Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

June 22, 2026 WDID 6A209911000

To Interested Persons And Agencies:

Request For Public Comment – Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements For Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency's Water Reclamation Plant, Truckee, Nevada County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board) requests public comment on the revised Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and associated Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (collectively referred to as "the tentative Order") for Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency's (T-TSA) Water Reclamation Plant in Truckee, CA. The Water Board requests your review of the tentative Order and to submit any comments in writing no later than **July 22, 2026**. Comments received after this date may not be considered when preparing the proposed Order that will be presented to the Water Board for its consideration.

Written comments are to be submitted via email to Lahontan@waterboards.ca.gov. Please include "**Comments on T-TSA Tentative Order**" in the subject line.

Comments may also be submitted via regular mail to:

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
Attn: Mike Reese

The Water Board is scheduled to consider the proposed Order for adoption at its public meeting on October 1, 2026, in South Lake Tahoe, CA. The meeting will also be held virtually. You may view the Water Board's agenda 10 days prior to each meeting at: Board Meeting Schedule - 2026 | Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/board_info/agenda/2026_schedule.html). The proposed Order, as presented to the Water Board, will be posted to the Water Board's website under links in the agenda. If you prefer to receive a hard copy of the Water Board meeting agenda, please contact Mike Reese (michael.reese@waterboards.ca.gov).

Trevor Miller

TREVOR MILLER, P.E.
SENIOR WATER RESOURCE CONTROL ENGINEER

Enclosures: 1) WDRs Order No. R6-2026-TENTATIVE
2) MRP Order No. R6-2026-TENTATIVE

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LAHONTAN REGION

BOARD ORDER NO. R6-2026-TENTATIVE

WDID NO. 6A290011000

REVISED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY WATER RECLAMATION PLANT AND ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Nevada County

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

1. Discharger

The Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA) owns and operates the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency Water Reclamation Plant. For the purpose of this Order, the T-TSA, as the operator, facility owner, and landowner, is referred to as the "Discharger."

2. Facility

For purposes of this Order, the land, buildings and equipment associated with the operations of the T-TSA Water Reclamation Plant, and associated routine maintenance activities, are referred to as the "Facility." A site map of the Facility is included as Attachment B and a process flow diagram as Attachment C, both of which are made part of this Order.

3. Facility Location

   a. *General Location* – The Facility is located approximately 3 miles east of the Town of Truckee. It is situated a few hundred feet from the southeastern bank of the Truckee River, with Martis Creek approximately a half mile to the east. The Facility's approximate coordinates are 39°20'25.0"N, 120°07'37.0"W.

   b. *Physical Address* - The Facility is located at 13720 Butterfield Drive, within the town limits of the Town of Truckee, Nevada County, APN 049-330-005, as shown in Attachment "B", which is made a part of this Order.

   c. *Legal Location Description* - Sections 7 and 12, T17N, R17E, MDB&M, within the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.

4. Order History

a. *Board Order No. 6-74-44, Adopted April 25, 1974*
Established waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for the Facility.

b. *Board Order No. 6-77-27, Adopted May 12, 1977*
Revised the WDRs for the Facility.

c. *Board Order No. 6-81-61, Adopted 1981*
Revised the WDRs to authorize a 2.57 million gallons per day (MGD) increase in maximum 7-day average flow capacity, from 4.83 MGD to 7.4 MGD, upon completion of a proposed treatment facility expansion.

d. *Board Order No. 6-81-71, Adopted September 17, 1981*
Revised the WDRs to authorize an immediate increase in treatment facility capacity from 4.83 MGD to 5.83 MGD. This increase represents a portion of the total 2.57 MGD capacity increase previously authorized under Board Order No. 6-81-61.

e. *Board Order No. 6-87-21, Adopted February 19, 1987*
Revised the WDRs for the Facility.

f. *Board Order No. 6-90-27, Adopted April 11, 1990*
Revised the WDRs for the Facility.

g. *Board Order No. 6-90-27A1, Adopted October 3, 1996*
Amended the WDRs for the Facility.

h. *Board Order No. R6T-2002-0030, Adopted May 9, 2002*
Revised the WDRs for the Facility to permit an increase in facility capacity from 7.4 to 9.6 and reflect changes to the discharge. This revision reflected changes to the discharge as well, such as addition of the biological nitrogen removal process.

5. Reason for Action

On January 24, 2024, staff from T-TSA requested a review of the existing 2002 Order to support infrastructure upgrades and the Facility's associated master plan. This revised Order also supports the statewide practice to periodically review and revise waste discharge requirements. T-TSA submitted a report of waste discharge (ROWD) on January 25, 2024. On February 22, 2024, Lahontan Water Board staff notified T-TSA of the incomplete ROWD and requested additional information. T-TSA submitted the requested additional information on April 29, 2025, and the ROWD was deemed complete on May 27, 2025.

6. T-TSA as a Regional Entity

The T-TSA is designated as the regional entity to transport, treat, and dispose wastewater from the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), Tahoe City Public Utility District

(TCPUD), Alpine Springs County Water District (ASCWD), Olympic Valley Public Services District (OVPSD), Truckee Sanitary District (TSD), and the Truckee River Canyon area (under TCPUD jurisdiction). NTPUD and TCPUD both collect sewage from the Tahoe Basin. ASCWD, OVPSD, TSD, and parts of the Truckee River Canyon Area are not within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

7. Description of Existing Facility

The wastewater treatment facility provides disinfected tertiary level treatment. The treatment processes consist of influent screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, pure oxygen activated sludge, biological/chemical phosphorus removal, chemical treatment, biological nitrogen removal, mixed media filtration, and final chlorination. Organic sludge is digested anaerobically, dewatered, and transported to a landfill or composting facility. Waste chemical sludge is dewatered and also transported to a landfill. Emergency storage of wastewater is provided at the wastewater emergency storage ponds. The Facility also includes an equalization retention basin that can be used to store raw, partially treated, and treated wastewater for a variety of purposes, when needed. Additional treatment of nitrogen, phosphorus, and other phased constituents occurs in soil aquifer treatment zones located downgradient from the disposal field.

8. Existing Flow Facility Capacity

The Facility is capable of transporting, treating, and disposing of a maximum 7-day average municipal wastewater flow of 9.6 MGD.

9. Point of Effluent Disposal

Plant effluent is discharged to a subsurface disposal field consisting of 78,000 ft of underground, perforated piping. The boundaries of which are shown on Attachment D, which is made a part of this Order. The disposal field is located at the approximate coordinates 39°19'56.9"N, 120°07'39.7"W and is within the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.

10. Site Hydrogeology

Soils investigations of the effluent disposal field indicate that it is located over permeable glacial outwash (Tahoe outwash) deposits 70 to 100 feet thick. The disposal field and effluent flow zone are further underlain by the relatively impermeable clayey deposit of the Truckee Formation. Groundwater elevations in the area of the disposal field are known to be at least 40 feet below the ground surface.

Hydrogeologic investigations, a mathematical simulation model, and bromide tracer studies indicate that plant effluent discharged to the subsurface disposal field will migrate toward the Truckee River and Martis Creek, a tributary of the Truckee River. The Truckee River and Martis Creek are both within a half mile of the disposal field. One study estimates, based on a groundwater dilution factor, that since around 2015, about 90% to 95% of the groundwater in the effluent flow zone is effluent. Further concluding that hydraulic gradient,

travel time, and general water quality between the plant effluent disposal field and the Truckee River/Martis Creek are dominated by the effluent disposal rate and composition.

Additional studies have been conducted by T-TSA to demonstrate and quantify the ability of the aquifer to remove nitrogen, phosphorus and bacteriological constituents in treated effluent.

11. Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan)

The Lahontan Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan), which became effective on March 31, 1995. Subsequent amendments to the Basin Plan were adopted. This Board Order implements the Basin Plan, as amended.

12. Receiving Waters

The Facility discharges to groundwaters of the Martis Valley Ground Water Basin. Studies indicate that plant effluent discharged to the subsurface disposal field will migrate toward the Truckee River and Martis Creek, which are within half a mile of the disposal field. During this transport, wastewater is subject to dilution and natural treatment within the soil aquifer treatment zone. Based on the distance of transport, expected travel time, intervening soil and aquifer treatment processes, attenuation of pollutants, and transformation of some wastewater constituents prior to any potential surface water interaction, the discharge is not considered the functional equivalent of a direct discharge to the Truckee River and Martis Creek. However, there is a potential for contaminant transport to the Truckee River and Martis Creek, therefore requirements are included in this Order to protect surface waters. Both the Truckee River and Martis Creek are within the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.

13. Beneficial Uses of Groundwater

The beneficial uses of groundwaters of the Martis Valley Ground Water Basin (Basin No. 6-67), as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan, are:

a. Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN);
b. Agricultural supply (AGR); and
c. Freshwater replenishment (FRSH).

14. Beneficial Uses of Surface Water

The beneficial uses of the Truckee River, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan, are:

a. Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN);
b. Agricultural supply (AGR);
c. Industrial service supply (IND);
d. Groundwater recharge (GWR);
e. Freshwater replenishment (FRSH);

f. Hydropower generation (POW);
g. Water contact recreation (REC-1);
h. Non-contact water recreation (REC-2);
i. Commercial and sport fishing (COMM);
j. Cold freshwater habitat (COLD);
k. Wildlife habitat (WILD);
l. Rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE);
m. Migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); and
n. Spawning, reproduction, and development (SPWN).

The beneficial uses of Martis Creek, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan, are:

a. Municipal and domestic supply (MUN);
b. Agricultural supply (AGR);
c. Groundwater recharge (GWR);
d. Water contact recreation (REC-1);
e. Non-contact water recreation (REC-2);
f. Commercial and sport fishing (COMM);
g. Cold freshwater habitat (COLD);
h. Wildlife habitat (WILD);
i. Rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE);
j. Migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); and
k. Spawning, reproduction, and development (SPWN).

