CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

DRAFT WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R3-2005-0074

Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 270113001
Proposed for Consideration at the May 13, 2005 Meeting

For

CITY OF SOLEDAD
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES
MONTEREY COUNTY

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

FACILITY OWNER AND LOCATION

1. The City of Soledad (hereafter "Discharger") owns and operates a wastewater collection system and a wastewater treatment plant one mile southwest of the City (hereafter "City Plant"). The City also leases and intends to operate the former State Department of Corrections Wastewater Treatment Plant five miles northwest of the City (hereafter "Prison Plant"). The location of the two facilties are shown in Attachment A.

PURPOSE OF ORDER

2. On March 4, 2005, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for authorization to continue discharging treated wastewater within the Salinas River sub-basin. The ROWD also requests administrative approval to discharge to the Prison Plant upon its rehabilitation. Regional Board staff does not have authority to grant administrative approval but agreed to move as quickly as possible to draft these revised Waste Discharge Requirements.

3. The existing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), Order No. 95-25, require updating due to proposed facility changes planned by the Discharger.

4. Order No. R3-2005-0074 significantly revises waste discharge requirements to address recent capacity issues and requires improved wastewater treatment.

5. Order No. R3-2005-0074 significantly revises the monitoring and reporting program to more adequately evaluate compliance and address long term wastewater management issues.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Treatment Facility

6. The City intends to utilize two separate wastewater treatment facilities to treat domestic and industrial wastewater from the City and two prisons.

7. For safety and security concerns the prisons have their own headworks consisting of screens and comminutors.

8. The City Plant has separate headworks for both City and Prison flows. The City headworks contains a bar screen and comminutors to pretreat wastewater. Treatment occurs in three lined, 10.5-acre primary ponds, followed by three secondary ponds covering approximately 19 acres. Disposal is with eight rapid-infiltration basins covering approximately 94 acres, as shown in Attachment B.

9. The City is rehabbing the State Department of Corrections former Wastewater Treatment Plant (Prison Plant). Rehab work includes vegetation

removal from all ponds, restoration of the liner in the aeration pond, and reconditioning of existing aerators or purchase of new aerators if necessary. The Prison Plant consists of a one 6.3-acre, lined aeration pond and five polishing disposal ponds covering approximately 19 acres, as shown in Attachment C.

Design and Current Capacity

10. Both facilities utilize biological and physical treatment within aeration ponds and supplemental oxidation/disposal ponds. Additional biological and physical treatment occurs within the soil column after disposal. This additional treatment is severely limited during high groundwater conditions due to a lack of separation to groundwater. The City intends to phase in tertiary treatment to mitigate groundwater quality concerns and disinfection to allow for future disposal via water recycling.

11. The City Plant was designed to handle 3.1 million gallons per day (MGD). A November 2001, Corollo Engineers Capacity Evaluation for the City Plant rerated the facility at 3.6 MGD but the City's operation of the facility during 2004 indicates a more appropriate safe design capacity of 3.0 MGD.

12. The Prison Plant was previously regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 85-35 which had an effluent limit of 1.3 MGD. The City's consultants have evaluated the Prison Plant and are indicating a design treatment capacity of 1.1 MGD with disposal capacities of .8 MGD to 1.15 MGD during high groundwater conditions and 1.4 MGD during dry weather and low groundwater conditions.

Treatment Efficiency

13. Analysis of the City water supply, submitted with the Discharger's Report of Waste Discharge, yielded the following drinking water quality information:

Constituent	City Water Supply Oct. 2, 2004 (mg/l)
Total Dissolved Solids	476
Sodium	44.1
Chloride	55.3
Sulfate	133
Boron	0.3
Ntrate (as N)	0.2

14. Analysis of the influent to the City's wastewater treatment plant submitted with the Discharger's 2004 Annual Self Monitoring Report, yielded the following information:

