

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. R4-2011- XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF VENTURA PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
(TODD ROAD JAIL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT)
(File No. 91-076)

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

BACKGROUND

1. The County of Ventura Public Works Agency (hereinafter Discharger) owns and operates the Todd Road Jail Wastewater Treatment Plant (Todd Road Jail WWTP) located at 600 South Todd Road, in an incorporated area of Ventura County, California (Figure 1, Site Location Map). The Todd Road Jail WWTP was originally constructed in 1996, and serves the Todd Road County Jail population, which consists of inmates, administrative and security staff. The Todd Road Jail WWTP treats effluent from the County Jail, which comprises the food preparation facility, laundry facilities, air conditioning units, and wastewater generated from the bathrooms that served that inmates, administrative and security staff. The Todd Road County Jail has a population of approximately 716.
2. The Discharger discharges approximately 45,000 gallons per day (gpd) of treated domestic wastewater. The Todd Road Jail WWTP has a design treatment and disposal capacity of 85,000 gallons per day (gpd). The average daily inflow to the plant is approximately 40,000 gpd.
3. Domestic and commercial wastewater produced from the Todd Road County Jail is treated at the Todd Road Jail WWTP. The final treated wastewater effluent (effluent) is discharged to the ground through four percolation/evaporation ponds field regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 94-084, adopted by the Regional Board on August 22, 1994.
4. California Water Code section 13263(e) provides that all waste discharge requirements shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. Following a review of requirements in Order No. 94-084 and inspections of the subject site on June 23, 2011, these requirements have been revised to include additional findings, effluent limitations, updated standard provisions, updated specifications for water use, and an expanded monitoring and reporting program which incorporates groundwater and surface water monitoring.

PURPOSE OF ORDER

5. On March 7, 2011, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RoWD) to the Regional Board for renewal of its WDRs for disposal of treated wastewater from the

Draft October 18, 2011

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Todd Road Jail Wastewater Treatment Plant. After requesting and receiving additional information from the Discharger, the report of waste discharge was declared complete on August 25, 2011.

6. The WDRs are issued pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR) and therefore eligible for a section 20090(a) exemption from CCR Title 27. The discharge authorized herein and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge of treated municipal wastewater, except for discharges of residual sludge and solid waste, are exempt from the requirements of Title 27, CCR, section 20005 et seq. (hereafter Title 27). The exemption, pursuant to section 20090(a) of Title 27, is based on the following factors; that the waste consists primarily of domestic sewage and treated effluent; that the waste discharge requirements are consistent with water quality objectives; and that the treatment and storage facilities described herein are associated with a municipal wastewater treatment facility.

FACILITY AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION

7. The wastewater treatment plant and evaporation/percolation ponds are located in and around Section 30, T3N, R21W, San Bernardino Base & Meridian (See Figure 1. Facility Area Map and Figure 2. Monitoring Wells and Percolation Ponds Location Map). The wastewater treatment plant's approximate latitude is 34° 21' 26"; its longitude 119° 1' 59".
8. The Todd Road Jail WWTP is a secondary wastewater treatment plant, which consists of an influent pump station, influent flow meter, comminution, mechanical drum screens, oxidation via suspended growth aerobic process, secondary clarifiers, aerobic digester, sludge drying area, piping into effluent evaporation/percolation ponds, a control and operation building. Treatment includes screening to remove large solids and extended aeration. Waste sludge is aerobically digested and dewatered in lined sludge drying beds at the plant. Waste activated sludge is pumped to line drying beds pending offsite disposal. The secondary treated wastewater is transferred via pipelines to four evaporation/percolation ponds for final disposal. A treatment system flowchart is presented in Figure 3, which is attached hereto and made a part of this Order by reference. Each of the treatment system components is described below.
9. Wastewater from Todd Road County Jail is transported by a gravity sewer into the wastewater treatment plant's wet well with submersible grinder pumps through an eight feet sewage main.
10. Wastewater from the wet well is lifted by an influent pump (influent pump station, two working and one on standby) into two rotating drum screens. Water level sensors control the pumps. The design capacity of each inflow pump is 120 gallons per minute. The flow is recorded by a magnetic flow meter and a totalizer records the cumulative flow quantity.
11. The pumped wastewater passes through the rotating drum screens (0.060-inch openings). Screenings from the rotating drum screens are washed to remove fecal

