Fluoride	0.7	0.5
Methyl Blue Active Substances	0.04	0.16

The monitoring wells further away and considered upgradient have concentrations of some constituents, such as nitrate, that are higher than monitoring wells close to the site, making the upgradient ground water a possible source of nitrate. The ground water in the vicinity of the Facility has not been degraded above water quality objectives.

10. Lahontan Basin Plan

The Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Basin (Basin Plan) which became effective on March 31, 1995, and this Order implements the Basin Plan, as amended.

11. Receiving Water & Beneficial Uses

The receiving waters are the ground water of the Upper Mojave River Valley Basin (Department of Water Resources Unit No. 6-42). The Beneficial uses of the ground water in the Upper Mojave River Valley Basin as listed in the Basin Plan are the following:

a. Municipal and domestic supply (MUN),
b. Agricultural supply (AGR),
c. Industrial service supply (IND),
d. Freshwater replenishment (FRSH), and
e. Aquaculture (AQUA).

12. Water Code 13172 Exemptions

Water Code section 13172 directed the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to write regulations for waste disposal sites, “except for sewage treatment plants…” to protect water quality. Those regulations are now incorporated in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 27. The statute exempts the Wastewater Treatment Facilities, but does not exempt the disposal of treated wastewater.

13. California Code of Regulations, Title 27

CCR title 27, section 20090, defines the activities that may be exempt from title 27 requirements and provides, for some of the exemptions, a list of preconditions that must be met for the exemptions to apply. Section 20090(a) contains two exemptions – an unconditional exemption for "treatment or storage facilities associated with municipal wastewater treatment plants," and a conditional exemption for discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent regulated by WDRs, or for which WDRs have been waived, and are consistent with applicable water quality objectives. The conditional exemption for discharges of domestic sewage is the most applicable exemption to the discharges from the Facility.

The Facility will be receiving domestic sewage for treatment and disposal. The adoption of this Order is done pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, title 23 of the CCR. The Discharger conducted an anti-degradation analysis for the discharge and its possible effects on the ground water. The Discharger determined the discharge should not impact the beneficial uses of the ground water. The requirements contained in this Order are consistent with applicable water quality objectives.

A monitoring and reporting program will be required to detect for increases in degradation that could impair beneficial uses. If beneficial uses become impaired, the Water Board may enforce more stringent standards and/or require ground water degradation to be remediated under the authority it has from the California Water Code and/or California Code of Regulations. Thus, the Facility and associated discharges are exempt from title 27 regulations.

14. Emergency Storage Pond

The Discharger proposes to convert percolation pond Nos. 2 and 3 into a single emergency storage pond with an estimated capacity of 8 MG. By converting these ponds, the Discharger will have emergency capacity for heavy storm-related influent flow or capacity system problems and allow for temporary use. The two ponds will be constructed into a single emergency storage pond lined with a high density polyethylene liner of 60 mils thickness. The new pond will be authorized for emergency use and for intermittent maintenance purposes. The new pond will be equipped with a pumping system to return the pond's contents to the treatment system headworks. This Order includes a time schedule for submitting technical design drawings and providing a post-construction certification report.

15. Policy for Maintaining High Quality Waters

Ground water under and downgradient of the Facility has contained nitrate as nitrogen in concentrations ranging from less than 0.2 mg/L (not detected) to 7.8 mg/L over the last couple of years. Ground water upgradient of the facility has contained nitrate as nitrogen in concentrations ranging from 4 mg/L to 21 mg/L over the last couple of years. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentrations in groundwater are similar upgradient, under, and

downgradient of the Facility, ranging from about 600 mg/L to 850 mg/L. It is not clear whether the discharges from the Facility, which have had an average total nitrogen in effluent of about 40 mg/L and average TDS of about 620 mg/L, have materially affected the ground water in the vicinity of the Facility.

The Discharger submitted an anti-degradation analysis as part of the ROWD. That analysis considered potential degradation from the discharge of effluent of historical quality; the proposed discharge is of improved quality. The analysis demonstrated that, of 12 different constituents of concern, only TDS, chloride, boron and methyl blue activated substances (MBAS) would increase in the ground water, and none would degrade the ground water beyond the drinking water standards. TDS is estimated to increase in concentration by approximately three percent.

State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 68-16, "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California," is called the non-degradation objective in the Basin Plan. Resolution 68-16 states,

> *"1. Whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on which such policies become effective, such existing high quality will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the State that a change will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies.*
>
> *2. Any activity which produces or may produce a waste…and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) pollution or nuisance will not occur, and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained."*

The discharge from the upgraded Facility to percolation ponds is consistent with State Water Board Resolution 68-16 for the reasons listed below:

a. "*Water quality changes are consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State"*

This Order prohibits the discharge of treated water that causes a pollution or nuisance. Due to treatment plant improvements, the effluent is not expected to cause pollution from nitrate, TDS or any other constituent. Total nitrogen concentrations in effluent will not exceed 10 mg/L; therefore, nitrate as nitrogen in ground water cannot exceed 10 mg/L as a result of the discharge. The treatment of wastewater is a benefit to the community. The

water quality changes will not deny or impede groundwater beneficial uses and will provide benefits to the community for sewage treatment needs. Effluent disposal replenishes the available groundwater supply of the local area. Collectively, these factors are consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.