Influent Location	2004 Ave. BOD_5 (mg/l)	2004 Peak BOD_5 (mg/l)
City Influent (West Street)	327	448
CTF Influent (Headworks)	211	368
Dole Influent (Junction Manhole)	194	561
Fresh Cuts (Junction Manhole)	1483	3220

15. Analysis of the City's wastewater effluent, submitted with the Discharger's 2004 Annual Self Monitoring Report, yielded the following information:

Constituent	Treated Wastewater Effluent 2004 Approx Ave. (mg/l)
Total Dissolved Solids	822
Sodium	150
Chloride	204
Sulfate	132
Boron	0.31
Nitrate (as N)	ND
TKN (as N)	31
BOD_5	50

16. The City has committed to meeting secondary treatment standards with proposed facility upgrades, which include the addition of solarbee circulators to treatment ponds. The City expects to move towards tertiary quality wastewater with disinfection for recycling within 3-5 years. Improved treatment is necessary to mitigate shallow groundwater quality concerns and helps address future disposal capacity issues.

17. Review of effluent nitrate and total Kjedahl nitrogen data indicate that no appreciable

nitrogen removal (nitrification and denitrification) is occurring in the treatment ponds. Some nitrification may be occurring in the vadose zone beneath infiltration basins or other treatment/disposal ponds as wastewater percolates through the soil. The City's plans to recycle wastewater in the future may address nutrient disposal issues, but future expansion plans will have to address nitrogen impacts for onsite wastewater disposal. This Order includes new limitations on nitrate.

18. Elevated levels of total dissolved solids, sodium and chloride (salts) are present in the wastewater effluent. Increases in salt concentrations at the Facility are believed to be primarily attributable to the domestic use of water softening devices in the community and concentration through evaporation of wastewater from the treatment ponds.

Wastewater Disposal

19. Wastewater disposal occurs by percolation and/or evaporation within the various ponds and rapid infiltration basins.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Land Uses

20. The surrounding area is principally composed of agricultural mixed farming.

Geographic Setting & Geology

21. Both facilities are located on relatively level topography consisting of sandy alluvial soils.

Surface Water

22. Both facilities are located east of and adjacent to the Salinas River, which flows in a northwesterly direction to the Pacific Ocean at Monterey Bay. Each Facility has levees with protection up to a 100-year frequency flood.

Groundwater

23. The facilities are located within the Lower Forebay Aquifer sub-area of the Salinas River sub-basin as designated in the Basin Plan.

24. Shallow groundwater in the basin is generally of poor quality as a result of high mineral content. Elevated total dissolved solids (TDS – typically referred to as salts) and the components of TDS such as chloride, sodium, sulfate, boron, and metals, particularly iron and manganese, are common. Various areas within the basin are also subject to elevated levels of nitrate, presumably resultant of historical agricultural practices.

25. Depth to groundwater water beneath the City Plant generally exceeds 10 feet but is often reduced during the winter season due to elevated river flows and a mounding effect at the wastewater/groundwater interface.

26. Depth to groundwater beneath the Prison Plant is expected be greater than 5 feet and is believed to have similar quality to that found at the City Plant.

Basin Plan

27. The Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin (Basin Plan) was adopted by the Regional Board on November 19, 1989, and approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) on August 16, 1990. The Regional Board approved amendments to the Basin Plan on February 11, 1994, and September 8, 1994. The Basin Plan incorporates statewide plans and policies by reference and contains a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of State Waters. This Order implements the Basin Plan.

28. Beneficial uses of groundwater near the discharge include:

    a) Domestic and municipal water supply;
    b) Agricultural water supply; and
    c) Industrial water supply.

