STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906

DRAFT WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R3-2012-0003

Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 400104001

FOR THE
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, SOUTHLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

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

PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. The Nipomo Community Services District (hereafter Discharger or District) submitted a report of waste discharge on August 3, 2011, for authorization to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Southland Treatment Facility, which serves approximately 2,465 connections with in the District's boundaries and 519 connections in San Luis Obispo County Services Area 1 in the community of Nipomo. The District's report of waste discharge includes a discussion of the future treatment facility upgrade, which is anticipated to be constructed in 2013.

2. Discharges from Southland Treatment Facility are currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 97-75. The purpose of this Order is to replace Order No. 97-75, reflect the District's proposal to upgrade the treatment facility, update the District's waste discharge requirements (WDRs) to reflect current State Water Board and Central Coast Water Board policies and requirements, and revise the monitoring reporting program to be consistent current regional waste discharge requirements.

FACILITY OWNER AND LOCATION

3. The Southland Treatment Facility is owned and operated by the District and located southeast of the South Frontage Road and Southland Street intersection (509 Southland Street). The site is bounded by agricultural fields to the southeast and southwest, Southland Street to the northwest, and Highway 101 to the east (refer to Attachment A of this Order).

FACILITY/SITE DESCRIPTION

4. **District Service Area -** According to the report of waste discharge, the District's population is 12,148. The Southland Treatment Facility currently provides wastewater treatment to 2,465 connections in the District's boundaries and 519 connections within San Luis Obispo County Services Area 1. Attachment B of this Order delineates the District's service area, which includes both the water and sewer service area. The Southland Treatment Facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 0.9 million gallons per day based on a peak monthly flows. The proposed facility upgrades are not proposed to increase peak monthly flows or the service area boundary.

5. **Treatment and Disposal –** Currently, the Southland Treatment Facility treats wastewater via two grinders, four aerated lagoons, and eight infiltration basins. Solids are dried in two sludge drying beds (refer to Attachment C). Current design capacity of the facility is 900,000 gallons per day.

   Section 4.2 of the District's report of waste discharge includes a description of its anticipated facility upgrade to be constructed in 2013. The District's proposed upgrades will improve effluent quality while maintaining the permitted monthly flows of 900,000 gallons per day. The proposed upgrades will include primary solids removal via shaftless screw screen and grit classifier, extended aeration via a Parkson Biolac ® system, secondary clarifiers, and percolation via infiltration basins (refer to Attachment D of this Order). Solids handling will include a polymer system for sludge conditioning and gravity belt thickener. After thickening, the sludge will be sent to lined sludge drying beds. Dried sludge will be hauled to a designated off-site location.

GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND GROUNDWATER

6. **Soils and Groundwater** – The infiltration basins are located on level topography consisting mainly of sandy soils. According to recent geotechnical investigations, a mound of perched treated effluent (groundwater) beneath the infiltration basins is at an approximate depth of 35 feet below ground surface. An aquitard layer from 60 to 140 feet below ground surface inhibits treated effluent from percolating to the deeper aquifer (located approximately 180 to 200 feet below ground surface). According to the most recent groundwater modeling study, the perched groundwater is restricted from moving laterally to the southwest due to the Santa Maria River Fault. As a result, the perched groundwater may be moving laterally in a northeast direction, resulting in an egg-shape perched groundwater aquifer. Groundwater monitoring results from upstream monitoring well is in the influence of the egg-shaped perched groundwater aquifer (refer to Table 1 below).

   Studies indicate that the perched groundwater level is stable with the existing disposal rate of 0.57 million gallons per day (MGD). Increased disposal in the infiltration basin

may increase the perched groundwater level. According to recent groundwater modeling studies, effluent disposal rates ranging from 0.56 million gallons per day (MGD) to 0.58 MGD could be percolated without increasing the perched groundwater level. The District continues to monitor groundwater to assess the perched groundwater level.

7. **Groundwater Quality** – The following table presents the most recent groundwater quality data available from three existing groundwater monitoring wells. Groundwater Monitoring Well No. 1 is located upgradient (northeast boundary of the infiltration basins), Groundwater Monitoring Well No. 2 is located downgradient (southeast boundary of the infiltration basins), and Groundwater Monitoring Well No. 3 is located downgradient (southwest boundary of the infiltration basins) (refer to Attachment E of this Order).

Table 1: Nipomo Groundwater Quality

Monitoring Well	Depth to Groundwater (feet)	TDS (mg/L)	Sodium (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Boron (mg/L)
1	37	940	144	208	16	270	0.3
2	38	770	158	181	17	195	0.4
3	37	850	169	199	12	255	0.3

Data Source: Nipomo CSD Semiannual Self-Monitoring report July 2011
TDS – Total Dissolved Solids

In addition to the District's proposed facility upgrades, a new upgradient groundwater monitoring well will be installed to further assess water level and water quality data for the localized perched groundwater outside of the influence of the facility discharge. The new groundwater monitoring well is proposed to be installed 2,000 feet upgradient of the infiltration basins (refer to Attachment E of this Order).