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- material, dewatered, and compacted. Screenings are deposited in a trash bin and hauled to a permitted landfill disposal site. The screens can be operated manually or automatically.
12. After screening, the wastewater is pumped into the treatment system via an influent lift station. The lift station has two 120 gallons per minute (gpm) submersible pumps. The wastewater is routed into two extended aeration tanks and two clarifiers.
 13. The wastewater enters the extended aeration tanks where biological treatment takes place. Oxygen is provided by the blowers, which sized has been increased since the wastewater treatment plant was constructed. The two aeration tanks are rectangular soil lined ponds, 12 feet deep in the center. The dimensions at the bottom of each basin are about 36 feet long and 12 feet wide and when filled to a depth of ten feet contain about 50,000 gallons. Air is supplied by two 75-horsepower blowers capable of delivering 320 standard cubic feet of air per minute. The flow is then directed into a distribution box where the flow is directed to the digester tank and two clarifiers.
 14. Solid-liquid separation takes place in the two clarifiers. The settled solids are treated further in the aeration basins and digester tank.
 15. The 50,000-gallons aerobic digester tank is equipped with one NEMO model NE30A positive displacement sludge pump. The aerobic digester tank is 10 feet wide by 25 feet long. The sludge pump delivers sludge from the digester tank to the six lined sludge drying beds. Each sludge bed is 20 feet wide and 35 feet long.
 16. The clarifiers are 45 feet in diameter with a sidewall height of 12 feet. Each clarifier has a surface area of approximately 1,590 square feet. The dimensions at the bottom of each basin are about 36 feet long and 12 feet wide and when filled to a depth of ten feet contain about 50,000 gallons. Wastewater from the clarifiers is collected and delivered to four percolation/evaporation ponds.
 17. The treated wastewater is disposed of into four percolation/evaporation ponds. The four percolation/evaporation ponds are 90 feet wide by 160 feet long and 5 feet in depth. Each of the four percolation/evaporation ponds has a minimum bottom surface area of 8,000 square-feet. The four percolation/evaporation ponds operate in three phases: fill, rest, and standby.
 18. Generators will power the Todd Road Jail WWTP in case of a power failure and will start automatically.
 19. Self-monitoring data from January 2010 to December 2010 characterize the recent effluent and groundwater quality as follows:

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Constituents	Units	MDMW-1 ¹	MW-8 ¹	MW-11 ¹	MW-17 ¹	WWTP Effluent ²
Boron	mg/L	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	0.78
Chloride	mg/L	176	118	102	129	105.4
Sulfate	mg/L	712	261	263	260	473
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,646	2,372	2,420	2,196	1,286
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.02	6.9	2.3	2.3	1.25
Nitrite as N	mg/L	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.19
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.09	< 0.01
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	2.57

¹Based on analyses performed on July 20, 2010

²Based on analyses on from February 2010 to November 2010

³NA: Not Available

MDMW-1: Downgradient Well

MW-8 and MW-11: Upgradient Wells

MW-17: Cross-gradient Well

SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

20. The Todd Road Jail WWTP is centrally located along the southern boundary of the Santa Paula Ground Water Basin. The southern boundary of the basin is defined by the Oakridge Fault which roughly lies beneath the present Santa Clara River channel and Todd Barranca. The channelized Todd Barranca forms the western boundary of the site.
21. Shallow ground water within the basin is primarily contained in alluvial fan and river deposits, of Quaternary geologic age, that extend to depths up to several hundred feet. These sediments unconformably overlie the Tertiary age San Pedro Formation where groundwater conditions are generally semiconfined to confined.
22. Groundwater beneath the Todd Road Jail WWTP is contained in alluvial flood plain and fan deposits. Groundwater levels and flow directions beneath the site are controlled by these deposits. The shallow aquifer beneath the northern portion of the site is comprised of predominantly fine-grained fan deposits. The shallow aquifer in the southern portion of the site consists of coarse-grained fluvial sediments deposited by the Santa Clara River.
23. The soils consist of interbedded clay and silty clay; clayey silt and silt; and silty sand, sand, gravelly sand and minor amounts of cobbles. In general, the earth materials contain more coarse interbeds toward the Santa Clara River. The predominantly fine-grained soils (clay and silt) encountered in the northwestern portion of the subject site appear to extend into the southern portion of the site where they contain interbedded lenses and continuous beds of silt, sand, and gravel.
24. Land use in the Todd Road Jail WWTP vicinity is primarily agricultural covered with

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lemon trees.