29. The Basin Plan specifies water quality objectives for certain groundwater basins, which are intended to serve as a baseline for evaluating water quality management in the basin. The objectives are, at best, representative of gross areas only, and are as follows for the Lower Forebay sub-area of the Salinas River groundwater basin:

Median Groundwater Objectives for the Salinas River sub-basin

Parameter	*Sub-area*
(mg/L)	*Lower Forebay*
TDS	1500
Cl	250
Sulfate	850
Boron	0.5
Sodium	150
Nitrate as N	8

Excerpted from Table 3-8, page III-16 of the Basin Plan

30. Present and anticipated beneficial uses of the Salinas River between Chualar and Nacimiento that could be affected by the discharge include:

    a) Municipal and Domestic Supply;
    b) Agricultural Water Supply;
    c) Industrial Process Supply,
    d) Industrial Service Supply;
    e) Groundwater Recharge;
    f) Water Contact Recreation;
    g) Non-Contact Water Recreation;
    h) Wildlife Habitat;
    i) Cold Freshwater Habitat,
    j) Warm Freshwater Habitat;
    k) Migration of Aquatic Organisms,
    l) Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development;
    m) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species,
    n) Commercial and Sport Fishing.

31. For receiving waters with designated beneficial uses of municipal and domestic water supply, the Basin Plan establishes the primary drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), listed at Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 64431 (inorganic compounds) and 64444 (organic compounds), as applicable water quality objectives.

MONITORING PROGRAM

32. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2005-0074 is a part of the proposed Order. The Monitoring Program requires routine water supply, influent, effluent, groundwater, and facility monitoring to verify compliance and ensure protection of groundwater quality.

33. Monitoring reports are due quarterly: January, April, July, and October. An annual report summarizing the year's events and monitoring is due in January.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

34. These waste discharge requirements are for an existing facility (City Plant) and are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et. seq.) in accordance with Section 15301, Article 19, Chapter 3, Division 6, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

35. These waste discharge requirements are also for a reconstructed facility (Prison Plant) and are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et. Seq) in accordance with Section 15302, Article 19, Chapter 3, Division 6, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

Total Maximum Daily Load

36. Total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocations will be developed for impaired surface waters in the Central Coast Region. TMDL documents will allocate responsibility for constituent loading throughout the watershed. If TMDL's determine constituent contributions from waste discharged may adversely impact beneficial uses or exceed water quality objectives, changes in these Waste Discharge Requirements may be required. Waste Discharge Requirements may be modified to implement applicable TMDL provisions and recommendations.

EXISTING ORDERS/GENERAL FINDINGS

37. Discharge at the City Plant was previously regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 95-25, adopted by the Regional Board on February 10, 1995.

38. Discharge at the Prison Plant was previously regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements

Order No. 85-35, which the Board rescinded shortly after adopting Order No. 95-25.

39. Discharge of waste is a privilege, not a right, and authorization to discharge is conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, to protect beneficial uses, and to prevent nuisance.

40. On April 12, 2005, the Regional Board notified the Discharger and interested parties of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with a copy of the proposed Order and an opportunity to submit written views and comments.

41. After considering all comments pertaining to this discharge during a public hearing on May 13, 2005, this Order was found consistent with the above findings.

42. Any person affected by this action of the Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Section 13320 of the California Water Code and Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2050. The State Water Board must receive the petition within 30 days of the date of this Order. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions will be provided upon request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to authority in Sections 13263 and 13267 of the California Water Code, that the City of Soledad, its agents, successors, and assigns, may discharge waste at the above-described facilities providing compliance is maintained with the following:

Throughout these requirements footnotes are listed to indicate the source of requirements specified. Requirement footnotes are as follows (requirements without footnotes are BPJ unless otherwise noted):

BPJ Best Professional Judgment of Regional Water Quality Control Board Staff

ROWD The Discharger's Report of Waste Discharge

40CFR Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations

BP Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Plan

T22 Title 22 CCR, Division 4, Chapter 3, Water Reclamation Criteria

PC Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code)

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of treated wastewater to areas other than disposal areas shown in Attachment "B" or "C", is prohibited unless otherwise approved by the Executive Officer.