SURFACE WATERS

8. Nipomo Creek, tributary to the Santa Maria River, is located approximately ¼ mile northeast of the discharge facilities and flows in a southeasterly direction. The wastewater facilities are not within the 100-year flood plain of Nipomo Creek.

9. **Stormwater** - Federal regulations for stormwater discharges, promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, require specific categories of industrial activities including publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) and construction activities that disturb a total of one acre or more to obtain NPDES permits regulating the discharge of stormwater. The State Water Resources Control Board has adopted general NPDES permits for stormwater discharges associated with industrial facilities and construction activities. This Order requires the Discharger to obtain coverage under

the appropriate general NPDES permits before commencing construction of the upgraded wastewater treatment facility.

BASIN PLAN

10. The Central Coast Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* (the Basin Plan), which designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for receiving waters within the Region.

11. **Surface Water Beneficial Uses** - Present and anticipated beneficial uses of the Nipomo Mesa Hydrologic Subarea (HSA) and Santa Maria River are included in the following table. Although this facility does not discharge to surface waters, protection of these beneficial uses is important as the discharge may have direct and indirect impacts to surface waters.

Table 2 – Surface Water Beneficial Uses

Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
Nipomo Creek (Nipomo Mesa HSA)	Municipal (MUN) Agricultural (AGR) Industrial Process Supply (PROC), Industrial Service Supply (IND)
Santa Maria River	Municipal (MUN) Agricultural (AGR) Industrial Process Supply (PROC), Industrial Service Supply (IND) Groundwater Recharge (GWR) Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD) Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM) Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR) Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE) Fresh Water Replenishment (FRSH) Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)

12. **Groundwater Beneficial Uses -** Present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater in the Lower Nipomo Mesa Groundwater Subarea include:

Table 3: Groundwater Beneficial Uses

Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
Lower Nipomo Mesa Groundwater Subarea	Municipal, and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR) Industrial Process Supply (PROC), Industrial Service Supply (IND)

According to Section II.A.5, Table 3-8 of the Basin Plan identifies the following median groundwater quality objectives for the Lower Nipomo Mesa Groundwater Basin Sub-Area:

Table 4 – Median Groundwater Quality Objectives (mg/L)

Groundwater Sub-Area	TDS	Chloride	Sulfate	Boron	Sodium	Nitrogen (As N)
Lower Nipomo Mesa	710	95	250	0.15	90	5.7

mg/L – milligrams per liter
TDS – Total Dissolved Solids
N - Nitrogen

13. **Recycled Water Policy** - The Strategic Plan Update 2008-2012 for the Water Boards includes a priority to increase sustainable local water supplies available for meeting existing and future beneficial uses by 1,725,000 acre-feet per year, in excess of 2002 levels, by 2015, and ensure adequate water flows for fish and wildlife habitat. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the Recycled Water Policy (Resolution No. 2009-0011) on February 3, 2009. The Recycled Water Policy is intended to support the Strategic Plan priority to promote sustainable local water supplies. Increasing the acceptance and promoting the use of recycled water is a means towards achieving sustainable local water supplies and can result in reduction in greenhouse gases, a significant driver of climate change. The Recycled Water Policy is also intended to encourage beneficial use of, rather than solely disposal of, recycled water. The Recycled Water Policy calls for the development of regional groundwater basin/sub-basin salt and nutrient management plans, which is a locally driven and controlled, collaborative processes open to all stakeholders that will prepare salt and nutrient management plans for each basin/sub-basin in California. As specified in the Recycled Water Policy, salt/nutrient contributing stakeholders will be responsible for conducting, compiling, and reporting the monitoring data once the regional groundwater monitoring programs are developed.

Currently, the District's treated domestic wastewater does not meet recycled water standards, pursuant to Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, of the California Code of Regulations. The proposed future facility upgrades are not intended to produce recycled water, but improve effluent quality. However, we consider the District a contributing stakeholder. As such, the District is responsible for participating in a basin-wide salt and nutrient management plan stakeholder group.

14. Since 1997, the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin has been subject to litigation, which has led to adjudication of basin water rights. As a result of the stipulated judgment established on June 30, 2005, the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) was formed. The NMMA is approximately 33 square miles and is located in the north-central portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. The NMMA Technical Group prepares an annual report that includes a monitoring program, well management plan, a discussion of supplemental water, water supply and demand (groundwater production, recycled water, and supplemental water), hydrologic inventory, as well as current groundwater conditions (quantity and quality).