25. Depth to groundwater at the Todd Road Jail WWTP site ranges from a depth of 8.5 feet to 19.6 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater flows in a southwesterly direction towards the Santa Clara River. During wet years, groundwater may rise to within eight feet of the ground surface.
26. The Discharger is conducting a groundwater-monitoring program for the Todd Road Jail WWTP according to the requirements of WDR Order No. 94-084. Four groundwater monitoring wells (MDMW-1, MW-8, MW-11, and MW-17) were constructed around the wastewater treatment plant and percolation ponds on August 1990 and October 1992 (See Figure 2). MDMW-1 is downgradient from the wastewater treatment plant and percolation ponds, MW-8 and MW-11 are upgradient, and MW-17 is cross-gradient. The following table shows a comparison of the current groundwater monitoring data obtained from 2006 to 2010 and the data obtained during the initial groundwater assessment from 1996 to 1997.

Constituents	Units	Range of Concentrations at downgradient well (MDMW-1)		Groundwater Quality Objectives (Basin Plan)
		From 2006 to 2010	From 1996 to 1997 (initial monitoring)	
Nitrate-N	mg/L	0.02 – 0.45	ND – 17.6	10 (including Nitrite-N)
Boron	mg/L	0.5 – 1.2	0.8 – 0.9	1.0
TDS	mg/L	928 – 1,652	1,872 – 2,778	2,000
Chloride	mg/L	94.6 - 221	108 - 141	110
Sulfate	mg/L	115 – 1,180	775 – 1,222	800

Based on the above data, chloride concentrations in groundwater have increased. Board staff considers that such elevated levels are substantially attributed to historic waste discharge into the evaporation/percolation ponds.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

27. Monitoring reports submitted to the Regional Board from 1997 through 2011 show eighteen (18) violations of the effluent for total nitrogen (nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, ammonia-nitrogen), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅ 20°C), oil and grease (O&G), suspended solids, and chloride.

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Summary of Effluent Limits and Effluent Water Quality

Date	Monitoring Period	Parameter	Units ¹	Reported Value	Effluent Limits in Order No. 94-084
03/06/1997	1 st Quarter 1997	Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	39	10
04/24/1997	2 nd Quarter 1997	Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	36	10
05/08/1997	2 nd Quarter 1997	Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	17	10
05/08/1997	2 nd Quarter 1997	O&G	mg/L	33	15
06/11/1997	2 nd Quarter 1997	BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	140	45
06/18/1997	2 nd Quarter 1997	Suspended Solids	mg/L	40	30
06/18/1997	2 nd Quarter 1997	Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	15.73	10
06/25/1997	2 nd Quarter 1997	Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	30
07/02/1997	3 rd Quarter 1997	BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	72	45
07/02/1997	3 rd Quarter 1997	Suspended Solids	mg/L	140	30
07/10/1997	3 rd Quarter 1997	Suspended Solids	mg/L	80	30
02/20/1998	1 st Quarter 1998	Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	35.49	10
05/03/1999	2 nd Quarter 1999	Total Nitrogen*	mg/L	17.64	10
08/25/1999	3 rd Quarter 1999	Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	28.78	10
10/15/1999	4 th Quarter 1999	Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	43.3	10
10/15/1999	4 th Quarter 1999	BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	46	45
11/04/2010	4 th Quarter 2010	Chloride	mg/L	112	110
02/10/2011	1 st Quarter 2011	Chloride	mg/L	116	110

¹mg/L: milligrams per liter

²Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N

28. On November 14, 1997, the Regional Board issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the Discharger. The NOV required the Discharger to submit a report detailing corrective and preventive measures taken or proposed, to bring the discharge into compliance with effluent limitations prescribed in Order No. 94-084, for nitrate-nitrogen, suspended solids, and BOD₅ 20°C, and O&G. The Todd Road Jail WWTP operation personnel closely monitor the quality of the influent and have fine tuned the operations at the upgraded plant since the start of the WWTP in 1997 to ensure that the quality of effluent prescribed in Board Order No. 94-084 are met. The Todd Road Jail WWTP compliance record has improved significantly.