b. *"Water quality changes do not unreasonably affect beneficial uses"*

Discharges to percolation ponds will not result in constituents in ground water exceeding the water quality levels needed to protect beneficial uses.

c. "Water quality changes do not result in water quality less than the Basin Plan Objectives"

The effluent discharge to ground water meets all narrative and numerical ground water objectives. The receiving ground water quality changes do not result in water quality less than specified in the Basin Plan.

d. *"Best practicable treatment or control is used to avoid pollution or nuisance and maintain the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit of the people of the state***"**

The Discharger proposes to use Best Practicable Treatment or Control as follows: (1) increasing the capacity of the Biolac treatment basins by increasing the pond operational depth of up to 14 feet (from 12 feet) and improving aeration, (2) adding two new clarifiers, and (3) using existing clarifiers for sludge thickening. These upgrades have reduced effluent nitrogen concentrations to below water quality objectives.

In summary, ground water degradation resulting from effluent discharged to percolation ponds is acceptable and justified according to State Board resolution 68-16.

16. <u>Water Code Section 13241 Considerations</u>

Pursuant to California Water Code section 13241, the requirements of this Order take into consideration the following:

(a) Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water.

The findings of this Order identify past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water, as described in the Basin Plan. This Order does not authorize alteration of the beneficial uses of the ground water from discharges authorized by this Order. The discharge area shall be monitored for degradation, and an anti-degradation analysis conducted by the Discharger states that the present and planned discharges will not degrade the ground water to levels that would adversely affect the beneficial uses of ground water.

Additionally, if ground water degradation is identified that may impair the beneficial uses, the Discharger will be required, to produce a plan to prevent impairment of the beneficial uses and/or remediate any ground water impairment.

(b) *Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto.*

The findings of this Order concerning geology, hydrogeology, and hydrology provide general information on the hydrographic unit. Information on the ground water around the area of the disposal indicates the upgradient ground water has had higher concentrations of nitrate as nitrogen than ground water downgradient from the disposal ponds. The ground water around the facility presently has concentrations of total dissolved solids in the range of 500-1000 mg/L, the effluent total dissolved solids concentration averages around 600 mg/L.

The Water Board has considered the environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit, including the water quality available.

(c) Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors that affect water quality in the area.

Factors that could affect water quality in the area include: 1) the current use of onsite septic systems, 2) other discharges to the ground water basin, 3) the ongoing and increased discharge to the Discharger's percolation ponds.

The Discharger did an analysis on potential degradation that may occur due to the proposed discharge. The analysis looked at the following constituents: total dissolved solids, nitrate, ammonia, total kjeldahl nitrogen, chloride, sulfate, fluoride, boron, total petroleum hydrocarbon, phenols, MBAS, and Di (2-exylhexyl) phthalate. The analysis did predict increases in total dissolved solids, chloride, boron and MBAS; however, none of the increases are expected to violate drinking water standards.

The State Board's Recycled Water Policy, Resolution 2009-0011, as amended, established a May 14, 2014, date to develop Salt and Nutrient Management Plans for ground water basins. This Order requires the Discharger to cooperate with the Mojave Water Agency in developing a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the area.

(d) Economic considerations,

The Discharger is upgrading the Facility in response to Water Board enforcement orders regarding its inability to treat all of the wastewater flowing to the Facility and to comply with WDRs. The Discharger has the financial resources to construct the Facility: there is no unnecessary financial burden being placed on the Discharger.

(e) The need for developing housing within the region,

The Discharger is upgrading the Facility to treat the entire sewage flow collected by the City of Adelanto and have additional treatment and disposal capacity. The current treatment plant is unable to treat and dispose of all of the current waste generated and cannot accommodate future growth flows from the City. The upgrades to the treatment plant and the adoption of this Order will allow the Discharger to accept and treat up to 4.0 MGD, about 2.0 MGD more than current flow. The upgraded Facility will assist any need to develop additional housing by providing the Discharger the capacity to connect additional housing to the sewage collection and treatment system.

(f) The need to develop and use recycled water.

The Facility upgrades being implemented will provide the Discharger a higher quality of effluent. The higher quality discharge may make the transition to develop recycled water use in the region easier; however, this Order does not authorize the use of recycled water.

17. Right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water

California Water Code section 106.3 requires all relevant State agencies to consider that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order does not authorize the discharge to degrade the ground water above drinking water standards.

The ground water in the area includes municipal use and the discharge will be monitored to indicate if the ground water is being degraded. If the beneficial use of the ground water is impaired, the Discharger will have to take actions to restore the beneficial uses.

18. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The City of Adelanto adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Facility on April 23, 2008, for Facility upgrades that did not become operational, but that Declaration did evaluate a discharge of up to 4 MGD. The Facility upgrades for the proposed project will be held to the same flow and effluent standards.