2. Discharge of any wastes including overflow, bypass, seepage, collection system spills or overflows, or from transport, treatment, storage, or disposal systems to adjacent drainageways or adjacent properties not listed in this Order is prohibited.

3. Bypass of the treatment facilities and discharge of untreated or partially treated wastes directly to the designated disposal area is prohibited.

4. Bypass of the treatment facility and discharge of untreated or partially treated wastes is prohibited. [PC]

5. Discharge of sludges, residues, or any other wastes into surface waters or into any area where it may be washed into surface water is prohibited. [PC]

6. Discharge of any waste, except in compliance with this Order or other applicable waste discharge requirement,s is prohibited.

B. SPECIFICATIONS

Effluent Limitations

1. Total wastewater flows to both facilities shall not exceed a 30-day running average flow of 4.1 MGD. Requests for additional capacity will only be considered following successful implementation of facility improvements resulting in improved treatment performance and adequate disposal capacity as documented by facility performance data.[BPJ]

2. Effluent discharged to percolation ponds or infiltration basins shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units	Maximum
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	990
Sodium	mg/l	175
Chloride	mg/l	250
Sulfate	mg/l	205
Nitrate	mg/l	5

3. Effluent discharged to percolation ponds or infiltration basins shall not exceed the following limitations according to the prescribed schedule:

Constituent	Maximum Jan. 2006 (mg/l)	Maximum Jan. 2010 (mg/l)
BOD_5	30	10
TSS	30	10
Ammonia (as N)	--	5

4. Effluent discharged to the percolation ponds or infiltration basins shall not have a pH less than 6.5 or greater than 8.4.[BP]

Groundwater Limitations

5. The discharge shall not cause nitrate concentrations in the groundwater affected by disposal activities to exceed 8 mg/l (as N) or shall not cause a statistically significant increase of nitrate concentrations in underlying groundwater, whichever is more stringent.

6. The discharge shall not cause the pH of underlying groundwater to exceed 8.3 or recede below 6.5.

7. The discharge shall not cause groundwater to contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. [BP]

8. The discharge shall not cause the median concentration of coliform organisms in groundwater over any seven-day period to be more than 2.2/100 ml.

9. The discharge shall not cause a statistically significant increase of mineral or organic constituent concentrations in underlying groundwater, as determined by statistical analysis of samples collected from wells in the vicinity of the disposal area. [BP]

10. To protect the *municipal and domestic supply* beneficial uses of groundwater underlying the disposal ponds, treated wastewater discharged from the Facility shall not cause groundwater to: [BP/BPJ/T22]

    a) exceed the Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels for organic chemicals set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5.5, Section 64444.

    b) exceed the Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels for inorganic chemicals set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4, Section 64431.

    c) exceed the levels for radionuclides set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443.

11. The discharge shall not cause radionuclides to be present in groundwater in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. [BP]

System Operation

12. Treatment and disposal areas shall be fenced and posted (English and Spanish) to advise the public that facilities contains domestic wastewater.

13. Extraneous surface drainage shall be excluded from the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities.

14. All storm water contacting wastewater shall be contained on the site.

15. Freeboard shall never be less than two feet (measured vertically) in all ponds unless lesser freeboard is certified in writing by a California registered civil engineer as adequate to prevent overtopping, overflows, or levee failures.[BPJ]

16. To determine pond freeboard identified in Specification B.15., the Discharger shall install and maintain permanent markers with calibration indicating the water level at design capacity and available operational freeboard.

17. Wastewater shall be confined to land owned or controlled by the Discharger. [BPJ]

18. The Facilities shall be managed so as to minimize mosquito-breeding habitat. [BPJ]

Wastewater Disposal

19. Effluent shall not be discharged within 100 feet of any existing water supply well.

20. Wastewater shall be confined within bermed areas. [BPJ]

21. Wastewater application rates shall be consistent with accepted engineering practice. [BPJ]

22. Infiltration basins shall be alternated to maximize disposal rates and permit emptying/drying for maintenance purposes.