15. Water Quality Objectives

Numeric and narrative water quality objectives for the receiving waters are detailed in chapter 3 of the Basin Plan or in State Water Resources Controls Board Policies and Plans.

a. Numerical water quality objectives for the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin include:

   i. Bacteria, Total Coliform;
   ii. Chemical Constituents;
   iii. Radioactivity; and
   iv. Taste and Odor

b. Numerical water quality objectives for Martis Creek include:

   i. Total Dissolved Solids
   ii. Chloride
   iii. Sulfate
   iv. Total Phosphorus
   v. Nitrate (as N)
   vi. Total Nitrogen
   vii. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
   viii. Iron

c. Numerical water quality objectives for the Truckee River include:

i. Total Dissolved Solids
ii. Chloride
iii. Sulfate
iv. Total Phosphorus
v. Nitrate (as N)
vi. Total Nitrogen
vii. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
viii. Iron
ix. Boron

d. Narrative and Numerical water quality objectives that apply to all surface waters of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit include:

i. Algal growth potential (excluding Martis Creek)
ii. Biostimulatory conditions (excluding Martis Creek and Truckee River below Martis Creek)
iii. Species Composition (excluding Martis Creek and Truckee River below Martis Creek)
iv. Color
v. Dissolved Oxygen
vi. pH
vii. Taste and Odor
viii. Turbidity

e. Narrative and Numerical water quality objectives that apply to all surface waters of the Lahontan Region include:

i. Ammonia
ii. Bacteria, *E. coli*
iii. Chemical Constituents
iv. Chlorine, Total Residual
v. Floating Material
vi. Mercury
vii. Oil and Grease
viii. Toxicity

16. Control Measures for the Lake Tahoe Basin

The *Control Measures for the Lake Tahoe Basin* is incorporated within Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan. These control measures state that waste discharge requirements should be conditioned to prohibit certain activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Such considerations include:

a. Conditions must be set in WDRs to prohibit the sewerage agencies from providing any connection serving new development which is not in accordance with the Plan.

b. Conditions must be set in WDRs to require the development of raw sewage overflow preventative maintenance and spill response programs.

c. Conditions must be set in WDRs to require the submission of annual reports providing updated estimates of available sewage treatment capacity within the respective sewerage systems.

Although a sewerage agency, T-TSA does not directly manage individual connections from new developments or otherwise. For this reason, requirements to prohibit such activities are not set forth in this Order. Further, sewage overflow response programs and associated maintenance activities are regulated by other Orders. At the time of adoption of this Order, those activities are regulated via Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ "Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements General Order For Sanitary Sewer Systems." As such, requirements for sanitary sewer spill response and prevention are not set forth in this Order. Because the wastewater treatment facility has a finite capacity that must consider both influent flow rate and organic loading, this Order does contain requirements related to the reporting of available sewage treatment capacity as it relates to incoming wastewater flow from member entities.

17. Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act and the Truckee River Operating Agreement

The interstate waters of the Lake Tahoe and Truckee River Basins (Basins) have been the subject of dispute, controversy, and litigation for well over a century. These conflicts have now been resolved with federal legislation, the 1990 Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act (Settlement Act) (Pub. Law 101-618), and the subsequent negotiation and execution of the Truckee River Operating Agreement (TROA). On December 1, 2015, implementation of TROA commenced and the interstate allocations under the 1990 Truckee-Carson Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act (Settlement Act) took effect. Diversions, storage, and use of water from the Basins are subject to the provisions of the Settlement Act and TROA. Consistent with those provisions, this Order sets requirements on the discharge to prevent any changes to diversions, storage, and use of water that would be in violation of the Settlement Act and TROA.

18. Maintenance of High-Quality Waters in California, State Board Resolution 68-16, Degradation Analysis

State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California," also called the non-degradation policy, 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 constituents of concern associated with a municipal wastewater treatment and disposal facility include nutrients (primarily nitrogenous species), total dissolved solids (TDS), and organic constituents. These constituents are evaluated because they represent the primary categories of pollutants for municipal wastewater treatment facilities that could affect municipal and domestic supply beneficial uses, groundwater quality, and hydraulically connected surface waters.

Available groundwater quality information indicates that groundwater within the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin is generally of high quality because ambient groundwater quality is better than applicable water quality objectives and drinking water standards for many constituents. The most comprehensive regional groundwater quality evaluation available for the basin is the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program study for the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin (April 2012). The study evaluated untreated groundwater within the primary aquifer system used for municipal supply and found that most regulated constituents occurred at concentrations below applicable drinking water benchmarks and Basin Plan objectives – including the constituents of concern listed above.

The USGS GAMA study found that nutrient concentrations, including nitrate, were generally low and were not detected at moderate or high concentrations within the primary aquifer system. Existing ambient groundwater quality is therefore substantially better than applicable water quality objectives and drinking water standards for nitrate and related nitrogen species. The discharge has the potential to contribute nutrients to groundwater through effluent disposal; therefore, some degree of groundwater quality change may occur downgradient of the disposal field.

The USGS GAMA study found that TDS concentrations were below secondary drinking water standards in approximately 92 percent of the primary aquifer system. Existing ambient groundwater quality is thus better than applicable Basin Plan objectives and secondary drinking water standards. The discharge may contribute some incremental increase in dissolved solids concentrations downgradient of the disposal field.

Available groundwater quality data indicate that groundwater within the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin is high quality with respect to anthropogenic organic constituents. The USGS GAMA study found that volatile organic compounds and perchlorate were either

non-detects or detected only at concentrations substantially below health-based benchmarks. Existing groundwater quality is therefore better than applicable water quality objectives and drinking water standards for these constituents.

Potential degradation of water quality as a result of the discharge is possible but is minimized via various means. The Facility has tertiary-level treatment requirements with additional soil aquifer treatment that targets nutrients. A mix of effluent and receiving water limitations establish various compliance points for the constituents of concern and ensure that the most sensitive beneficial uses are protected. A wide network of monitoring stations (and associated reporting requirements), in both groundwater and surface waters, provide data on pollutant fate and transport throughout the effluent flow zone. These measures in tandem result in Best Practicable Treatment and Control (BPTC) necessary to ensure beneficial uses are protected.

The discharge is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state because the Facility provides essential wastewater treatment and disposal service to the residents and businesses of the Tahoe Basin. The Facility does so in a manner that protects beneficial uses and limits the potential for water quality degradation through BPTC as established in this Order.

19. California Water Code, Section 13241 Considerations

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

a. *Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water* – The receiving waters are the groundwaters of the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin and potentially the Truckee River and Martis Creek. The best management practices (BMPs) and receiving water limitations in this Order are based on water quality objectives and will not adversely affect present or probable future beneficial uses of groundwater, including municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, and freshwater recharge.

   The receiving water limitations in this Board Order are to maintain the most sensitive beneficial use: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN). This Order establishes a total nitrogen effluent limitation protective of the beneficial use. This Order does not authorize alteration of the beneficial uses of the groundwater from discharges authorized by this Order.

b. *Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto* –The Martis Valley Groundwater Basin is composed primarily of interbedded volcanic lavas, volcanic sediments, and glacial outwash sediments that form the main water bearing strata within the basin. Groundwater within basin aquifers is largely influenced by recharge from precipitation and snowmelt as well as hydraulic interaction between upper and lower aquifer systems. The Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program

(GAMA) analyzes groundwater basin water quality. In an analysis for the Martis Valley Groundwater Basin, it was found that organic and inorganic constituents often measured in concentrations below certain benchmarks. These GAMA benchmarks are based on maximum contaminant levels, secondary maximum contaminant levels, and other regulatory and non-regulatory drinking water quality standards.

c. *Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area* – Compliance with the requirements of this Order will protect groundwater quality. The Lahontan Water Board will use its existing authority and this Order to ensure protection of water quality from these discharges.

d. *Economic considerations* – The costs associated with continued Facility operation are similar to other communities. Continued compliance with the Order also supports protection of groundwater and surface water quality, which provides long-term economic benefits through preservation of water resources, protection of beneficial uses, and avoidance of costs associated with water quality impairment and remediation. Protection of water quality also supports recreational uses and the local recreation-based economy, which relies on high-quality natural resources and water bodies that are a significant draw to the area.

e. *The need for developing housing within the region* – Flow limitations in this Order are unchanged from limitations set forth in the 2002 Order. As such, this Order will not directly affect housing availability in the region.

f. *The need to develop and use recycled water* –The Order will not directly affect the need to develop and use recycled water.

20. Impaired Water Bodies on the CWA section 303(d) List

Section 303(d) of the federal CWA requires states to identify waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards and are not supporting their beneficial uses after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. Each state must submit an updated list, the 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies every two years.

In addition to identifying the waterbodies that are not supporting beneficial uses, the 303(d) list also identifies the pollutant or stressor causing impairment and establishes a schedule for developing a control plan to address the impairment. The CWA requires development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) or alternate program of implementation for each 303(d) listed pollutant and water body to remedy the impairment. TMDLs establish the maximum quantity of a given pollutant that can be added to a water body from all sources without exceeding the applicable water quality standard for that pollutant and determine waste load allocations (the portion of a TMDL allocated to existing and future point sources) and load allocations (the portion of a TMDL attributed to existing and future nonpoint sources).