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

29. The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, and amended by various Regional Board resolutions. This

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updated and consolidated plan represents the Board's master quality control planning document and regulations. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwater, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated (existing and potential) beneficial uses and conform to the State's antidegradation policy, and (iii) includes implementation provisions, programs, and policies to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) all applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations.

30. State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Resolution No. 68-16 (hereafter Resolution 68-16 or the "Antidegradation" Policy) requires the Regional Board in regulating the discharge of waste to maintain high quality waters of the State until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the Regional Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). Resolution 68-16 requires that any discharge that could degrade the waters of the State be regulated to assure use of best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of the discharge to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur, and the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.
31. This Order establishes limitations that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in receiving quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan. This means that where the stringency of the limitations for the same waste constituent differs according to beneficial use, the most stringent applies as the governing limitation for that waste constituent. This Order contains tasks for assuring that BPTC and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved. Accordingly, the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. Based on the results of the scheduled tasks, the Regional Board may reopen this Order to reconsider groundwater limitations and other requirements to comply with Resolution 68-16.
32. The Todd Road Jail WWTP is located west of Peck Road in the Santa Clara—Santa Paula Hydrologic area and overlies the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Santa Clara—Santa Paula Hydrologic Area and Ventura Central Groundwater Basin waterbody as following:

Groundwater (West of Peck Road):

Existing: Municipal and Domestic Supply, Industrial Service Supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural Supply.

33. The Discharger will be able to achieve compliance with all the effluent limitations listed in this Order and will not discharge any wastewater to surface water from the treatment plant.

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GENERAL FINDINGS

34. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.
35. The Regional Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.
36. Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code (CWC) states, in part, that "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging or who proposes to discharge within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters of the state within its region shall furnish under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports." The reports required by Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 7418 are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates facilities that discharge wastes subject to this Order.
37. The technical reports required by this Order No. R4-2011-XXXX and the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 7418 are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates the Facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION

38. Dischargers are directed to submit all reports required under the waste discharge requirements (WDR) adopted by the Regional Board, including groundwater monitoring data in Electronic Data Format, well and discharge location data, and searchable pdf reports and correspondence, to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database effective October 1, 2011.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

39. In accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.), the Discharger prepared and circulated an Environmental Impact Report for public comments. The Discharger certified the document on April 23, 1992.

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40. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to issue WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations for the requirements.
41. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
42. Pursuant to CWC section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be received by the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of the date this Order is adopted.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger, County of Ventura Public Works Agency, shall be responsible for and shall comply with the following requirements in all operations and activities at the Todd Road Jail Wastewater Treatment Plant (Todd Road Jail WWTP):

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Effluent (wastewater discharged from the wastewater treatment plant shall not contain heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide, or other pollutants designated Priority Pollutants (Attachment A-1) by the USEPA in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the SDHS Drinking Water Standards.
2. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) title 22, chapter 15, section 64441 et seq., or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-2).
3. Effluent shall not contain organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals (i.e., heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide) in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, sections 64431 and 64444 or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-3).
4. The discharge flow shall not exceed a maximum flow of 45,000 gpd
5. The pH in the effluent shall at all times be from 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.
6. Effluent shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

Constituent	Units ¹	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	40	80
Total Suspended solids	mg/L	30	--
Total Nitrogen*	mg/L	10	--

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Constituent	Units ¹	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15

¹mg/L: milligrams per liter

²Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

B. GROUNDWATER LIMITATIONS

1. "Receiving water" is defined as groundwater underlying the wastewater treatment plant, and the discharge areas described in Finding 32.
2. The discharged treated wastewater from the wastewater treatment plant shall not cause the receiving water to contain waste constituents statistically greater than background water quality except the limits in B.4.
3. The discharged treated wastewater from the wastewater treatment plant shall not cause the receiving water (groundwater) to exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units ¹	Maximum Limitation
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	800
Chloride	mg/L	110
Boron	mg/L	1.0
Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	10
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	<1.1
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	<1.1
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	<1.1

¹mg/L: milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

²Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

4. The discharged treated wastewater from the wastewater treatment plant shall not cause the concentration of total and fecal coliform in the receiving water over a seven-day period to exceed 1.1 most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters.