The specific location of percolation pond No.9 was not evaluated in the Mitigated Negative Declaration prior to pond No. 9 being constructed, but the percolation of the volume of discharge permitted by this Order (4 MGD) was evaluated. Pond No. 9 is adjacent to the percolation ponds evaluated in the Mitigated Negative Declaration. Therefore, the Water Board considers the potentially significant effects from the discharge to pond No. 9 as being adequately evaluated in the Mitigated Negative Declaration. In addition, the Water Board considers percolation pond No. 9 exempt from CEQA pursuant to CCR title 14, section 15301 as an existing facility.

The Water Board, acting as the a CEQA Responsible Agency in compliance with the California Code of Regulations, evaluated the impacts to water quality and finds that compliance with the requirements specified by this Order will be adequate to reduce water quality impacts to less than significant levels.

19. Notification of Interested Parties
The Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested parties of its intent to issue revised WDRs for the discharge. A notice of the availability of a draft order, and that a public meeting would be held to consider adoption of the order, was published/advertised on the Water Board's Internet site on May 23, 2013.

20. Consideration of Public Comments
The Water Board in a public meeting heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

21. Effluent Limitation Basis
The ground water degradation analysis concluded that the ground water will have increasing concentrations of boron, chloride, MBAS and TDS. Of these constituents, none should exceed levels to protect beneficial uses, so no effluent limits were established for these constituents. The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), methyl active blue substances and total nitrogen effluent limits were established under previous Orders. The BOD is similar to the U.S. EPA standard for secondary treated water, which is based on treatability. The total nitrogen effluent limit will be a 30-day mean of 10 mg/L and is carried over from a previous order that required implementation by July 2013. The nitrogen limit is necessary to help reduce the risk of exceeding the maximum contaminant level for nitrate as nitrogen of 10 mg/L in the ground water.

22. Classification
The threat to water quality from the Facility is level two (2) because water quality degradation may result from the discharge and improper plant operation could cause short-term violations of water quality objectives. The complexity is level (B) because the Facility has a biological treatment process. This classification is subject to change based on treatment or disposal method modifications or revised state regulations.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13260 and 13263 and the authority of the Water Board, the following orders are hereby rescinded, except for enforcement related purposes: R6V-2002-050 and R6V-2009-0036.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13260, 13263, and 13267 the Discharger must comply with the following:

I. FLOW LIMIT

After completion of Facility upgrades, the treatment plant capacity will be rated at 4 MGD, and influent flows to the Facility must not exceed a monthly average of 4 MGD. The maximum daily flow must not exceed 6 MGD.

II. DISCHARGE EFFLUENT LIMITS

A. Effluent Limits

1. All wastewater treated by the Facility and discharged to the percolation pond Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 9 must meet the following effluent limits.

Constituents	Units	30 day Mean	Daily Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	15	30
Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	1	2
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10	--

2. All wastewater discharged to the authorized percolation ponds must have a pH between 6.0 and 9.0.

3. All wastewater discharged to the authorized percolation ponds must have a dissolved oxygen concentration of not less than 1 mg/L.

B. The emergency pond may receive influent, partially treated wastewater, or effluent. Influent and partially treated wastewater (effluent) must be returned to the headworks for full treatment. Any fully treated wastewater that may be placed into the emergency pond must be sampled, tested and shown to meet effluent requirements prior to being discharged into any percolation pond.

The emergency pond sampling must consist of 4 grab samples, one from each side of the emergency pond, composited into one sample. The following are the applicable effluent limits for the emergency pond to discharge to the percolation ponds: total nitrogen of 10 mg/L, biochemical oxygen demand of 30 mg/L and methylene blue active substances of 2 mg/L.

III. RECEIVING WATER LIMITS

A. The discharge from the Facility must not cause the nitrate concentrations in the receiving water to exceed the drinking water standard of 10 mg/L of nitrate as N.

B. The discharge must not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving water adopted by the Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board.

C. The Discharger must not cause the ground water of the upper Mojave River Valley Basin to contain:

1. Bacteria: A median concentration of coliform organism over any seven-day period that is in excess of (or equal to) 1.1 MPN/100 milliliters;

2. Chemical constituents: Waters designated as MUN must not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the MCL or Secondary MCL (SMCL) based upon drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of CCR, title 22: Table 64431-A of section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of section 64431 (Fluoride), Table 64444-A of section 64444 (Organic Chemicals), Table 64449-A of section 64449 (SMCLs – Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (SMCLs – Consumer Acceptance Ranges). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

3. Radioactivity - Waters designated as MUN must not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of limits specified in CCR, title 22, section 64442, Table 64442, and section 64443, Table 64443, including future changes as the changes take effect.

4. Taste and Odors - Waters must not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause a nuisance or that adversely affect beneficial uses. For waters designated as MUN, at a minimum, concentrations must not exceed adopted SMCLs specified in Table 64449-A of section 64449 (SMCLs – Consumer Acceptance Limits) and Table 64449-B of section 64449 (SMCLs – Consumer Acceptance Ranges) of CCR, title 22, including future changes as the changes take effect.