23. Infiltration basins shall be dried and disked or plowed at least annually. [BPJ]

24. Designated wastewater land disposal areas shall be dried to field moisture conditions between applications. [BPJ]

Sludge and Solid Waste

(Sludge 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 screening material generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment. Biosolids refers to sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially and legally used pursuant to federal and state regulations as a soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation activities.)

25. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from treatment facilities as needed to ensure optimal plant operation.

26. Treatment and storage of sludge shall be confined on-site and conducted in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate Groundwater Limitations.

27. Any storage of residual sludge and solid waste shall be temporary 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 Groundwater Limitations.

28. Sludge and solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with Title 27. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at sites (i.e., landfill, composting sites, soil amendment sites) operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board will satisfy this specification.

29. Use of biosolids as a soil amendment shall comply with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board. In most cases, this will mean the General Biosolids Order (SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2000-10-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 the General Biosolids Order, the Discharger must file a complete Notice of Intent and receive a Notice of Applicability for each project.

30. Use and disposal of biosolids should comply with the self-implementing federal regulations of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 503, which are subject to enforcement by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency not the Regional Board. If during the life of this Order the State accepts primacy for implementation of 40 CFR 503, the Regional

Board may also initiate enforcement where appropriate.

Inflow/Infiltration

31. Best management practices shall be implemented to minimize the inflow and infiltration of storm water and/or unauthorized wastewater into the Facility.

C. SALTS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. The Discharger shall maintain an ongoing salts management program with the intent of reducing mass loading of salts in treated effluent to a level that will ensure compliance with effluent limitations and not negatively impact beneficial uses of groundwater.

2. Salt reduction measures shall focus on all potential salt contributors to the collection system, including water supply, and residential, commercial and industrial dischargers. The Discharger shall evaluate the applicability of AB 334 and implement it as appropriate and feasible to reduce salt loading from the domestic use of water softeners.

3. The salt management plan shall also address the concentration of salts in the wastewater treatment process as a result of hydraulic retention times and evaporation rates.

4. As part of the salts management program, the Discharger shall submit an annual engineering report of salt reduction efforts. This report shall include, at a minimum:

    a. Calculations of annual salt mass discharged to the wastewater treatment system and disposal ponds with an accompanying analysis of contributing sources;
    b. Analysis of wastewater evaporation/salt concentration effects;
    c. Analysis of groundwater monitoring results related to salt constituents;
    d. Analysis of potential impacts of salt loading on the groundwater basin;
    e. A summary of existing salt reduction measures; and,
    f. Recommendations and time schedules for implementation of any additional salt reduction measures.

5. **Annual salt management reports are due January 30th of each year** and may be included as part of the annual monitoring report. The first annual salt management report is due January 30, 2006.

D. LONG-TERM WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. The Discharger shall take necessary steps to develop and implement a long-term wastewater management plan (LTWMP or plan), in accordance with the following schedule and requirements:

    a) **Within one year of adoption of this Order**, the Discharger shall submit a workplan and time schedule for the development of a long-term wastewater management plan. The workplan shall evaluate treatment system performance and disposal capacity with the intent of developing and implementing a LTWMP that will enable the facility to address shallow groundwater disposal issues at both facilities, nitrogen/nutrient loading at both facilities, and provide adequate treatment and disposal capacity for projected future flows. Based on commitments the City has made to the Regional Board in its ROWD, the plan shall establish a time schedule for upgrading treatment to tertiary standards with disinfection for recycling and reuse. Included with this workplan shall be an analysis of existing fiscal resources that are available for use in the development and implementation of the LTWMP.

    b) **By May 13, 2006**, the Discharger shall submit the LTWMP for approval by the Executive Officer. The plan shall include the resulting wastewater treatment and disposal evaluation, with supporting data. In particular, the land disposal facility shall be designed in accordance with standard engineering practice using field data and conservative assumptions and include a level of redundancy to facilitate

safe operation and maintenance during peak flow and the 100-year return storm event. The plan shall be of a technical quality and level of detail sufficient to serve as a pre-design report for CEQA documentation and the development of final design documents for implementation of the selected alternative. The plan shall also document that adequate financial resources are available for completion of the plan.