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C. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or sufficient capacity shall be provided for treated wastewater storage during rainfall or in the event of plant upsets or outages.
2. Adequate facilities shall be provided to protect the Todd Road Jail WWTP, treatment system devices, and sewer collection system from damage by storm flows and runoff or runoff generated by a 100-year storm.
3. The treatment system, including the collection system that is a part of the treatment system and the disposal system, shall be maintained in such a manner that prevents sewage from surfacing or overflowing at any location.
4. A minimum of two feet of freeboard shall be maintained in the evaporation/percolation ponds to ensure that direct rainfall will not cause overtopping.
5. In addition to submitting copies of the monitoring reports to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) office, Dischargers are directed to submit all reports required under the waste Discharger requirements (WDRs) adopted by the Regional Board including groundwater monitoring analytical data and discharge location data, to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100001461. The GeoTracker training video is available at:

<https://waterboards.webex.com/waterboards/ldr.php?AT=pb&SP=MC&rID=44145287&rKey=7dad4352c990334b>

D. PROHIBITIONS

1. The direct or indirect of any waste and/or wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. There shall be no waste and/or sanitary sewer overflows or discharge of partially-treated wastes from the Todd Road Jail WWTP's treatment, storage or disposal facilities to adjacent drainage ways, adjacent properties or waters of the State (including storm drains) at any time.
3. Bypass, discharger or overflow of untreated wastes, except as allowed by Section E.15 of this Order, is prohibited.
4. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in Section 2521(a) of Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2510 et seq., is prohibited. Discharge of waste classified as 'designated,' as defined in California Water Code Section 13173, in a manner that causes violation of groundwater limitations,

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is prohibited.

5. Wastes shall not be disposed of in geologically unstable areas or so as to cause earth movement.
6. Wastes discharged shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.
7. There shall be no onsite permanent disposal of sludge. Sludge-drying activities are allowed, but only as an intermediate treatment prior to off-site disposal. Any offsite disposal of sewage or sludge shall be made only to a legal point of disposal. For purposes of this Order, a legal disposal site is one for which requirements have been established by a California Regional Water Quality Control Board or comparable regulatory entity, and which is in full compliance therewith. Any sewage or sludge handling shall be in such a manner as to prevent its reaching surface waters or watercourses.
8. Sewage odors shall not be detectable at the property boundary.
9. Wastes discharged from the wastewater treatment plant shall at no time contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
10. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance. No new connections may be made without notification to the Regional Board.
11. Nutrient materials in the waste discharged to the percolation ponds shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or degrade indigenous biota.
12. The discharge of any wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited without a NPDES permit.
13. The evaporation/percolation ponds shall not contain floating materials, including solids, foams or scum in concentrations that cause nuisance, adversely affect beneficial uses, or serve as a substrate for undesirable bacterial or algae growth or insect vectors.
14. The percolation/evaporation ponds, drying beds and the berms surrounding the ponds shall not contain plants, shrubs, or bushes that may damage the berms and the ponds.
15. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the Discharger for bypass unless:
 - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe

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property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production);

- (b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (c) The Discharger submitted a notice at least 48 hours in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.
15. Any discharge of wastewater from the treatment system (including the wastewater collection system) at any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation of this Order.

E. PROVISIONS

1. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the wastewater treatment plant so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
2. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 7418 attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, as directed by the Executive Officer. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the location and/or times specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board. The Discharger shall comply with all of the provisions and requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.
3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable requirements of chapter 4.5 (commencing with section 13290) of division 7 of the California Water Code.
4. Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 7418 contains requirements, among others, a groundwater monitoring program for the Todd Road Jail WWTP so that the groundwater downgradient and upgradient from the evaporation/percolation ponds and discharge/disposal area can be measured, sampled, and analyzed to determine if discharges from the percolation pond/disposal system are impacting water quality.
5. The Discharger shall monitor the background of the receiving groundwater

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quality as it relates to its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in any downgradient monitoring well exceed the receiving water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and the increase in constituents is attributable to the Discharge's Todd Road Jail WWTP effluent disposal practices, the Discharger must develop a source control plan including a detailed source identification and pollution minimization plan, together with the time schedule of implementation, and must be submitted within 120 days of recording the exceedance.