On February 3, 2026, the California State Water Resources Control Board adopted the 2026 303(d) List of Impaired Waters portion of the 2026 California Integrated Report. The Truckee River retains a listing for sediment, gains a new listing for total dissolved solids (TDS), and loses a listing for nitrogen/nitrate. Martis Creek retains a listing for phosphorus, and gains listings for both total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) and turbidity. A TMDL for sediment pollution to the Truckee River was adopted by the Lahontan Water Board on May 14, 2008. Pursuant to CWA section 303(d), the Lahontan Water Board will develop TMDLs or alternate programs of implementation to address the remaining impairments, which will be implemented through various programs, including through provisions of wastewater discharge permits.

Truckee River

Regarding sediment, the Truckee River TMDL sets a 20-year attainment target (projected to 2028) of ≤ 25 mg/L suspended sediment expressed as an annual 90^{th} percentile value. As a system with subsurface disposal, it is not anticipated that the discharge meaningfully contributes sediments into the Truckee River. However, the Discharger has consistently complied with an existing total suspended solid effluent limitation of 10 mg/L as a monthly average and 20 mg/L as a daily maximum for as far back as data are available to the mid-1980s. Additionally, this Order prescribes water quality limits for turbidity in the two nearby surface water bodies: the Truckee River and Martis Creek. Finally, Sections VI and VII establish requirements related to BMPs and stormwater management that are intended, in part, to prevent sediment pollution as a result of stormwater runoff from the Facility.

Regarding TDS, the Discharger regularly samples each surface water station, the effluent, and various groundwater monitoring wells. Upstream TDS concentrations at station T-1 regularly show exceedances of water quality objectives, indicating impacts to the water body outside of T-TSA's influence. Surface water limitations are set for both Martis Creek and the Truckee River.

Martis Creek

A TMDL has not yet been established for total phosphorus in Martis Creek. Regarding phosphorus, data from the Discharger shows nominal phosphorus loading between stations M-1 and M-2, where influence from the discharge might otherwise be observed. The Discharger has consistently complied with effluent limitations (average monthly and instantaneous maximum) for the 50 years for which data are available. This Order maintains effluent, groundwater, and surface water limitations for total phosphorus.

Regarding TKN, this order establishes increased monitoring requirements for organic nitrogen, particularly in the groundwater monitoring wells that have close proximity to Martis Creek (MW-33, MW-36, MW-35). As the recent fate and transport study indicates a low makeup of ammonia yet a high makeup of organic nitrogen in the effluent, the Lahontan Water Board is interested in collecting more data to gauge nitrogenous water quality impacts on Martis Creek, particularly between stations M-1 and M-2.

Regarding turbidity, much like sediment, the Discharger is required to implement BMPs to prevent sediment-laden runoff from reaching surface waters. Accordingly, surface water limitations are included for Martis Creek for turbidity.

21. Human Right to Water

It is the policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order promotes that policy by requiring the Discharger to meet water quality objectives, designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use. It also requires extensive monitoring of groundwater wells and surface water to measure impacts to water quality.

22. California Code of Regulations, Title 27

California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 27, section 20090(a) and (b) states that discharges are exempt from title 27 requirements for waste disposal provided the activity meets and continues to meet the following pre-conditions:

"(a) Sewage – Discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent which are regulated by WDRs issued pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, title 23 of this code, or for which WDRs have been waived, and which are consistent with applicable water quality objectives, and treatment or storage facilities associated with municipal wastewater treatment plants, provided that residual sludges or solid waste from wastewater treatment facilities must be discharged only in accordance with the applicable SWRCB-promulgated provisions of this division."

"(b) Wastewater – Discharges of wastewater to land, including but not limited to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or subsurface leachfields if the following conditions are met:

(1) The applicable RWQCB has issued WDRs, reclamation requirements, or waived such issuance;

(2) The discharge is in compliance with the applicable water quality control plan; and

(3) The wastewater does not need to be managed according to Chapter 11, Division 4.5, title 22 of this code as a hazardous waste."

In this case, the Discharger will continue to meet the conditional exemption for discharges of domestic sewage because: 1) the discharge is regulated by this Order, 2) the discharge requirements are consistent with applicable water quality objectives, 3) the Facility is a municipal wastewater treatment plant, and 4) all residual biosolids are disposed off-site in an authorized manner as required in CCR, title 27, section 20220(c).

23. Technical and Monitoring Reports

California Water Code section 13267 provides the Lahontan Water Board with the authority to require technical and monitoring reports. Such technical reports are required by this Order, and the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) that is attached to and made part of this Order.

The reports required by this Order are necessary to ensure the Discharger takes actions to demonstrate compliance and ensure water quality is protected. As such, the burden, including costs, of this monitoring bears a reasonable relationship to the need for that information and the benefits to be obtained from that information.

The Executive Officer may authorize additions or changes to monitoring and reporting requirements pursuant to California Water Code section 13267.

24. California Environmental Quality Act

The Order governs an existing facility which the Discharger is currently operating. The project consists of updating the existing waste discharge requirements and is therefore exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.) in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, Sections 15301 and 15302.

25. Construction Projects and Stormwater Management

This Order contains stormwater management requirements for on-site construction projects that result in less than one acre of soil disturbance. These requirements apply only to minor construction, maintenance, repair, replacement, or operational improvement activities that directly support the operation, treatment, storage, conveyance, disposal, reuse, monitoring, or maintenance of the Facility and authorized activities regulated under this Order. Projects resulting in soil disturbance greater than one acre are not addressed by this Order.

Additionally, this Order contains minimum BMPs for stormwater from this facility.

26. Basis for Establishing Effluent Limitations

This Order determines compliance at various points, including the point of effluent disposal, groundwater wells, and surface water monitoring stations. Groundwater and surface water limitations are based on applicable water quality objectives from the Basin Plan and State Water Resources Control Board Plans and Policies. They were established to protect beneficial uses in these water bodies from any potential impacts from the discharge. The effluent limitations (as measured at the point of effluent disposal) imposed by this Board Order are described below.

a. Total Suspended Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Phosphorus, Total Coliform, Trihalomethanes - This Board Order retains these effluent limitations from Board Order No. R6T-2002-0030.

b. Total Nitrogen - An effluent limitation for total nitrogen has been set. Total nitrogen is the sum of total Kjeldahl nitrogen (ammonia and organic nitrogen), nitrate, and nitrite. The total nitrogen effluent limitation is set to be protective of maximum contaminant limits for certain species of nitrogen in groundwater. It also accounts for some expected nitrogen removal by the soil aquifer treatment zones prior to the Well 31 groundwater compliance point.

c. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) – the historical effluent limitation for COD has been removed and an effluent limitation for 5-day BOD has been set. The effluent limitation for BOD is consistent with EPA secondary treatment standards for publicly owned treatments. BOD is a better parameter for a domestic wastewater treatment plant that experiences minimal volumetric or chemical pollutant loading resulting from industrial sources.

27. Classification and Annual Fees

Pursuant to CCR, title 23, section 2200(a), the “threat to water quality” from the Facility discharge is “category 1” because discharges of waste could cause the long-term loss of a designated beneficial use of the receiving water. The “complexity” is “category A” because the Facility has multiple discharge points, has an extensive groundwater monitoring system, and discharges into groundwater designated for municipal and domestic water supply. This classification is subject to change based on treatment or discharge method modifications or revised state regulations. Annual fees are based on this classification.

28. Notification of Interested Parties

The Lahontan Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to revise the Order for this Facility and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

29. Anticipated Water Quality Impacts in Disadvantaged or Tribal Communities

The Lahontan Water Board conducted tribal outreach and mailed out consultation letters on March 6, 2026. The Lahontan Water Board did not receive any consultation requests.

The Lahontan Water Board identified one disadvantaged community (DAC) in the vicinity of the treatment plant and its satellite collection systems. This DAC is part of one of the member districts of T-TSA. Water Board staff reached out via email and did not receive feedback from contacts within the DAC regarding the revisions to the waste discharge requirements.

The Lahontan Water Board publicly noticed the Order and provided opportunities for public comment. Public notice was provided to interested persons and public agencies in the region with jurisdiction over natural resources in the affected area. While the discharge regulated by this Order is not expected to result in a disproportionate impact on water quality in tribal or disadvantaged communities, the Lahontan Water Board has conducted outreach consistent with California Water Code section 189.7.

30. Public Hearing

The Lahontan Water Board, in a public hearing held on October 1, 2026 in South Lake Tahoe, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this matter.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code section 13263, that Board Order No. R6T-2002-0030 is rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

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

FLOW LIMITATIONS

1. From June 21 through September 21 of any year, the flow of wastewater to the treatment and disposal facilities during any seven (7) consecutive days must not exceed an arithmetic average of 9.6 MGD.

2. The maximum instantaneous flow rate of wastewater through the treatment facilities must not exceed 15.4 MGD.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

3. Treated wastewater discharged to the disposal field must not contain concentrations of parameters in excess of the following limitations:

Table 1 - Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Weekly Average
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	20	-
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	0.8	1.5	-
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	30	-	45
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	9	12	-

[1] Arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month
[2] Highest daily 24-hour composite measurement during the monitoring period

4. All treated wastewater discharged to the disposal field must have a dissolved oxygen concentration greater than 0.5 mg/L.

5. Treated wastewater discharged to the disposal field must have a total trihalomethanes concentration of less than 50 ppb, measured as an arithmetic mean of all samples taken during a calendar year.

6. Treated wastewater discharged to the disposal field must have a 7-day mean of no more than 23 total coliform organisms and must have a mean of any two consecutive samples of no more than 240 total coliform organisms.

RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

7. The discharge must not cause the following receiving water limitations for the Truckee River to be exceeded:

Table 2 – Surface Water Limitations for the Truckee River

Constituent	Units	Truckee River Below Martis Creek[1]	Truckee River at Stateline[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	80	75
Chloride	mg/L	10	8
Sulfate	mg/L	5	5
Total Iron	mg/L	0.29	0.30
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L as N	0.20	0.08
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	0.20	0.32
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	0.40	0.40
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	0.05	0.05
Boron	mg/L	-	1.0

[1] Rolling 25-year arithmetic mean of monthly means

8. The discharge must not cause the following receiving water limitations for Martis Creek to be exceeded:

Table 3 – Surface Water Limitations for Martis Creek

Constituent	Units	Martis Creek at Mouth[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	150
Chloride	mg/L	25
Sulfate	mg/L	8

Constituent	Units	Martis Creek at Mouth[1]
Total Iron	mg/L	0.40
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L as N	1
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	0.45
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	1.45
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	0.05

[1] Rolling 25-year arithmetic mean of monthly means

9. The operation of the facility must not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives for surface waters of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit:

   a) Turbidity - The turbidity must not be raised above 3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) mean of monthly means. (This objective is approximately equal to the State of Nevada standard of 5 NTU sample mean).

   b) Floating Material - Waters must not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

      For natural high-quality waters, the concentrations of floating material must not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernable at the 10 percent significance level.

   c) Suspended Material - Waters must not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause a nuisance or adversely affect the beneficial uses.

      For natural high-quality waters, the concentrations of suspended material must not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernable at the 10 percent significance level.

   d) Settleable Material - Waters must not contain substances in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or that adversely affects the water for beneficial uses. For natural high-quality waters, the concentrations of settleable material must not be raised by more than 0.1 milliliter per liter.

   e) Color - The color must not exceed an eight (8) Platinum Cobalt Unit mean of monthly means (approximately equivalent to the State of Nevada standard of a twelve (12) Platinum Cobalt Unit sample mean).

f) Taste and Odors - Waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish or other edible products of aquatic origin, that cause nuisance, or that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. For naturally high-quality waters, the taste and odor shall not be altered.

g) Algal Growth Potential - The mean monthly algal growth potential must not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level. This objective does not apply to Martis Creek; however, nuisance and pollution levels of algal growth must not be discernible at these stations.

h) Biostimulatory Substances - No nuisance or pollution levels of algal biomass must be discernible at any time.

i) Species Composition - Alterations in species composition that result in a nuisance, or pollution must not be discernible at any time.

j) pH - Changes in normal ambient pH levels must not exceed 0.5 pH units.

k) Dissolved Oxygen - The dissolved oxygen concentrations must not be depressed by more than 10 percent, below 80 percent saturation, or below 7.0 mg/l, whichever is more restrictive.

l) Bacteria - The concentration of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) must not exceed a six-week rolling geometric mean of 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly. In addition, the Statistical Threshold Value (STV) must not exceed 320 cfu/100 mL, and no more than 10 percent of samples collected during any calendar month must exceed this value, calculated on a static basis.

m) Toxicity - All waters must be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal or aquatic life. Compliance with this objective will be determined by use of indicator organisms. The Lahontan Water Board has selected ceriodaphnia dubia to be considered as the sensitive indicator species for both acute and chronic toxicity.

Ceriodaphnia dubia testing must follow the method identified in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 136 or, for acute toxicity, Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-012) or, for chronic toxicity, Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-013). The regulatory decision will be based on the test results in comparison to controls using the respective information below for acute and chronic toxicity.

Acute Toxicity The acute aquatic toxicity water quality objective is expressed as a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis with a regulatory management decision (RMD) of 0.80, where the following null hypothesis, Ho, shall be used:

Ho: Mean response (ambient water) ≤ 0.80 • mean response (control)
And where the following alternative hypothesis, Ha, shall be used:
Ha: Mean response (ambient water) > 0.80 • mean response (control)

Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting acute aquatic toxicity testing and rejecting this null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach. When the null hypothesis is rejected, the alternative hypothesis is accepted in its place, and there is no exceedance of the acute aquatic toxicity water quality objective. Failing to reject the null hypothesis (referred to as a "fail") is equivalent to an exceedance of the acute aquatic toxicity water quality objective.

Chronic Toxicity The chronic aquatic toxicity water quality objective is expressed as a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis with a regulatory management decision (RMD) of 0.75, where the following null hypothesis, Ho, shall be used:

Ho: Mean response (ambient water) ≤ 0.75 • mean response (control)
And where the following alternative hypothesis, Ha, shall be used:
Ha: Mean response (ambient water) > 0.75 • mean response (control)

Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing and rejecting this null hypothesis in accordance with the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach described in the Statewide Toxicity Provisions Section IV.B.1.c. When the null hypothesis is rejected, the alternative hypothesis is accepted in its place, and there is no exceedance of the chronic aquatic toxicity water quality objective. Failing to reject the null hypothesis (referred to as a "fail") is equivalent to an exceedance of the chronic aquatic toxicity water quality objective.

n) Oil and Grease - Water must not contain oils, greases, waxes or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

o) Radioactivity - Waters designated as MUN must not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in Table 4 of Section 64443 (Radioactivity) or Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. This requirement is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

p) Non-degradation of Aquatic Communities and Populations - All wetlands must be free from substances attributable to wastewater or other discharges that produce

adverse physiological responses in humans, animals, or plants; or which lead to the presence of undesirable or nuisance aquatic life. All wetlands must be free from activities that would substantially impair the biological community as it naturally occurs due to physical, chemical and hydrological processes.

q) Chlorine, Total Residual - For the protection of aquatic life, total chlorine residual must not exceed either a median value of 0.002 mg/l or a maximum value of 0.003 mg/l. Median values must be based on daily measurements taken within any six-month period.

r) Chemical Constituents - Waters designated as MUN must not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level or secondary maximum contamination level based upon drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of The California Code of Regulations: Table 64431-A of Section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of Section 64431 (Fluoride), Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals, Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges). These requirements are prospective, including future changes to the provisions (or the Basin Plan) as the changes take effect.

s) Un-Ionized Ammonia - The neutral, un-ionized ammonia species (NH3) is highly toxic to freshwater fish. The fraction of toxic NH3 to total ammonia species (NH4+ plus NH3) is a function of temperature and pH. Tables 3-1 to 3-4 of the Basin Plan were derived from USEPA ammonia criteria for freshwater. Ammonia concentrations must not exceed the values listed in these tables. For temperature and pH values not explicitly in these tables, the most conservative value neighboring the actual value may be used or criteria can be calculated from numerical formulas developed by the USEPA. Waters must not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

10. Groundwater (as measured at Well 31) must not contain concentrations of parameters in excess of the following limits:

Table 4 - Groundwater Limitations for Well 31

Constituent	Unit	Monthly Average[1]	Maximum[2]	Annual Average[3]
Un-ionized Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	-	0.20	-
Total Phosphorus (as P)	mg/L	-	-	0.30
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	2.0[4]	-	3.0

[1] Arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month.
[2] Highest daily measurement during the monitoring period.

[3] Average of monthly averages for the calendar year.
[4] May 1 – October 31, averages of monthly averages for the monitoring period.

11. Groundwater (as measured at Well 31) must have a seven-day median concentration of total coliform organisms less than 1.1 MPN/100 mL.

12. Groundwater pH (as measured at Well 31) shall not be depressed below 6.5 standard units nor raised above 8.5 standard units. However, when the pH of groundwater as measured at an upgradient well[i] exceeds 8.5 standard units, the pH of the effluent shall not exceed the pH of the groundwater by more than 0.5 standard units. When the pH of the upgradient groundwater is less than 6.5 standard units, the pH of the effluent shall not be less than the pH of the groundwater by more than 0.5 standard units.

13. Groundwater (as measured at Well 31) must not exceed the following mass loadings:

Table 5 - Groundwater Mass Loading Limitations for Well 31

Constituent	Unit	Mass Loading Limitation[1]
Total Phosphorus (as P) Yearly Average	lbs/day	24
Total Nitrogen (as N) May 1-October 31	lbs/day	128
Total Nitrogen (as N) Yearly Average	lbs/day	204
Total Dissolved Solids	lbs/day	AAF[2] x 360 mg/l x 8.345 or 24,514, whichever is less (annual average)
Chloride	lbs/day	AAF[2] x 100 mg/l x 8.345 or 6,809, whichever is less (annual average)

[1] Average of monthly averages for six-month period or for calendar year
[2] Average annual flow.

14. The discharge of treated wastewater effluent to groundwaters must not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives for waters of the Martis Valley Ground Water Basin:

    a) Tastes and Odors – The taste and odor of groundwater must not be altered

    b) Radioactivity - Groundwaters designated as MUN must not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in Table 4 of Section 64443 (Radioactivity) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. These requirements are prospective, including future changes to the provisions (or the BasinPlan) as the changes take effect.

c) Chemical Constituents - Groundwaters designated as MUN must not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level or secondary maximum contamination level based upon drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of The California Code of Regulations: Table 64431-A of Section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of Section 64431 (Fluoride), Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals, Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges). These requirements are prospective, including future changes to the provisions (or the Basin Plan) as the changes take effect.

EMERGENCY STORAGE

15. The T-TSA must continue to provide emergency wastewater storage facilities capable of preventing treatment and disposal facility overloading or unauthorized discharges due to excessive flows or system breakdowns.

16. Emergency storage facilities must have a capacity of at least 24 million gallons in addition to what is normally stored in the 15 million gallons equalization retention basins during routine treatment procedures.

17. Emergency storage facilities must be sealed to prevent percolation of wastewater. The offsite ponds "A" and "B" have been lined with one foot of bentonite clay and must be maintained as necessary to ensure the liner integrity.