c) **By January 1, 2010**, the Discharger shall either complete improvements to the facility to meet the phased effluent limitations in this Order, mitigate shallow groundwater disposal issues, and/or provide adequate excess disposal capacity. Please note: improved treatment, increased disposal capacity, and water recycling will require revised Waste Discharge Requirements. The City shall submit a ROWD to both the Regional Board and State Department of Health Services at least 120 days prior to needing new requirements.

2) Development of the plan shall be performed in coordination with all appropriate stakeholders to ensure steps are taken to obtain all necessary approvals and permits, and ensure compliance with all applicable regulations prior to implementation of the plan. Reclamation and reuse options for treated wastewater should be considered in the development of the plan, and the level of treatment shall be appropriate for the end use of treated wastewater and be protective of all applicable beneficial uses.

3) All plan documents and reports shall be prepared by, or under the supervision/review of, and be certified by a registered professional engineer registered in California and possessing applicable experience in wastewater engineering and planning.

E. PROVISIONS

1. Order No. 95-25, "Waste Discharge Requirements for City of Soledad Sewage Treatment Plant, Monterey County," adopted by the Regional Board on February 10, 1995, is hereby rescinded.

2. The Discharger shall comply with "Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2005-0074, as specified by the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer is authorized to revise the Monitoring and Reporting Program at any time while this Order is active.

3. All technical and monitoring reports submitted pursuant to this Order are required pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this Order, attachments to this Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject the discharger to enforcement action pursuant to Section 13268 of the California Water Code.

4. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable items of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated January 1984.

5. Physical facilities shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practices and shall be capable of full compliance with this Order when properly operated and maintained. Operation and maintenance of the wastewater system shall conform to the Operations and Maintenance Plan, which shall be periodically reviewed, and, if appropriate, revised. The Operations Plan is subject to review by the Executive Officer, who shall be provided a current copy within ten days of any significant revision.

6. All discharges from the Facility A and B shall comply with lawful requirements of the municipalities, counties, irrigation districts, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of waste to land and surface waters within their jurisdiction.

7. **By January 30th of each year,** the Discharger shall submit an engineering technical report to the Executive Officer that evaluates the performance and capacity of the wastewater treatment and disposal system. The report shall contain a hydraulic balance analysis of

facility inputs and outputs including influent flow, precipitation, infiltration/percolation, and evaporation for both facilities and shall quantify disposal capacity of the facility based on actual operating data. The reports shall be prepared by, or under the supervision/review of, and be certified by a registered professional engineer registered in California and possessing applicable experience in wastewater engineering and planning. The first annual engineering technical report is due January 30, 2006.

8. **By August 13, 2005**, the Discharger shall submit a groundwater assessment workplan. The workplan shall evaluate and propose locations for groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of the Prison Plant to evaluate background and downgradient conditions.

9. The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or waste management activities that may result in noncompliance with this Order.

10. This Order may be reopened to address any changes in State or Federal plans, policies, or regulations that would affect the quality requirements for the discharges.

11. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or facilities presently owned or utilized by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner(s) or operator(s) of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Board.

12. The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 9, of the California Administrative Code given a material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge **by December 13, 2009**. Changes or modification to the Facility as a result of LTWMP implementation may require a Report of Waste Discharge submittal and update of the Permit. Material changes warranting submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge include, but are not limited to, the following:

    a) 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.
    b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.
    c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.
    d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.

13. The Regional Board retains the authority to amend the time schedules for any or all of the effluent limitations or Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan compliance deadlines if it determines delays are due to circumstances beyond the Discharger's control.

I, Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on May 13, 2005.

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Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer

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