5. Color – Waters must not contain color-producing substances in concentrations that cause a nuisance or that adversely affect beneficial uses.

6. Toxicity – All waters must be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that individually, collectively, or cumulatively cause a detrimental physiological response in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life is prohibited.

IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS

A. The authorized discharge locations are percolation pond Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 9, as shown on Attachment B.

B. The discharge of wastewater except to the authorized disposal sites is prohibited.

C. Surface flow or visible discharge of treated sewage from the Facility's authorized disposal sites to adjacent land areas or surface waters is prohibited.

D. The vertical distance between the liquid surface elevation and the lowest point on a pond dike or the invert of an overflow structure on all ponds (including emergency storage, percolation, and Biolac ponds,) must not be less than two feet.

E. The discharge must not cause a pollution as defined in section 13050 of the Water Code, or threatened pollution.

F. Neither the treatment nor the discharge must cause a nuisance as defined in section 13050 of the Water Code.

G. The discharge must comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices.

V. PROVISION

A. Standard Provisions
The Discharger must comply with the "Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated September 1, 1994, in Attachment C which is made part of this Order.

B. Operator Certification
The Discharger's wastewater treatment plant must be supervised by personnel possessing wastewater treatment plant operation certificate of the appropriate grade pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 3, chapter 26, article 1, section 3670.1.

C. Monitoring and Reporting Program
A monitoring and reporting program (MRP) is necessary to verify compliance with requirements. The Discharger must comply with the MRP pursuant to Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b), as specified by the Water Board's Executive Officer.

D. Time Schedules
1. Plant Upgrade Certification

Within 90 days after completing plant upgrades, the Discharger shall submit certification, signed by a California registered civil engineer, that the Facility was constructed as designed and should

be capable of meeting the effluent limitations contained in this Order or provide an evaluation of the Facility's capacity.

2. Emergency Storage Pond
The Discharger has committed to re-construct percolation pond Nos. 2 and 3 as a single emergency storage pond with a 60 mil HDPE synthetic liner. The Discharger must provide the following reports on the design and construction of the pond.

   a. **A minimum of six months prior to constructing the emergency storage pond**, the Discharger must submit a design report, signed by a California registered civil engineer, describing how the emergency storage pond will be constructed including; (1) proposed liner system construction, (2) piping/draining/pumping systems, (3) liner subgrade preparation, (3) quality assurance/quality control plan that will be implemented for liner integrity testing.

   b. **Within 90 days after completing construction**, the Discharger must submit a final Construction Quality Assurance/Quality Control report, signed by a California registered civil engineer, that the emergency storage pond was constructed as specified by the design engineer. The emergency storage pond must not receive treated or untreated wastewater until CQA/QC report is accepted by the Executive Officer.

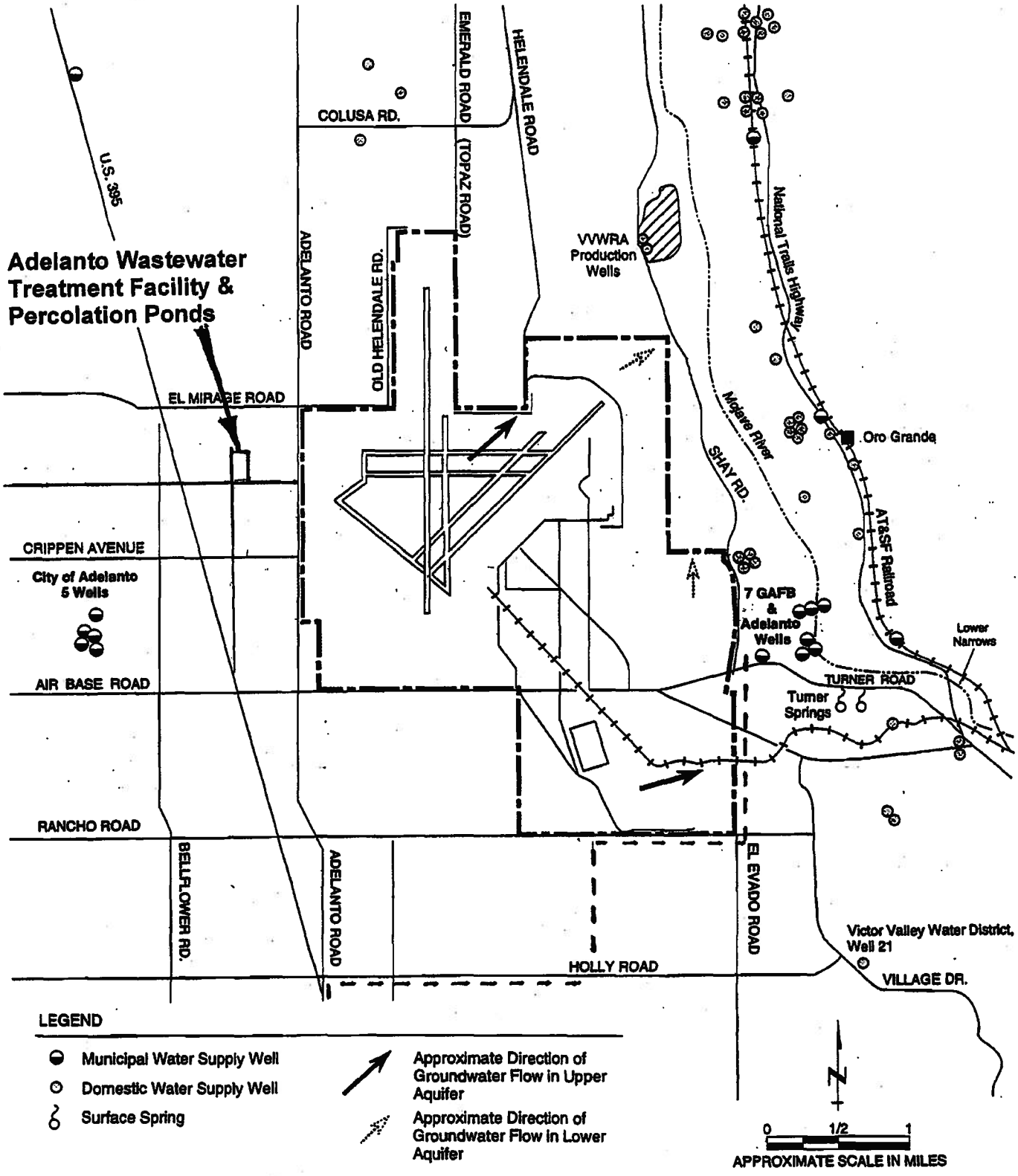
D. Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
By **May 14, 2014**, the Discharger must develop and/or show participation in development of a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the Mojave Ground Water Basin that is consistent with Paragraph 6 of the State Board Recycled Water Policy Resolution 2009-0011, as amended. The Discharger must either have a plan that may integrate with Mojave Water Agency or participate with the Mojave Water Agency in developing a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the Mojave ground water basin.