18. All stored sewage must be pumped to wastewater treatment and disposal facility.

19. The diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater to emergency storage facilities is prohibited, except when any of the following conditions occur:

    a) Loss of electrical power at the wastewater treatment facility.

    b) Major equipment failure at the wastewater treatment facility.

    c) Wastewater treatment process upset.

    d) Excessive infiltration/inflow into sewage facilities.

    e) Any other emergency that could threaten the public health.

    f) Implementing collection system, treatment plant and/or disposal system maintenance programs.

20. When additional emergency storage is determined to be necessary by the Discharger, improvements must be made to the offsite ponds to increase their storage capacity.

PRETREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS

21. The Discharger must implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(1).

22. The Discharger must implement its local pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403, including the requirements of 40 CFR 403.5 and 40 CFR 403.8(f), which shall include, at a minimum, the following:

    a) Conduct an industrial waste survey to identify all industrial dischargers that might be subject to the pretreatment program. Identify new industrial dischargers as needed.

    b) Determine the character and volume of pollutants contributed to the T-TSA facility by these industries.

    c) Identify pollutants of concern necessary to evaluate local limits and prevent pass through or interference.

    d) Implement procedures, local limits, or other control mechanisms necessary to ensure industrial pollutant loadings do not cause pass through, interference, or violation of applicable treatment plant or Order requirements.

    e) Perform ongoing industrial inspections and monitoring as necessary to ensure compliance with pretreatment regulations contained in 40 CFR part 403.

CONSTRUCTION AND NEW PROJECTS

23. By **December 22, 2026** (90 days from the adoption of this Order), T-TSA must create and implement a facility-specific general construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes the following components:

    a) Identification of all pollutants, their sources, and control mechanisms, including sources of sediment associated with all construction activities (e.g. paint, cement, stucco, cleaners, site erosion).

    b) Description of construction-specific BMPs implemented to prevent stormwater pollution, including the minimum BMPs described in requirement 26.

24. **One week prior to construction commencement**, T-TSA must create and implement a project-specific BMP Plan Map, updated based on phase of construction, that includes the following requirements:

    a) Grading/construction plans and boundaries

    b) Area of soil disturbance

c) Proposed locations of BMPs implemented, including the minimum BMPs described in requirement 26.

d) Locations of storage areas for waste, construction materials, project staging areas, stockpiles, vehicles, equipment and vehicle maintenance, loading/unloading of materials, site access (entrance/exits), fueling, water storage, water transfer for dust control, demolition, and areas of other construction support activities

e) Project and facility stormwater discharge locations

25. During any emergency where public health or welfare is threatened, the T-TSA is authorized to take corrective action and must use BMPs for control of sediment and erosion as the situation demands; Lahontan Water Board staff must be notified as soon as practical.

26. T-TSA must implement the following minimum BMPs for construction:

a) Implement BMPs to prevent erosion and pollutant transport from erodible stockpiled construction materials (e.g., soil, spoils, fly-ash, stucco, hydrated lime), when materials are not actively in use and by the end of the workday. Do not stockpile materials near or in drainage ways, including surface waters, ephemeral drainages and stormwater infrastructure.

b) Store chemicals, fuel, grease, and oil in watertight containers with secondary containment to prevent any spillage or leakage to the ground, surface waters, ephemeral drainages and stormwater infrastructure, or store in a completely enclosed storage area.

c) Implement BMPs to prevent and control tracking of sediment and loose construction and landscape materials to paved/impervious surfaces.

d) Protect storm drain inlets to prevent polluted discharge to the structure. Vacuum storm drain inlets/infrastructure impacted by the site clean of sediment, waste, and construction debris prior to project completion.

e) Implement BMPs to prevent permanent stormwater BMPs from receiving turbid/polluted discharges. If permanent BMPs are used as temporary BMPs, the capacity and functionality must be maintained or reconstructed to pre-project or design conditions prior to construction.

f) Implement BMPs to prevent aerial dispersal of materials from project operations.

g) Cover waste disposal containers at the end of every business day and during a precipitation event. Effectively manage site waste to prevent dispersal and dispose of waste properly. Prevent waste from discharging off-site, to the ground, surface waters, ephemeral drainages and stormwater infrastructure.

h) Secure and contain concrete washout areas and other washout areas that may contain additional pollutants to prevent discharge from contacting stormwater, or discharging off-site, into the ground, surface waters, ephemeral drainages and stormwater infrastructure. Washout areas must be covered at the end of each workday, as well as prior to, and during, precipitation events.

i) Manage concrete and asphalt sawcutting waste to prevent it from contacting stormwater or discharging into the ground, surface waters, ephemeral drainages and stormwater infrastructure.

j) Implement temporary sediment and erosion control BMPs prior to soil disturbance and until project final stabilization. Control surface flows from the project site to prevent downstream erosion.

k) Minimize the amount of soil exposed and disturbed during construction activity.

l) Clean spills immediately and dispose of spilled materials properly in accordance with the law.

m) Do not conduct soil-disturbing activities during precipitation, wind events, or saturated, muddy, or unstable soil conditions.

n) Restabilize or revegetate all disturbed areas to prevent erosion and transport when construction is completed. Revegetated areas must be continually maintained until vegetation becomes established.

o) Eliminate the discharge of soil, silt, clay, sand or other waste earthen materials from the site to nearby surface waters from dewatering operations.

p) Repair any damage or break in existing water or sewer lines as soon as possible to prevent erosion or sedimentation into any drainage way.

MINIMUM STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

27. Existing stormwater runoff collection, pretreatment, and/or infiltration disposal facilities installed prior to the adoption date must be designed, installed, and maintained to preclude a discharge of stormwater runoff for at least a 20-year 1-hour design storm (approximately 0.75" of rainfall) from all impervious surfaces.

28. If site conditions do not allow for adequate on-site infiltration of stormwater, all facility runoff must be treated to meet Effluent Limitations and the Receiving Water Limitations.

29. Stormwater runoff in excess of the design storm must only be discharged to a storm drain or stabilized drainage and must meet the Effluent Limitations.

30. Stormwater runoff conveyance and treatment facilities must be effectively cleaned and maintained annually, at a minimum.

31. The Discharger must prevent discharges of excess pollutants to watercourses from snow removal and storage practices.

32. Treatment and retention capacity of stormwater basins and similar stormwater infrastructure must not be compromised by snow storage activities.

33. The Discharger must not store snow near or within drainage ways, including surface waters, ephemeral drainages, permanent stormwater BMPs, and stormwater infrastructure, unless a berm or other BMP has been constructed to protect sensitive areas.

34. The Discharger must install and maintain paved and appropriately sized designated snow storage areas. BMPs must be installed to minimize pollutant and runoff impacts from designated snow storage areas. If site constraints or snow removal extents (including off-pavement) do not reasonably allow for use of paved designated snow storage areas, then snow storage may occur at non-designated (unpaved) areas.

35. The Discharger must inspect and maintain snow storage areas to ensure effective infiltration rates and remove accumulated traction sand, trash, and debris.

DISCHARGE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS

36. There must be no discharge, bypass or diversion of raw or partially treated sewage, sewage sludge, grease, or oils from the transport, storage, treatment or disposal facilities to adjacent land areas or surface waters.

37. The discharge of wastewater except to the designated disposal field is prohibited.

38. All facilities used for transport, storage, treatment, or disposal of waste must be adequately protected against overflow, washout or inundation from a flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

39. Wastewater solids, including sludge and biosolids, shall only be discharged, transported, or disposed of at facilities authorized to receive such materials.

40. Where any numeric or narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan is already being violated, the discharge of waste which causes further degradation or pollution is prohibited.

41. The surfacing of wastewater effluent at the designated subsurface disposal field, or within a 50-foot-wide zone surrounding the designated subsurface disposal field, is prohibited.

42. For maintenance activities proposed within the designated subsurface disposal field or within the 50-foot-wide zone surrounding the designated subsurface disposal field which may encounter wastewater effluent, the Discharger must provide notification to Regional Board staff prior to commencing the activity.

43. The Discharger must not cause a pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

44. The discharge must not cause a diversion, storage, or use of water to not be in accordance with the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act (Pub.L. No. 101-618 (Nov. 16, 1990), Tit. II, 104 Stat. 3289), and the Truckee River Operating Agreement (TROA), which is on file with the State Water Resources Control Board.

PROVISIONS

45. Monitoring and Reporting

    Pursuant to Sections 13267(b), the Discharger must comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R6-2026-TENTATIVE.

46. Standard Provisions

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

47. Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Certificate

    The Facility must be supervised by persons possessing a wastewater treatment plant operator certificate of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 26.

I, Ben Letton, 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 October 1, 2026.

_____
BEN LETTON
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments:
A. Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements
B. Facility Location Map
C. Process Flow Diagram
D. Map of Monitoring Locations

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LAHONTAN REGION

ATTACHMENT A

STANDARD PROVISIONS

FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

I. Inspection and Entry

The discharger must 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;

c. to inspect monitoring equipment or records; and

d. to sample any discharge.

II. Reporting Requirements

a. Pursuant to California Water Code 13267(b), the Discharger must immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurred as a result of this discharge; written confirmation must 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, must be reported to the Regional Board at least 120 days in advance of implementation of any such proposal. This must include, but not be limited to, all significant soil disturbances.

c. The owner(s) of, and discharger upon, property subject to waste discharge requirements must be considered to have a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with applicable waste discharge requirements 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 waste discharge requirements must be reported to the Regional Board. Notification of applicable waste discharge requirements must be furnished in writing to the new owners and/or operators, and a copy of such notification must be sent to the Regional Board.

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

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

f. If the Discharger becomes aware that their waste discharge requirements are no longer needed (for example, if the discharge were to cease) the Discharger must notify the Regional Board in writing and request that the Order be rescinded.