ANTIDEGRADATION

15. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*, requires the Central Coast Water Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the State unless it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the Water Board's policies (i.e., quality that exceeds applicable water quality standards). Resolution No. 68-16 also states, in part:

> *Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of 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 best practicable treatment and control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) 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.*

This Order sets forth effluent and receiving water limitations and other requirements to ensure compliance with applicable water quality objectives and will result in prevention of nuisance. As such, these waste discharge requirements are consistent with the provisions of Resolution No. 68-16.

MONITORING PROGRAM

16. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R3-2012-0003 is part of this Order. The MRP requires routine wastewater influent, effluent, and receiving water (groundwater) sampling and analysis to verify compliance with this Order. Monitoring reports are required monthly and an annual report is required by January 30th of each year.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

17. The facility is an existing facility as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et. seq.) and the California Code of Regulations. The District has proposed to upgrade the existing facility to improve its effluent quality. The District developed and certified a final EIR on November 16, 2011, for the proposed facility upgrades. In the final EIR, the District determined that the upgrades will not cause any significant impacts to surface water or groundwater quality and did not identify any potentially significant effects on water quality that could occur as a result of the project. The Central Coast Water Board is a responsible agency for purposes of CEQA. The Central Coast Water Board considered the EIR and in this Order makes its own conclusions on whether and how to approve the project. This Order includes prohibitions, effluent limitations, receiving water limitations, recycled water specifications, pretreatment specifications, biosolid specifications, and other provisions that will result in protection of the waters of the state and prevention of nuisance.

EXISTING ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS

18. **Resolution No. 78-02** – In 1978, the Central Coast Water Board adopted Resolution No. 78-02, which amended the Basin Plan to prohibit discharges of waste from individual and community sewage systems within portions of the District boundaries, effective July 1, 1982. The amendment established two separate prohibitions; one which prohibits discharges from new individual and community on-site wastewater disposal systems starting in 1978 and existing systems in 1982, and another which prohibits discharges from new on-site wastewater disposal systems that are proposed for parcels smaller than one acre. Since the prohibition adoption, the District has sewered various areas of Nipomo. Currently, the District has sewered approximately 97 percent of the community. The remaining homes with individual on-site wastewater disposal systems have property titles requiring connection to sewer upon sale or property transfer.

19. **Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (General WDRs).** - The General WDRs, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ,

adopted May 2, 2006, apply to publicly owned sanitary sewer systems (collection systems) that are one mile or greater in length. The General WDRs require collection system entities to develop a Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP). SSMPs are required to include goals; organization; legal authority; operations and maintenance program; design and performance provisions; an overflow emergency response plan; fats, oils, and greases control program; systems evaluations and capacity assurance program; monitoring, measures, and program modifications; and an SSMP Program audit. Additionally, the General WDRs require the collection system entities to report sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). Collection system entities are required to report SSOs that are greater than 1,000 gallons. Furthermore, some entities must also report SSOs less than 1,000 gallons discharging to surface waters or storm drains or that threaten public health. Reporting provisions are set forth in the General WDRs. Reporting occurs through the Statewide Online SSO database. Reporting times vary depending on discharge amount and destination. This Order requires the Discharger to enroll under the General WDRs prior to the operation of the WRF. The District enrolled in the General WDSR program on October 11, 2006.

GENERAL FINDINGS

20. On **November 21, 2011,** the Central Coast Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to consider reissuance of waste discharge requirements for the discharge and provided them with a copy of the draft Order and an opportunity to submit written comments and scheduled a public hearing. Written comments were required to be received by December 21, 2011.

21. In a public hearing on **February 2, 2012**, the Central Coast Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge, all evidence in the record, and applicable law and found this Order consistent with the above findings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, pursuant to authority in the California Water Code, Division 7, including Sections 13263 and 13267, Nipomo Community Services District, its agents, successors, and shall comply with the following:

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 or attachments to this Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject the Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to Section 13268 of the California Water Code.

(Note: General permit conditions, definitions and the method of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated January 1984, referenced in Section E.2. of this Order.)

Throughout these requirements footnotes are listed to indicate the source of requirements specified. Requirement footnotes are as follows:

CWC = California Water Code
BP = Basin Plan
T22 = California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Recycled Water Criteria
DPH = State Department of Public Health

Requirements without footnotes are based on staff's professional judgment.