I, Lauri Kemper, Acting 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, Lahontan Region, on July 17, 2013.

LAURI KEMPER, P.E.
ACTING EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments:
A. Location Map
B. Treatment Plant Layout
C. Standard Provisions

Attachment A
Adelanto Public Utility Authority
Location Map
Site of the Wastewater Treatment Facility and Percolation Ponds



Map adapted from Figure 4-21 of the following reference: Department of Defense (DOD), 1996, George Air Force Base Operable Unit 3 Remedial Investigation, Prepared by Montgomery Watson, April

Attachment B

ATTACHMENT C

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS
FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall permit Regional Board staff:

a. to enter upon premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;

b. to copy any records relating to the discharge or relating to compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs);

c. to inspect monitoring equipment or records; and

d. to sample any discharge.

2. Reporting Requirements

a. Pursuant to California Water Code 13267(b), the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurred as a result of this discharge; written confirmation shall follow within two weeks. An adverse condition includes, but is not limited to, spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or damage to control facilities that could affect compliance.

b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (c), any proposed material change in the character of the waste, manner or method of treatment or disposal, increase of discharge, or location of discharge, shall be reported to the Regional Board at least 120 days in advance of implementation of any such proposal. This shall include, but not be limited to, all significant soil disturbances.

c. The Owners/Discharger of property subject to WDRs shall be considered to have a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with applicable WDRs in the operations or use of the owned property. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260(c), any change in the ownership and/or operation of property subject to the WDRs shall be reported to the Regional Board. Notification of applicable WDRs shall be furnished in writing to the new owners and/or operators and a copy of such notification shall be sent to the Regional Board.

d. If a Discharger becomes aware that any information submitted to the Regional Board is incorrect, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board, in writing, and correct that information.

e. Reports required by the WDRs, and other information requested by the Regional Board, must be signed by a duly authorized representative of the Discharger.

Under Section 13268 of the California Water Code, any person failing or

refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day of violation.

f. If the Discharger becomes aware that their WDRs (or permit) are no longer needed (because the project will not be built or the discharge will cease) the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board in writing and request that their WDRs (or permit) be rescinded.

3. Right to Revise WDRs

The Regional Board reserves the privilege of changing all or any portion of the WDRs upon legal notice to and after opportunity to be heard is given to all concerned parties.

4. Duty to Comply

Failure to comply with the WDRs may constitute a violation of the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action or for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification.

5. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the WDRs which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

6. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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 WDRs. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory control, where appropriate, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger, when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the WDRs.

7. Waste Discharge Requirement Actions

The WDRs may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for waste discharge requirement modification, revocation and
re-issuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any of the WDRs conditions.

8. Property Rights

The WDRs do not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

9. Enforcement

The California Water Code provides for civil liability and criminal penalties for violations or threatened violations of the WDRs including imposition of civil liability or referral to the Attorney General.

10. Availability

A copy of the WDRs shall be kept and maintained by the Discharger and be available at all times to operating personnel.