III. Right to Revise Waste Discharge Requirements

This Order and associated Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated. The Executive Officer may modify the monitoring and reporting program. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any condition of this Order.

IV. Duty to Comply

Failure to comply with the waste discharge requirements may constitute a violation of the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action or for Order termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification.

V. Duty to Mitigate

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

VI. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger must 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 waste discharge requirements. 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 Order.

VII. Property Rights

The Order does 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.

VIII. Enforcement

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

IX. Availability

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

X. Severability

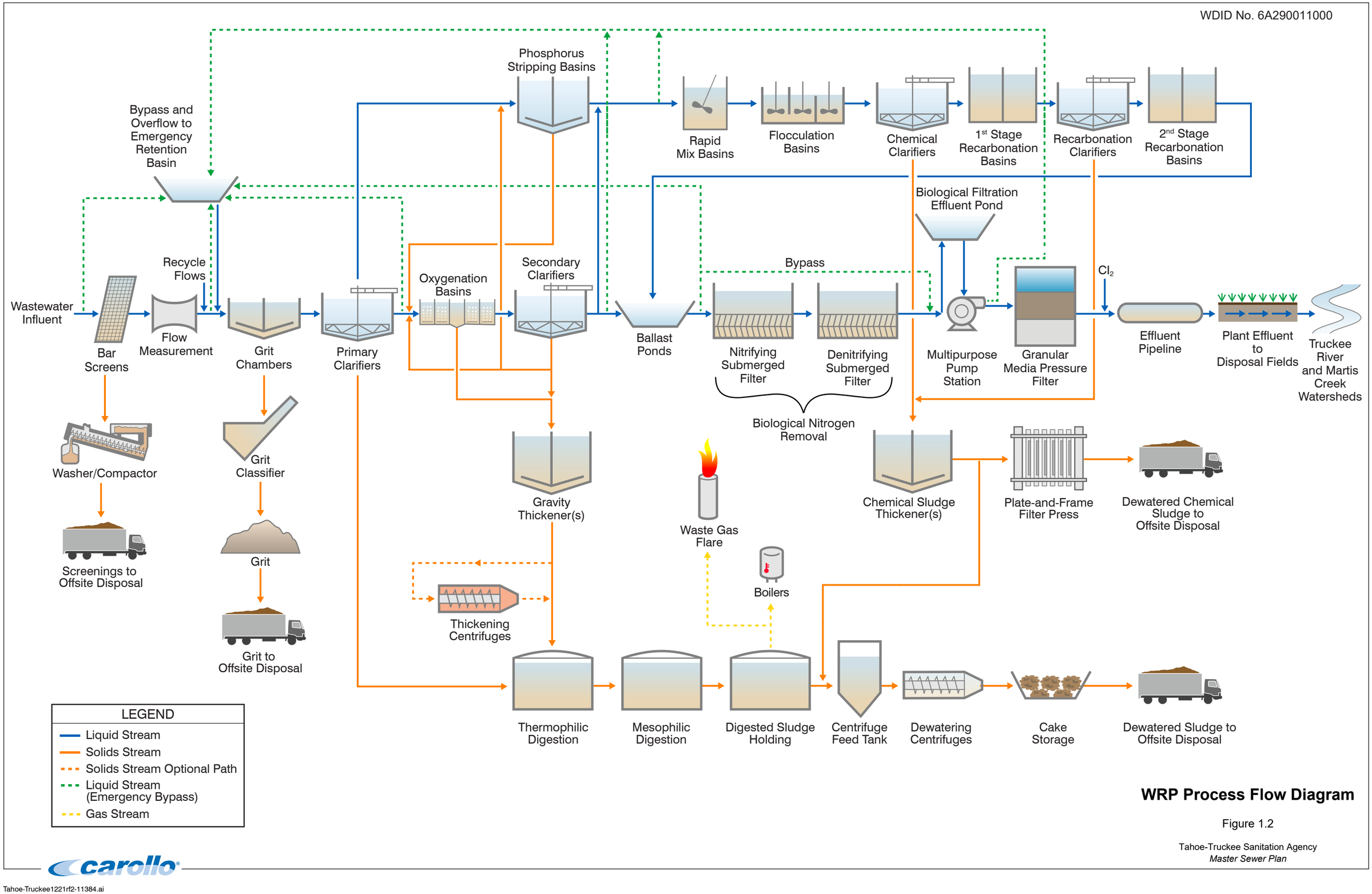
Provisions of the Order are severable. If any provision of the requirements is found invalid, the remainder of the requirements remain in effect.

XI. Public Access

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

Attachment B: Facility Location Map

WDID No. 6A290011000



WRP Process Flow Diagram

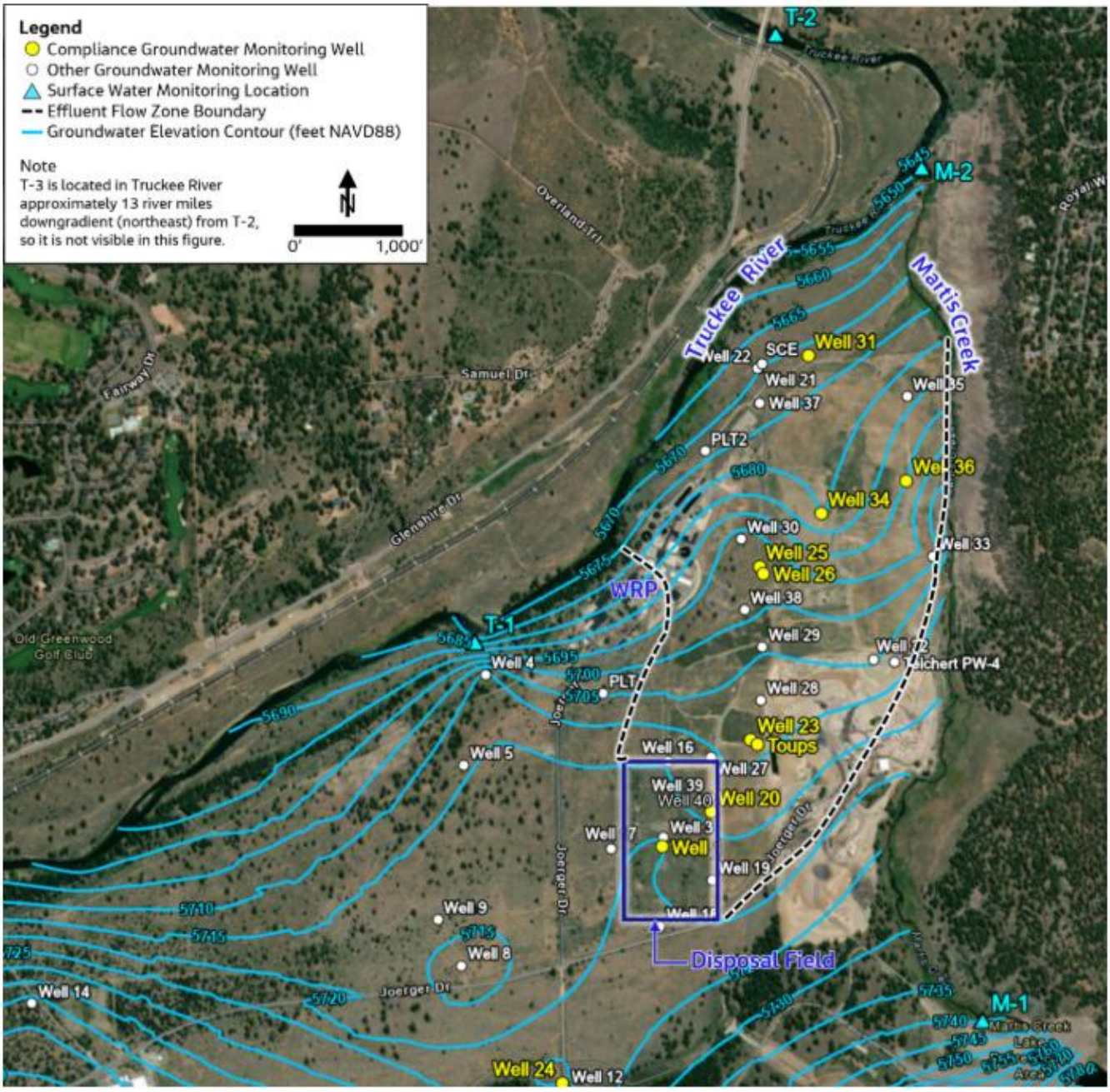
Figure 1.2

Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency
Master Sewer Plan

carollo

Tahoe-Truckee1221rf2-11384.ai

ATTACHMENT D – MAP OF MONITORING LOCATIONS



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R6-2026-TENTATIVE
FOR

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY WATER RECLAMATION PLANT AND ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Nevada County

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is being issued to Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA [Discharger]) pursuant to California Water Code section 13267.

The Discharger must compute, as necessary, parameters required to determine compliance with effluent, surface water, and groundwater limitations. This includes, but is not limited to, monthly arithmetic means, rolling arithmetic means of monthly means, and annual averages. In reporting the data, the Discharger must arrange the parameter name, units, date, measured value and computed value so as to be readily discernible and clearly illustrate compliance.