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge to areas other than the disposal facilities shown on Attachment C and D of this Order is prohibited. [CWC]

2. Discharge of any wastes including overflow, bypass, seepage, overspray and runoff from transport, treatment, or disposal systems to adjacent properties, adjacent drainage ways, or to waterways is prohibited. [CWC]

3. Discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater is prohibited.[CWC]

4. Discharge of wastewater within 100 feet of any well used for domestic supply or irrigation of food crops is prohibited.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

(Discharge to Infiltrations Basins

1. The annual average effluent flow shall not exceed 0.9 MGD.

2. Effluent discharged to the infiltration basins shall not exceed the following limitations:

Table 4: Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average (30-day)	Daily Maximum
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.2	0.5
BOD, 5-Day	mg/L	60	100
Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	100
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Minimum of 1.0	
pH	s.u.	Within the range of 6.5 to 8.4	

BOD – biochemical oxygen demand
ml/L – milliliters per liter
mg/L – milligrams per liter
s.u. – standard units

3. The treatment, storage, and disposal facilities shall be managed to exclude the public and posted to warn the public of the presence of wastewater.

4. Freeboard in all ponds shall be two feet or greater, unless the ponds are designed to functionally allow a freeboard less than two feet (i.e., future extended aeration ponds).

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

(Groundwater Limitations)

(Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This permit considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge to receiving waters.)

1. The discharge shall not cause nitrate concentrations in the groundwater downgradient of the disposal facilities to exceed 10 mg/L.

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

3. The discharge shall not cause radionuclides to be present 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 which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. [BP]

4. The discharge shall not cause groundwater to contain concentrations of organic or inorganic chemicals in excess of the limiting concentrations set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5.5, Section 64444 (organic) and Article 4, Section 64431 (inorganic). [BP]

6. The discharge shall not cause a significant increase in mineral constituent concentrations in the underlying groundwater, as determined by comparison of samples collected from wells located upgradient and downgradient of the disposal area.[BP]

7. The discharge shall not cause underlying groundwater to contain concentrations of constituents in excess of water quality objectives listed in Table 3-8 of the Basin Plan.

D. RECYCLED WATER SPECIFICATIONS

The production and disposal of recycled water does not currently occur as the District's current and proposed facility is not designed to meet recycled water requirements. Pursuant to the Statewide Recycled Water Policy (Finding No. 13,

above), Central Coast Water Board encourages the production and use of recycled water when feasible. The following Recycled Water Specifications allow the District to consider the future production and use of recycled water. Reclamation (reuse) requirements adopted under California Water Code section 13523 apply in addition to effluent limitations specified above)

1. Discharger shall develop an Engineering Report on the Production, Distribution and Use of Recycled Water (Engineering Report) in conformance with Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, for review and approval of the Executive Officer (after consultation with State and local health departments). The Engineering Report must be submitted no less than six months in advance of proposed reuse of wastewater. Recycled water production and use shall at all times be in conformance with recycled water criteria established in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations and the Engineering Report. Recycled water shall be adequately oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered, disinfected[T22, CWC]

E. PRETREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

The Discharger is exempt from applicable pretreatment requirements specified under 40 CFR 125.66(d). In accordance with requirements specified in this Order, the Discharger shall implement public education and waste minimization/source reduction programs to limit the introduction of toxic pollutants and pesticides into the treatment plant. Implementation of a pollution prevention program will substitute for those requirements specified under 40 CFR 125.66 (d) (Nonindustrial Source Control Program).

E. BIOSOLIDS SPECIFICATIONS

Biosolids refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR 503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous (as defined in 40 CFR 261) must be disposed of in accordance with requirements of the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA). Sludge with PCB levels in excess of 50 mg/kg must be disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 761.

1. All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of the following regulations.

   a. 40 CFR 503 - for biosolids that are land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills), or incinerated.

   b. 40 CFR 258 - for biosolids disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills.

   c. 40 CFR 257 - for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503).

d. 40 CFR 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids applied for the purpose of enhancing plant growth or for land reclamation. Section 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.

The Discharger is responsible for ensuring that all biosolids produced at its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with these rules, whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal.

G. PROVISIONS

1. The requirements prescribed in this Order supersede requirements prescribed by Order No. 97-75 adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on October 27, 1997. Order No. 97-75 "Waste Discharge Requirements for Nipomo Community Services District, Southland Wastewater Works" is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

2. Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2012-0003 (included as part of this Order), as ordered by the Executive Officer.

3. Discharger shall comply with all items of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated January 1984 (included as part of this Order).

4. Treatment and discharge shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

5. All accumulated biosolids or solid residue shall be disposed of at a location authorized by law.

6. Treatment, storage, and disposal facilities shall be managed to exclude the public and posted to warn the public of the presence of wastewater.

7. In accordance with Finding No. 13, stakeholders associated with the management and protection of the Nipomo Mesa Groundwater Basin are required to develop and implement a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan. The Discharger shall participate in a basin-wide stakeholder group and participate in the development, implementation, and monitoring of the salt and nutrient management plan as required by the Recycled Water Policy.