11. Severability

Provisions of the WDRs are severable. If any provision of the requirements is found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected.

12. Public Access

General public access shall be effectively excluded from treatment and disposal facilities.

13. Transfers

Providing there is no material change in the operation of the facility, this Order may be transferred to a new owner or operation. The owner/operator must request the transfer in writing and receive written approval from the Regional Board's Executive Officer.

14. Definitions

a. "Surface waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, live streams, either perennial or ephemeral, which flow in natural or artificial water courses and natural lakes and artificial impoundments of waters. "Surface waters" does not include artificial water courses or impoundments used exclusively for wastewater disposal.

b. "Ground waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, all subsurface waters being above atmospheric pressure and the capillary fringe of these waters.

15. Storm Protection

All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste shall be adequately protected against overflow, washout, inundation, structural damage or a significant reduction in efficiency resulting from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2013-0058
WDID NO. 6B369805001

FOR

ADELANTO PUBLIC UTILITY AUTHORITY
ADELANTO DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

San Bernardino County

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Effective date

This monitoring and reporting program (MRP) is being required pursuant to Water Code section 13267 and is effective on the date as specified by the Water Board's Executive Officer.

B. Overview of Reports Required

The Discharger, each year must provide **twelve (12) Monthly *Monitoring Reports* and one (1) *Annual Report.*** The monthly monitoring reports are due on the thirtieth day of the following month. Each monthly report must provide information on: (1) general operations, (2) operational problems, (3) compliance assessment, and (4) data for constituents as specified below.

C. Certified Cover Letter

The Discharger must use Attachment 1 as a cover letter, or a cover letter containing the same information, for all reports provided to the Water Board associated with this MRP.

D. General Provisions

The Discharger must comply with the "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting" dated September 1, 1994, which is made part of this Monitoring and Reporting Program as Attachment 2.

E. Sampling and Analysis Plan

By **December 1, 2013**, pursuant to General Provision No. 1.d. of the General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting, the Discharger must submit to the Water Board a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). Also, a copy of the sampling and analysis plan must be maintained at the Facility and available for inspection. The SAP must include a detailed description of procedures and techniques for:

1. Sample collection, sample locations, including purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment;
2. Ground water well purging methods and sample collection methods (the procedure should be consistent with the Guidance Manual for Ground Water Investigations, revised 2008, by Cal EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control or consistent with USEPA, *Ground-Water Sampling Guidelines for Superfund and RCRA Project Managers*, or subsequent revision);.
3. Sample preservation and shipment;
4. Analytical methods and procedures;
5. Chain of custody control;
7. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC);
8. Frequency of calibration of any onsite equipment (pH meter, electrical conductivity meter, flow meter); and
9. Description of how onsite measurements are done.

II. MONTHLY MONITORING REPORTS

The Discharger must submit monthly self monitoring reports. The monthly monitoring reports are due on the thirtieth day of the following month. Each report must include the information specified below.

A. Facility Monitoring

1. The total volume of wastewater flowing into the Facility for each day, in million gallons.
2. The average daily flow rate, in MGD, of domestic wastewater into the Facility calculated for each month.
3. The maximum daily flow into the Facility per month.
4. All analytical data collected for the month must be placed in tabular data summary tables for influent, effluent, and ground water quality.
5. All original data sheets from an analytical laboratory data must be included in the monitoring report.
6. A report of any operational problems and maintenance activities affecting effluent discharges or compliance with waste discharge requirements, and proposed corrective measures, if needed, and a schedule for completion.
7. Reports of monthly visual inspections of the Facility, including but not limited to, the liners of Biolac basins and emergency storage pond. If there is nothing noteworthy for a given month, then that must be noted.
8. Report weekly freeboard measurements from each percolation pond, emergency reservoir, and Biolac Basin. Provide the measurement to the nearest quarter (¼) of a foot.

9. The Discharger may collect additional samples than are required, but must provide the data from all samples collected and analyzed. If the data is collected for operational purposes and done by a non-certified laboratory, then that detail must be noted.

B. Influent Monitoring

The influent must be sampled for the following constituents, shown below, and collected at the frequency as specified below.

Table 1. Influent Monitoring Constituents

Constituents	Units	Sample type	Minimum sampling frequency
Electrical Conductivity[1]	µmho/cm	Grab	one per week
pH[1]	pH	Grab	one per week
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) (5-day at 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	one per week
Total suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	one per week

[1.] Field test accomplished by site personnel with a direct read instrument calibrated per manufacturer's specifications.
All other samples above must be conducted by a laboratory certified in California and is following either an EPA method or accepted standard method

C. Effluent Monitoring

The effluent must be sampled for the following constituents and at the required frequency as specified below.