I. COLLECTION SYSTEM FLOW MONITORING

A. Flow Monitoring

T-TSA must provide data on the total wastewater flow within each collection system service district boundaries of member entities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. These data must be reported on a monthly basis based on the following:

Table 1 – Flow Estimation for Member Entities

Member District	Total Daily Flow (Basis)	Daily Peak Flow (Basis)
North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD)	Totalized flow of the Dollar Hill meter	Maximum instantaneous flow of the Dollar Hill meter
Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD)	Granite meter Total - OVPSD Total - ASCWD Total - Dollar Hill Total	Maximum instantaneous flow of the Rampart meter
Alpine Springs Community Water District (ASCWD)	Totalized flow of the Alpine meter	Maximum instantaneous flow of the Alpine meter
Olympic Valley Public Service District (OVPSD)	Totalized flow of the Olympic meter	Maximum instantaneous flow of the Olympic meter
Truckee Sanitary District (TSD)	Plant Influent (combined) total - Granite Flat total	Plant Influent (combined) max - Granite Flat max

Flow meters must be properly calibrated per the General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting (Attachment A) by the T-TSA or member entities, as appropriate. Other flow measuring devices should be maintained to ensure proper functionality at all times. Monitoring must include total daily flow (MG) and daily peak flow rate (MGD). The Truckee River Canyon is exempt from individual flow monitoring requirements.

II. TREATMENT PLANT MONITORING

A. Flow Monitoring

A flow meter must be installed to measure the combined wastewater inflow before treatment. The calibration requirements noted in the General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting (Attachment A) and calibration reporting requirements in this MRP must apply to this meter also. Additional accurate flow measuring devices must be installed to enable flow measurement within the treatment plant and to capture the flows listed below. The following flows must be monitored:

1. Total daily influent volume (MG)
2. Peak hourly influent flow rate (MGD), defined as the maximum 60-minute average flow recorded during the reporting day
3. Total daily volume of effluent to disposal field (MG)
4. Total daily volume to equalization retention basin (MG)
5. Total daily volume from equalization retention basin to the treatment works (MG)
6. Total daily volume (MG) to and from the emergency storage facilities.

B. Influent Monitoring

Influent samples must be collected at the headworks of the plant prior to any treatment process. The following must constitute the program for monitoring of influent water quality:

Table 2 - Influent Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Milligrams per liter (mg/L)	24-hour composite	2/week
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	24-hour composite	2/week
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly
Total Phosphorus (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances[1]	ng/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly

[1] According to EPA method 1633 or another EPA-approved method capable of quantifying the same target analytes with equivalent or better sensitivity, accuracy, and precision.

C. Effluent Monitoring

Effluent samples must be collected at the effluent sampler on the effluent line. The following must constitute the program for monitoring of effluent water quality:

Table 3 - Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) (range of values)	Continuous	-
pH	pH Units	Continuous	-
Temperature	°C	Grab	Daily
Turbidity	NTU	24-hour composite	Daily
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Daily
Total Coliform Organisms	Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters (MPN/100 ml) or Colony-Forming Units per 100 milliliters (CFU/100 ml)	Grab	Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	24-hour composite	2/week
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	24-hour composite	2/week

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Total Phosphorus (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	2/week
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	3/week
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	3/week
Total Kjeldahl-N (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	3/week
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	Weekly
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	Grab	Weekly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
Phenols	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Sodium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Calcium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Iron	mg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances[1]	ng/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Arsenic	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Barium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Cadmium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Lead	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Selenium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Silver	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Copper	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Manganese	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Zinc	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Nickel	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Strontium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually
Magnesium	mg/L	24-hour composite	Annually

[1] According to EPA method 1633 or another EPA-approved method capable of quantifying the same target analytes with equivalent or better sensitivity, accuracy, and precision.

D. Mass Loads

The Discharger must calculate total annual mass loads for each calendar year for the following constituents discharged from the treatment plant:

1. Total Dissolved Solids
2. Chloride
3. Total Phosphorus (as P)
4. Total Nitrogen (as N)
5. Total Nitrogen (as N), mass load for period May 1 through October 31

III. SURFACE WATER MONITORING

A. Surface Water Monitoring Stations and Requirements

Table 4 – Surface Water Monitoring Stations

Station Code[1]	Description
T-1	Upstream of Facility; 39.338357, -120.133361
T-2	Just upstream of the old Highway 40 bridge; 39.353124, -120.122974
T-3	Just upstream of California-Nevada State Line 39.422574, -120.033720
M-1	Downstream of dam and upstream of influence of T-TSA discharge; 39.328294, -120.117139
M-2	Just upstream confluence with Truckee River; 39.349426, -120.118015

[1]T = Truckee River Station, M = Martis Creek Station

All samples must be grab samples and must be taken in accordance with the following schedule for Martis Creek and the Truckee River:

Table 5 – Surface Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Temperature	°C	All Stations	Monthly
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl-N (as N)	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
Total Phosphorus (as P)	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
Ortho-phosphate (as P)	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
E. coli	MPN/100 ml or MPC/100 ml	All Stations	Monthly
Total Iron	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
pH	pH Units	All Stations	Monthly
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
Chloride	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	All Stations	Monthly
Un-Ionized Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	All Stations	Quarterly
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	T-2, T-3, M-2	Quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	All Stations	Quarterly
Boron	mg/L	All Stations	Quarterly
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances[1]	ng/L	T-1, T-2, M-1, M-2	Annually
Chlorophyll-a[2]	µg/L	T-2, T-3	Annually

[1] According to EPA method 1633 or another EPA-approved method capable of quantifying the same target analytes with equivalent or better sensitivity, accuracy, and precision.
[2] Monitoring of the water column (sestonic) and particulate (benthic) fractions.

Monitoring procedures for wading sites are provided in the National Rivers & Streams Assessment, including instructions for water column sampling per section 6 and periphyton (benthic) sampling per section 9 of the linked wading guidance document. Monitoring procedures for nonwading sites are provided in the National Rivers & Assessment including instructions for water column sampling per section 6 and periphyton (benthic) sampling per section 9 of the linked nonwading guidance document.

IV. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

A. Monitoring at Well MG-5-TO

Samples of groundwater containing treated effluent must be collected at monitoring well MG-5-TO (Well 31) and sampled for the following:

Table 6 – Well MG-5-TO (Well 31) Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Static Water Level	feet MSL	-	Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	grab	Weekly
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	grab	Weekly
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L as N	grab	Weekly
Total Kjeldahl-N	mg/L as N	grab	Weekly
Unionized Ammonia	mg/L as N	grab	Weekly
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	grab	Weekly
Total Coliform	MPN/100 ml	grab	Weekly
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	grab	Weekly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	Weekly
pH	pH units	grab	Weekly
Alkalinity	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	grab	Weekly
Temperature	°C	grab	Weekly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	Weekly
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	grab	Quarterly

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances[1]	ng/L	Grab	Quarterly
Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	grab	Annually

[1] According to EPA method 1633 or another EPA-approved method capable of quantifying the same target analytes with equivalent or better sensitivity, accuracy, and precision.

B. Additional Groundwater Monitoring

The following additional groundwater monitoring stations shall be maintained in a condition suitable for groundwater monitoring and sampling:

Table 7 – Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Station Code[1]	Description[2]
MG-1-TO	East edge of disposal area 17N/17E-7R1M (Well 20)
MG-1-TF	East edge of disposal area 17N/17E-7R1M (Well 1)
MG-2-TO	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E-7J1M (Toups Well)
MG-2-TF	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E-7J1M (Well 23)
MG-4-TO	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E-8F1 (Well 36)
MG-5-TO	Martis Valley near Truckee River, 17N/17ESN1 (Well 31)
MG-6-TO	Martis Valley near Truckee River, 17N/17E (Well 25)
MG-6-TF	Martis Valley near Truckee River, 17N/17E (Well 26)
MG-7-TO	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E (Well 34)
Upgradient	A specific upgradient well site (Well 24)

[1] MG = Martis Valley groundwater body, TO = Tahoe Outwash, TF = Truckee Formation
[2] Well Location System, U.S. Geological Survey

For those monitoring wells with suffix "TO", the casing must only extend to a depth at which the top of the Truckee Formation is encountered and must be perforated to within 20 feet of the ground surface.

For those monitoring wells with the suffix "TF", the casing must extend to at least 20 feet below the first clay layer encountered below the Tahoe Outwash and must be sealed above this depth and perforated below. Exact casing and perforation depths must be determined in the field by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist. For any new wells, well construction must conform to applicable ordinances of the County of Nevada and *Water Well Standards for the State of California* (Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 74) or any amendments thereto.

Sampling of the wells must be conducted by drawing the appropriate sample volume from the upper 3 feet of groundwater encountered in each well.

All samples must be grab samples and must be drawn according to the following schedules:

C. Sampling of Stations MG-1-TO, MG-2-TO, MG-4-TO, MG-6-TO AND MG-7-TO

Table 8 – Groundwater Monitoring Well Requirements (Tahoe Outwash)

Parameter	Unit	Frequency
Static Water Level	feet MSL	Monthly
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Monthly[1]
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	Monthly
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Monthly
pH	pH units	Monthly
Temperature	°C	Monthly
Chloride	mg/L	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Monthly

Parameter	Unit	Frequency
Alkalinity	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	Quarterly
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	Quarterly
Unionized Ammonia	mg/L as N	Quarterly
Total Coliform	MPN/100 ml or MFC/100 ml	Semi-annually (Sta. MG-1-TO and MG-2-TO)
Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Annually

[1] TKN must be sampled twice per month at MG-2-TO and MG-4-TO (Toups and Well 36, respectively).

D. Sampling of Stations MG-1-TF, MG-2-TF and MG-6-TF

Table 9 - Groundwater Monitoring Well Requirements (Truckee Formation)

Parameter	Unit	Frequency
Static Water Level	feet MSL	Monthly
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L as N	Semi-annually
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Semi-annually
pH	pH units	Semi-annually
Temperature	°C	Semi-annually
Chloride	mg/L	Semi-annually
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Semi-annually
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	Semi-annually
Total Coliform	MPN/100 ml or MFC/100 ml	Semi-annually

V. MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

A. Post-Construction Phase

An inspection of all maintenance project sites must be made by the Discharger **twice each year**, about every six months when not covered by snow. The Discharger must identify any conditions that could cause erosion or uncontrolled surface runoff at project sites and implement appropriate corrective measures.