8. Pursuant to Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 2 of the California Code of Regulations, the Discharger must submit a report to the Executive Officer, no later than **February 2, 2017,** addressing:

a. Whether there will be changes in the continuity, character, location or volume of the discharge; and,

b. Whether, in its opinion, there is any portion of the Order that is incorrect, obsolete or otherwise in need of revision.

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 February 2, 2012.

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Roger W. Briggs
Executive Officer

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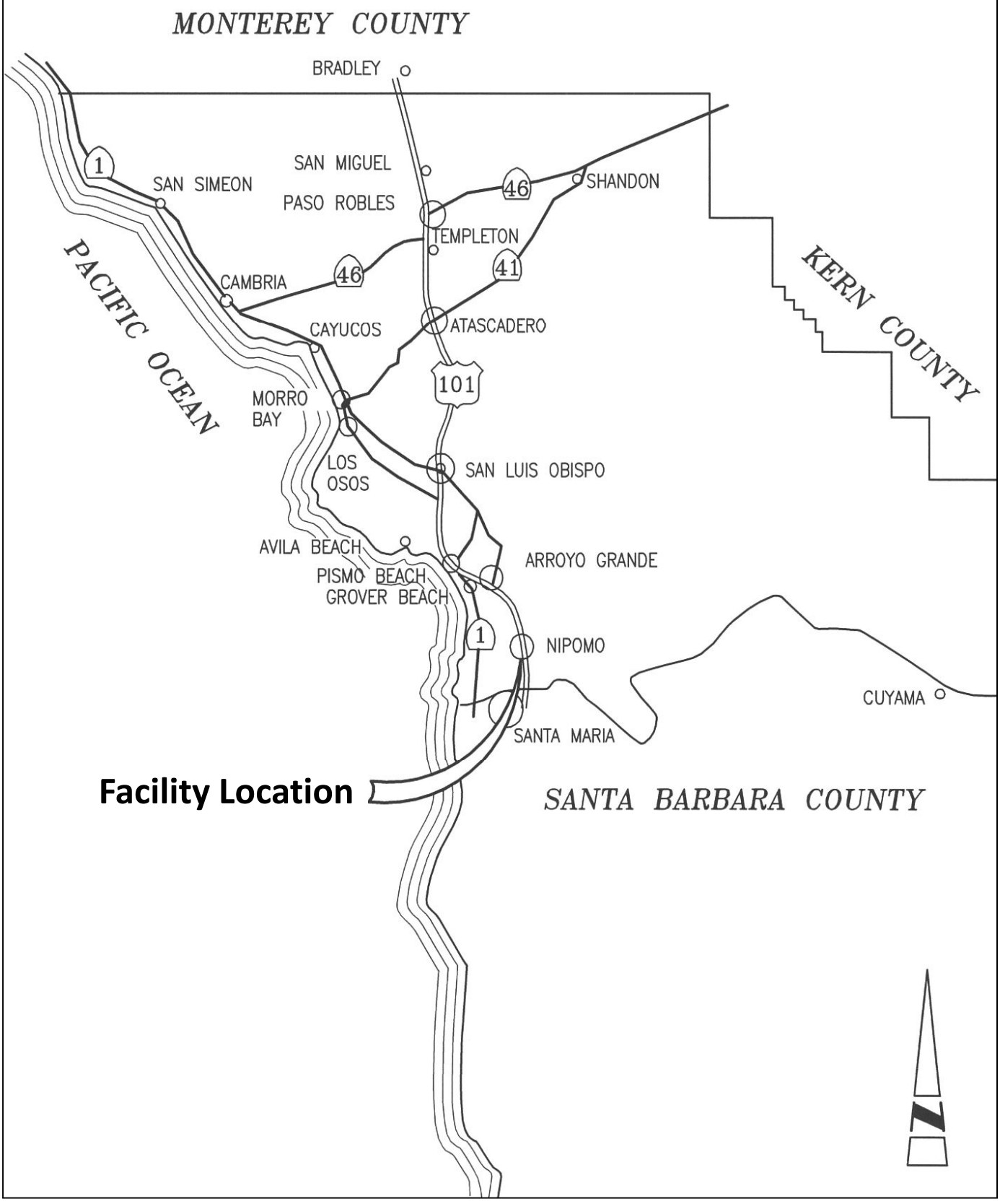
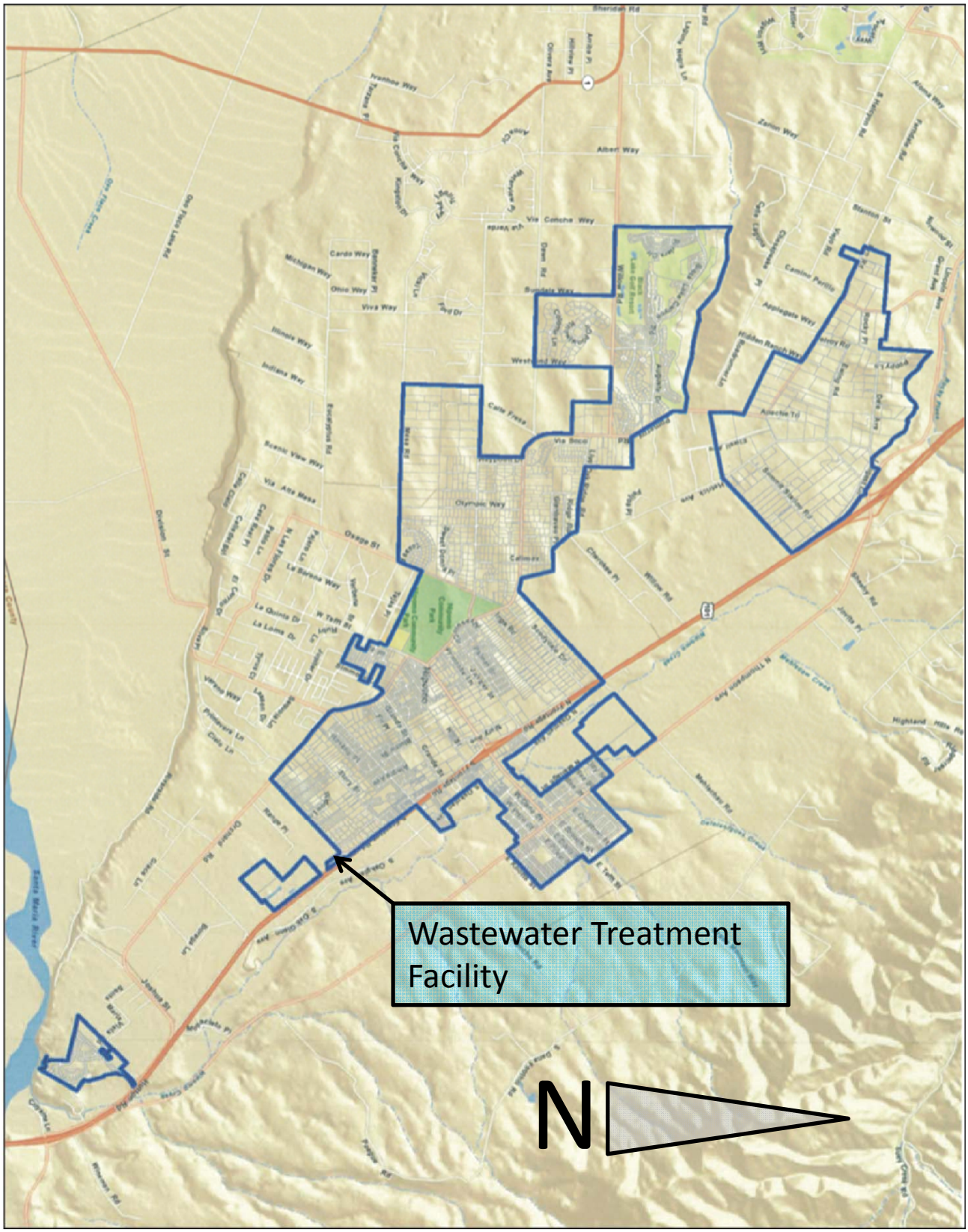
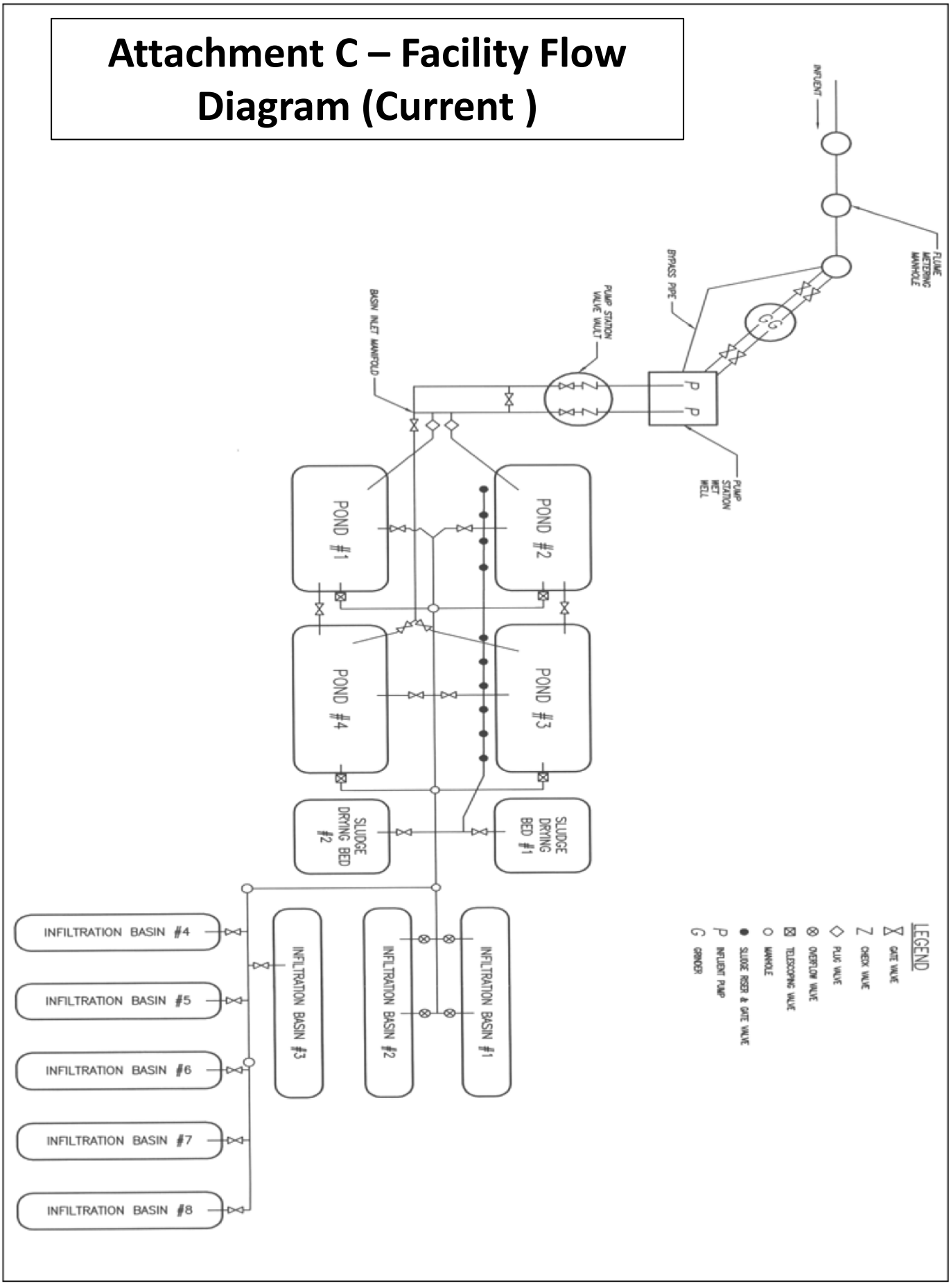
Attachment A – Facility Location