Table 2. Effluent Monitoring Constituents

Constituents	Units	Sample type	Minimum sampling frequency
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day at 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	1 per week
Total suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	1 per week
Dissolved Oxygen[1]	mg/L	Grab	1 per week
pH[1]	mg/L	Grab	1 per week
Electrical Conductivity[1]	µmho/cm	Grab	1 per week
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Calculated	1 per week
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	2 per month
Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	Grab	2 per month
Boron	mg/L	24-hr composite	Apr & Oct[2]
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hr composite	Apr & Oct[2]
Chloride	mg/L	24-hr composite	Apr & Oct[2]
Sodium	mg/L	24-hr composite	Apr & Oct[2]
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hr composite	Apr & Oct[2]
Sulfide	mg/L	24-hr composite	Apr & Oct[2]
Total Phenols	mg/L as C_6H_5OH	24-hr composite	Apr & Oct[2]

[1] Field test accomplished by site personnel with a direct read instrument calibrated per manufacturer's specifications.

[2] For the samples collected in the months of April and October, the results must be provided in the June and December monthly reports, respectively. All samples other than Dissolved Oxygen, pH, and Electrical Conductivity must be conducted by a laboratory certified in California and following either an EPA method or accepted standard method.

D. Ground Water Monitoring

1. The ground water monitoring must be conducted in the months of April and October. The results of the ground water monitoring must be provided with the monthly monitoring report in the months of June (for April) and December (for October). The following ground water monitoring wells must be sampled and are shown on Attachment 3: MW-1A, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5, MW6, MW-7, MW-8, MW-9, and MW-10. Ground water wells must be sampled for the following constituents.

Table 3. Ground Water Sampling

Constituents	Units	Sample type	Instructions for frequency of collection
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Apr & Oct
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	Apr & Oct
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	Apr & Oct
Chlorides	mg/L	Grab	Apr & Oct
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Apr & Oct
Boron	mg/L	Grab	Apr & Oct
Fluoride	mg/L	Grab	Apr & Oct

All samples above must be conducted by a laboratory certified in California and following either an EPA method or accepted standard method.

2. The Discharger must measure and record the following "field constituents" at the time of sample collection:

Table 4. Ground Water Field Measurements

Constituents	Units
Electrical Conductivity	µmho/cm
pH	pH units
Temperature	°C
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L

The final field constituents at the time of sample collection must be recorded in a table and reported with the laboratory analytical data.

3. The Discharger must measure, record, and report the depth to the ground water during each ground water sampling event at each monitoring well sampled.

4. Monitoring reports must include a map showing well locations, ground water elevation contours with respect to mean sea level or local datum and tables summarizing the final field and laboratory analytical data. The Discharger must coordinate with the US Air Force to obtain relevant recent ground water elevation data from adjacent former George Air Force Base monitoring wells and incorporate those data, to the extent feasible into ground water potentiometric surface maps of the Upper Aquifer.

E. Review of Effluent and Ground Water Sample Results

1. The Discharger must review, evaluate, and report the effluent data collected for violations with respect effluent limits in the Board Order.
2. The Discharger must review, evaluate, and report the ground water data collected and identify any condition that may have violated a receiving water quality objective.

3. If the Discharger identifies an effluent violation or receiving water quality objective being violated, the Discharger must state the results in the cover letter of each monitoring report.

III. ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

The Discharger must submit an Annual report **by March 31** of each year that covers the period from January 1 through December 31 of the previous calendar year. The information that must be submitted to complete the report is specified below.

A. Annual Report General Requirements

1. Graphical and tabular presentation of all effluent monitoring data obtained for the previous year.
2. Graphical and tabular presentation of all ground water monitoring data obtained for all the previous years (present all data collected in tabular spread sheet format).
3. The compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the Discharger into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
4. Any modification or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, the wastewater flow measuring equipment, treatment or disposal facilities during the past year. If no actions were taken, then that also must be stated.

B. Annual Effluent Monitoring

The effluent must be sampled for the following constituents, shown below annually from the same location that all other effluent samples are collected on a monthly basis.

Table 5. Annual Effluent Monitoring

Constituents	Units	Sample type
Total Phenols	mg/L	24-hour composite
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/L	24-hour composite
Volatile Organic Componds[1]	µg/L	Grab
Semi-Volatile Organic Componds[1]	µg/L	24-hour composite
Inorganic Constituents[1]	mg/L	24-hour composite

[1.] The Discharger must analyze the volatile, semi-volatile, and inorganic constituents listed in Table 2a, Table 2b, and Table 2c, respectively, of Appendix 4 of the State Water Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP).

C. Pond Monitoring

Each of the percolation ponds must have one sample collected annually, and samples must be analyzed for the following constituents. The date of sampling must be reported.

Table 6. Percolation Pond Monitoring

Constituents	Units	Sample type
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen[1]	mg/L	Grab
Electrical Conductivity[1]	µmho/cm	Grab
Temperature[1]	C°	Grab

[1] Field test accomplished by site personnel with a direct read instrument calibrated per manufacturer's specifications.
All samples other than Dissolved Oxygen, Electrical Conductivity and Temperature must be conducted by a laboratory certified in California and following either an EPA method or accepted standard method.