Any conditions identified during inspections that could cause erosion or uncontrolled surface runoff in violation of any requirements of Section VII of the Order must be clearly described in the monitoring report with the corrective measures proposed or implemented by the Discharger. If no such conditions are identified during a semiannual inspection, the monitoring report shall include a statement certifying that no such conditions were observed.

VI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monthly Self-Monitoring Reports

1. The T-TSA must submit self-monitoring reports to the Lahontan Water Board each month. The reports must, at a minimum, include the following:

   a) **Monitoring Data**. All required monthly monitoring requirements for the monitoring period as stated in this MRP. Monitoring requirements that are scheduled on a basis less frequent than monthly (e.g., quarterly, semiannually, annually) must be reported in the monthly report during which the data is collected. Inclusion of these less-frequent data must be explicitly stated in the cover letter for the monthly self-monitoring reports during which they are reported. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR. Specific chemical, physical, biological, and administrative monitoring requirements are listed in Sections I through VI of this MRP.

   b) **Flow Monitoring Within the Collection System.** A compilation of collection system flow monitoring data as required in Section II of this MRP.

   c) **Flow Monitoring at the Treatment Plant.** A compilation of treatment plant flow monitoring as required in Section II.A of this MRP.

   d) **Lab Reports.** All monitoring results must include complete laboratory data sheets for each analysis and be submitted in conjunction with the monthly SMR. Each sample result must include the applicable Minimum Level (ML), Reporting Level (RL), and current Method Detection Level (MDL), as determined by the procedure in the analytical methods.

B. Annual Self-Monitoring Reports

1. The T-TSA must submit an annual report to the Lahontan Water Board for each calendar year. The report must, at a minimum, include the following:

   a) **Monitoring Data and Trend Analyses.** A compilation of past and present water quality data, flow data, and statistical analyses of monitoring data. At a minimum, the Trend analyses must include: T-TSA and District flows and trends, influent and effluent water quality data with trends, effluent and Well 31 property masses and statistics, groundwater wells listed in Section IV of this MRP and their associated groundwater properties (including trends), and surface water quality data with statistics.

   b) **Compliance Reporting**. A comprehensive discussion of the Facility's compliance or noncompliance. Reporting must include a comparison of all effluent, groundwater, and surface water limitations as compared to the respective monitoring result. Corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge to full compliance must be stated.

   c) **Pretreatment.** A summary of implementation efforts for the T-TSA's pretreatment program. The annual pretreatment report must address the following, at a minimum:

      a. Inventory – significant users, including names, addresses, categories, industrial pollutants, and volumes of wastewater discharged. A significant industrial user is either:

         - An industrial user discharging more than 25,000 gallons per day;
         - A categorical industrial user defined in 40 CFR 400 – 471;
         - A use that can cause upset, pass though, or interference to the wastewater treatment system; and
         - Any industrial user using acidic or metallic material discharges to the collection system without treatment.

      b. Industrial impacts – upsets, interferences, or pass thought incidents, if any, at the treatment plant that the Discharger knows, or suspects was caused by industrial discharges into the collection system.

      c. Enforcement – a summary of enforcement actions taken or proposed for industrial users.

      d. Source Control Analysis – a summary of the pretreatment and/or source control functions including, but not limited to:

         - Legal authorities;
         - Pretreatment source control requirements;

- Status of funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program;
- Summary of sampling location, laboratory data analyses required by the Discharger before the discharge to collection system from the industrial uses, if necessary;
- Summary of inspections completed; and
- Summary of complaints received, and any action taken.

C. Flow Meter Calibration Reports

1. Each meter must be calibrated annually under the supervision of a registered civil engineer. The registered civil engineer must prepare a report of the calibration and submit certification to the Lahontan Water Board **within 30 days after calibration**.

D. Sampling and Analysis Plan

The T-TSA must update the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) to reflect any changes to operations related to the requirements below.

1. Sample collection method, sample locations, including purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment;
2. Measurement of static groundwater levels and total depths of wells;
3. Groundwater well purging methods;
4. Groundwater well sample collection methods;
5. Sample preservation and shipment;
6. Analytical methods and procedures;
7. Chain of custody control;
8. Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) methods;
9. Frequency of calibration for any onsite field equipment or flow meters; and
10. Description of how onsite measurements are performed.

The Discharger must keep the most recent version of the SAP at the plant and accessible to personnel performing sampling and analyses. The Discharger must upload the SAP to GeoTracker (see electronic submittals in Section G below) and make the SAP available for review during the Lahontan Water Board's plant compliance inspections.

E. Spill Reporting

1. In accordance with the requirements of Health and Safety Code (HSC), section 5411.5, the Discharger must provide notification to the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body of any unauthorized release of sewage or other waste that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state.

2. In accordance with the requirements of California Water Code section 13271, the Discharger must provide notification to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) of the release of reportable amounts of hazardous substances or sewage that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state. California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2250, defines a reportable amount of sewage as being 1,000 gallons.

3. The Discharger must notify The Lahontan Water Board of any unauthorized release of sewage from its wastewater treatment plant that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to a water of the state as soon as possible, but **not later than two (2) hours** after becoming aware of the release. This notification does not need to be made if the Discharger has notified OES. The phone number for reporting these releases of sewage to the Lahontan Water Board is (530) 542-5400. At a minimum, the following information must be provided:

   a) Location, date, and time of the release;
   b) Water Body that received or will receive the discharge;
   c) Estimate of the amount, or volume, of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached a surface water at the time of notification;
   d) If ongoing, the estimated flow rate of the release at the time of the notification; and
   e) Name, organization, phone number and email address of the reporting representative.

4. As soon as possible, but **not later than twenty-four (24) hours** after becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or other waste from its wastewater treatment plant to a water of the state, the Discharger must submit a written notice to the Lahontan Water Board by email at Lahontan@waterboards.ca.gov. If the discharge is 1,000 gallons or more, this statement must certify that OES has been notified of the discharge in accordance with California Water Code, section 13271. The statement must also certify that the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies has been notified of the discharge in accordance with HSC, section 5411.5. The statement must also include, at a minimum, the following information:

   a) Agency, Board Order No. and MRP No., if applicable;
   b) Location, date, and time of the discharge;
   c) Map showing the release location;
   d) Description of the level of treatment of the sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached a surface water;
   e) OES control number and the date and time that notification of the incident was provided to OES; and
   f) Name of the local health officer or director of environmental health representative notified (if contacted directly), the date and time of notification, and the method of notification (e.g. telephone, email, fax).

F. Summary of Reports Required

Following is a summary of reports required under this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Table 10: Summary of Required Reports

Summary of Required Reports		
Report Name	**Period**	**Report Due Date**
Self-monitoring reports	Monthly: E.g., January 1 – January 31	The fifteenth day of the month following the monitoring period: E.g., February 15
Annual Report	January 1 – December 31	March 15 each year
Sampling and Analysis Plan	One time, updated as necessary	N/A
Annual Flow Meter Calibration Report	January 1 – December 31	30 days after calibration
Spill Reporting	Continuous	Two hours after becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge

G. Electronic Submittals

T-TSA is required to submit monitoring reports pursuant to California Water Code section 13267. Reports must be submitted to the State Water Board's GeoTracker website (tps://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/) under Global ID WDR100034937, or successor databases using an updated ID number provided by the Lahontan Water Board. Information for setting up and using the GeoTracker system can be found in the *ESI Guide for Responsible Parties document* on the State Water Board's website for Electronic Submittal of Information (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic_submittal/index.html).

Ordered by: _____ Dated: _____

BEN LETTON
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments: A. General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting
B. Map of Monitoring Locations

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LAHONTAN REGION

ATTACHMENT A

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

Nevada County

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1. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

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

   i. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 24th Edition (2023), or the most recent version thereof certified by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, jointly published by American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation.

   ii. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), EPA-600/4-79-020 (USEPA, 1983).

b. All analyses must be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) of the California State Water Resources Control Board 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 must be reported with the sample results. The methods used must also be reported. If methods other than USEPA-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 must establish chain-of-custody procedures to ensure that specific individuals are responsible for sample integrity from commencement of sample collection through delivery to an approved laboratory. Sample collection, storage, and analysis must be conducted in accordance with an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The most recent version of the approved SAP must be kept at the facility.

e. For data reported for compliance purposes, the Discharger must calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to ensure accuracy of measurements or must ensure that both activities will be conducted. The calibration of any wastewater flow measuring device must be

recorded and maintained in the permanent logbook 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 must be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period must 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 must maintain backup records of 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 must be retained for a **minimum of three years**. Electronic storage of these materials is acceptable.

b. Operational Log

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), an operation and maintenance log must be maintained for the facility. All monitoring and reporting data must be recorded in a permanent logbook or other permanent electronic recordkeeping system and must be made available to the Lahontan Water Board upon request.

3. REPORTING

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

b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results must be made available to the Regional Board upon request.

c. The Discharger must 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 must be included in this summary.

d. All reports required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program and other information requested by the Lahontan Water Board or State Water Board shall be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

e. Monitoring reports are to include the following:

   i. Name and telephone number of an 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, revoked and reissued, or terminated by the Executive Officer. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any condition of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

4. NONCOMPLIANCE

a. 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 California Water Code.

ATTACHMENT B – MAP OF MONITORING LOCATIONS