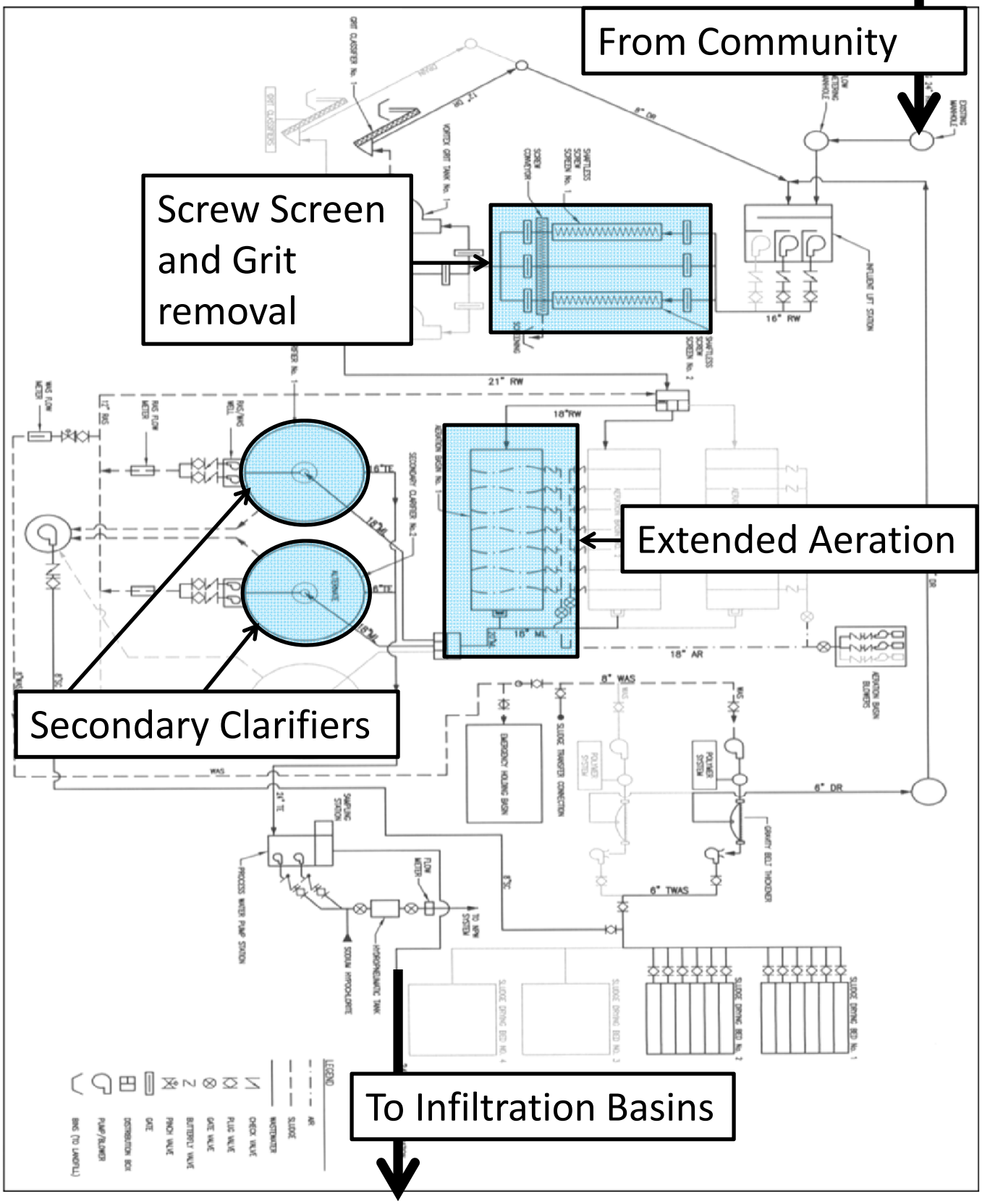
Attachment B – District Service Area



Attachment C – Facility Flow Diagram (Current)



Attachment D – Facility Flow Diagram (Upgraded)



Attachment E – Groundwater Monitoring Wells

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COASTAL REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM ORDER NO. R3-2012-0003
FOR
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SOUTHLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is issued pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267. This MRP is issued to Nipomo Community Services District because it is the owner and operator of the Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility. The reports required by this MRP are necessary to determine compliance with waste discharge requirements and ensure protection of the beneficial uses of waters of the state and public health.

Influent Monitoring

Representative samples of the influent to the treatment plant shall be collected and analyzed as follows:

Table 1: Influent Monitoring

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Sampling and Analysis Frequency
Flow Volume	mgd	Metered	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow	mgd	Calculated	Monthly
Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Monthly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Monthly

mgd – million gallons per day
mg/L – milligrams per liter

Effluent Monitoring

Representative samples of the effluent shall be collected (downstream of any in-plant return flows of disinfection units) and analyzed as follows:

Table 2: Effluent Monitoring

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Sampling and Analyzing Frequency
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Weekly
Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Weekly
pH	s.u.	grab	weekly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Semiannually
Sodium	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Semiannually
Chloride	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Semiannually
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Semiannually

mgd – million gallons per day

mL/L – milliliters per liter
mg/L – milligrams per liter
s.u. – standard units

Groundwater Monitoring

Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring - Representative samples of groundwater shall be collected and analyzed semiannually from groundwater monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 (refer to Attachment E of this Order). As part of the District's facility upgrades, an upgradient well is proposed to be installed approximately 2,000 feet north of the facility. After installation, the additional upgradient well shall be analyzed semiannually. The semiannual samples are to be analyzed in accordance with the following table.

Table 4: Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample
Depth to groundwater	Feet	measure
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab
Total Nitrogen (as N) (all forms identified)	mg/L	grab
Sodium	mg/L	grab
Chloride	mg/L	grab
Sulfate	mg/L	grab
Boron	mg/L	grab

mg/L – milligrams per liter
s.u. – standard unit

Biosolids Monitoring

Representative samples of biosolids removed from the facilities for disposal shall be collected and analyzed as follows:

Table 6: Biosolids Monitoring

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Sampling and Analyzing Frequency
Volume	Gallons or cubic yards	grab	Annually or when disposal occurs (whichever is less frequent)
Moisture Content	Percent	grab	Annually or when disposal occurs (whichever is less frequent)

Metals[1]	mg/kg	grab	Annually or when disposal occurs (whichever is less frequent)

mg/kg – milligrams per kilograms
[1] – Metals include Cadmium, Copper, Total Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

Reporting

Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board by the 30th day of the calendar month following the sampling month. Reports shall summarize monitoring data, noncompliance, reasons for noncompliance, associated corrective action(s), and any other significant events relating to compliance with Order No. R3-2012-0003. Annual summary reports shall be submitted in accordance with Standard Provision C.16.

Enforcement

Violation of this MRP could subject the discharger to administrative civil liability pursuant to Water Code section 13268.

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Roger W. Briggs Date
Executive Officer

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