D. Data Analysis Review

The Discharger must annually review all the collected ground water data in Requirement II.D. and conduct an analyses of the data. The review and analysis may be accomplished by comparing upgradient and downgradient monitoring well data, intrawell statistical analysis, interwell statistical analysis or other method as accepted by the Water Board's Executive Officer.

The Discharger must determine and certify that the ground water monitoring data has not shown an increase that threatens to violate a receiving water quality objective for the monitored constituents. If the certification cannot be provided because an increase that threatens to exceed a water quality objective is detected, the Discharger must report that condition and implement procedures in section IV of this monitoring and reporting program.

D. Sludge Reporting

The Discharger must report annually the amount of sludge accumulated, the amount of sludge removed, and state where the sludge was disposed.

IV. CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

If the Discharger cannot provide the certification in section III.E. above or identifies ground water quality objectives being violated in Section II.E.3, then the Discharger must take the following procedural steps to determine if the Facility is affecting the ground water.

A. Produce and provide an investigation or evaluation work plan within 120 days from the discovery of an increase in concentrations of monitored constituents that threaten to exceed water quality objectives or where water quality objectives have been exceeded. The work plan must describe how an investigation and/or the evaluation will be conducted to determine if the

Facility is causing or contributing to the threatened or actual violation of water quality objectives in ground water, and provide a schedule for completing the evaluation.

B. If the results of the investigation work plan confirm the Facility is the source of the increases in the monitored ground water constituents, the Discharger must, within 120 days of the determination, propose corrective measures for consideration.

Compliance with the procedures described above does not preclude or limit the Water Board from taking other enforcement action as authorized by law.

Ordered By Lauri Kemper Date 7/24/13
LAURI KEMPER
ACTING EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments: 1. Certified Cover Letter
2. General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting
3. Site Map with Monitoring Wells.

ATTACHMENT 1

Date _____

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Lahontan Region
2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Facility Name: _____

_____

Address: _____

_____

_____

_____

Contact Person: _____

Job Title: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

WDR/NPDES Order Number: _____

WDID Number: _____

Type of Report (circle one)**:** **Monthly Quarterly Semi-Annual Annual Other**

Month(s) (circle applicable month(s)*)**:** **JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN**

JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

***annual Reports** (circle the first month of the reporting period)

Year: _____

Violation(s)? (Please check one): _____**NO** _____ **YES***

***If YES is marked complete a-g (Attach Additional information as necessary)**

a) Brief Description of Violation: _____

_____

_____

_____

b) Section(s) of WDRs/NPDES Permit Violated: _____

c) Reported Value(s) or Volume: _____

d) WDRs/NPDES Limit/Condition: _____

e) Date(s) and Duration of Violation(s): _____

f) Explanation of Cause(s): _____

g) Corrective Action(s)
(Specify actions taken and a schedule for actions to be taken) _____

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision following a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my knowledge of the person(s) who manage the system, or those directly responsible for data gathering, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact _____at the number provided above.

Signature:_____

Name: _____

Title: _____

ATTACHMENT 2

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

GENERAL PROVISIONS
FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

a. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the current edition(s) of the following documents:

i. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater

ii. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA

b. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California State Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Specific methods of analysis must be identified on each laboratory report.

c. Any modifications to the above methods to eliminate known interferences shall be reported with the sample results. The methods used shall also be reported. If methods other than EPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board prior to use.

d. The Discharger shall establish chain-of-custody procedures to insure that specific individuals are responsible for sample integrity from commencement of sample collection through delivery to an approved laboratory. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The most recent version of the approved SAP shall be kept at the facility.

e. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted. The calibration of any wastewater flow measuring device shall be recorded and maintained in the permanent log book described in 2.b, below.

f. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes.

g. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained over the specified sampling period at equal intervals. The volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall equal

the discharge period, or 24 hours, whichever period is shorter.

2. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

a. Sample Results

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), the Discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results including: strip charts; date, exact place, and time of sampling; date analyses were performed; sample collector's name; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

b. Operational Log

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), an operation and maintenance log shall be maintained at the facility. All monitoring and reporting data shall be recorded in a permanent log book.

3. REPORTING

a. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and shall submit a timetable for correction.

b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results shall be made available to the Regional Board upon request. Results shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

c. The Discharger shall provide a brief summary of any operational problems and maintenance activities to the Board with each monitoring report. Any modifications or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, or any major problems occurring to the wastewater conveyance system, treatment facilities, or disposal facilities shall be included in this summary.

d. Monitoring reports shall be signed by:

i. In the case of a corporation, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;

ii. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

iii. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or

iv. In the case of a municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

e. Monitoring reports are to include the following:

i. Name and telephone number of individual who can answer questions about the report.

ii. The Monitoring and Reporting Program Number.

iii. WDID Number.

f. Modifications

This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified at the discretion of the Regional Board Executive Officer.

4. NONCOMPLIANCE

Under Section 13268 of the Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day of violation under Section 13268 of the Water Code.

Existing Monitoring Well

As Built Location Monitoring Well

ATTACHMENT 3

Monitoring Wells Location Map

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:9000
Created: January 31, 2013