6. Should effluent monitoring data indicate possible contamination of groundwater attributable to Discharger's effluent, the Discharger shall submit, within 120 days after discovery of the problem, plans for measures that will be taken, or have been taken, to mitigate any long-term effects that may result from the discharge(s).
7. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program if the Executive Officer determines that a surface water monitoring program for the Santa Clara River, which is located ½ mile from the evaporation/percolation ponds, is needed to fully evaluate the impact from Discharger's effluent discharge on groundwater. The Regional Board may require the Discharger to participate with the Regional Board, Santa Clara River Enhancement and Management Plan Steering Committee, and other stakeholders, in the development and implementation of a watershed-wide monitoring program.
8. Should the nitrate and nitrite-nitrogen concentration in effluent of Todd Road Jail WWTP exceed 15 mg/L in three (monthly sampling plus two additional sampling events for result verification) consecutive samples taken within one month, the Discharger must submit an investigation plan (Plan) to the Executive Officer for approval within 90 days from the occurrence. The Plan must contain a detailed description of pollutant minimization strategies and prevention measures proposed, together with the time schedule of implementation.
9. The Discharger shall not discharge any treated wastewater from the Todd Road Jail WWTP to the effluent disposal areas that have not been addressed in the Environmental Impact Report certified on April 23, 1992, without completion of CEQA documents and approval by the Executive Officer.
10. Wastewater treatment and discharge at the centralized well water treatment facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in CWC section 13050.
11. In accordance with CWC section 13260(c), the Discharger shall file a report of any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
12. The Discharger shall operate and maintain its wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in a manner to ensure that all facilities are adequately

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staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary, to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's responsibilities. Anyone employed in the operation of the wastewater treatment plant must be certified pursuant to CWC sections 13625-13633.

13. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board an Operations and Maintenance Manual (O & M Manual) for the entire updated Todd Road Jail WWTP and disposal facilities for the Todd Road Jail WWTP facility. The Discharger shall maintain the O & M Manual in useable condition, and available for reference and use by all applicable personnel. The Discharger shall regularly review, and revise or update as necessary, the O & M Manual(s) in order for the document(s) to remain useful and relevant to current equipment and operation practices. Reviews shall be conducted annually, and revisions or updates shall be completed as necessary and submitted to the Regional Board.
14. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
15. For any violation of requirements in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board within 24 hours of knowledge of the violation either by telephone or electronic mail. The notification shall be followed by a written report within one week. The Discharger in the next monitoring report shall also confirm this information. In addition, the report shall include the reasons for the violations or adverse conditions, the steps being taken to correct the problem (including dates thereof), and the steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.
16. This Order does not relieve the Discharger from the responsibility to obtain other necessary local, state, and federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this Order; nor does this Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency.
17. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for causes including, but not limited, to:
 - a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or
 - c) A change in any condition, or the discovery of any information, that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

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18. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
19. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* which are incorporated herein by reference. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements*, the provisions stated herein will prevail.
20. The Discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a) Enter upon the Discharger premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
 - b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
 - c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
 - d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at any locations.
21. The WDRs contained in this Order will remain in effect for a period of 5 years. Should the Discharger wish to continue discharging to groundwater for a period of time in excess of 5 years, the Discharger must file an updated Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board no later than 120 days in advance of the fifth-year anniversary date of the Order for consideration of issuance of new or revised waste discharge requirements. Any discharge of waste ten years after the date of adoption of this Order, without filing an updated Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board, is a violation of CWC section 13264. The Regional Board is authorized to take appropriate enforcement action for any noncompliance with this provision including assessment of penalties.
22. All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights. In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to rescission or modification.

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G. REOPENER

1. The Regional Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
2. This Order may be reopened to include additional or modified requirements to address Discharger's expansion or mitigation plans, TMDL or Basin Plan mandates, or groundwater limitation compliance with Resolution 68-16.

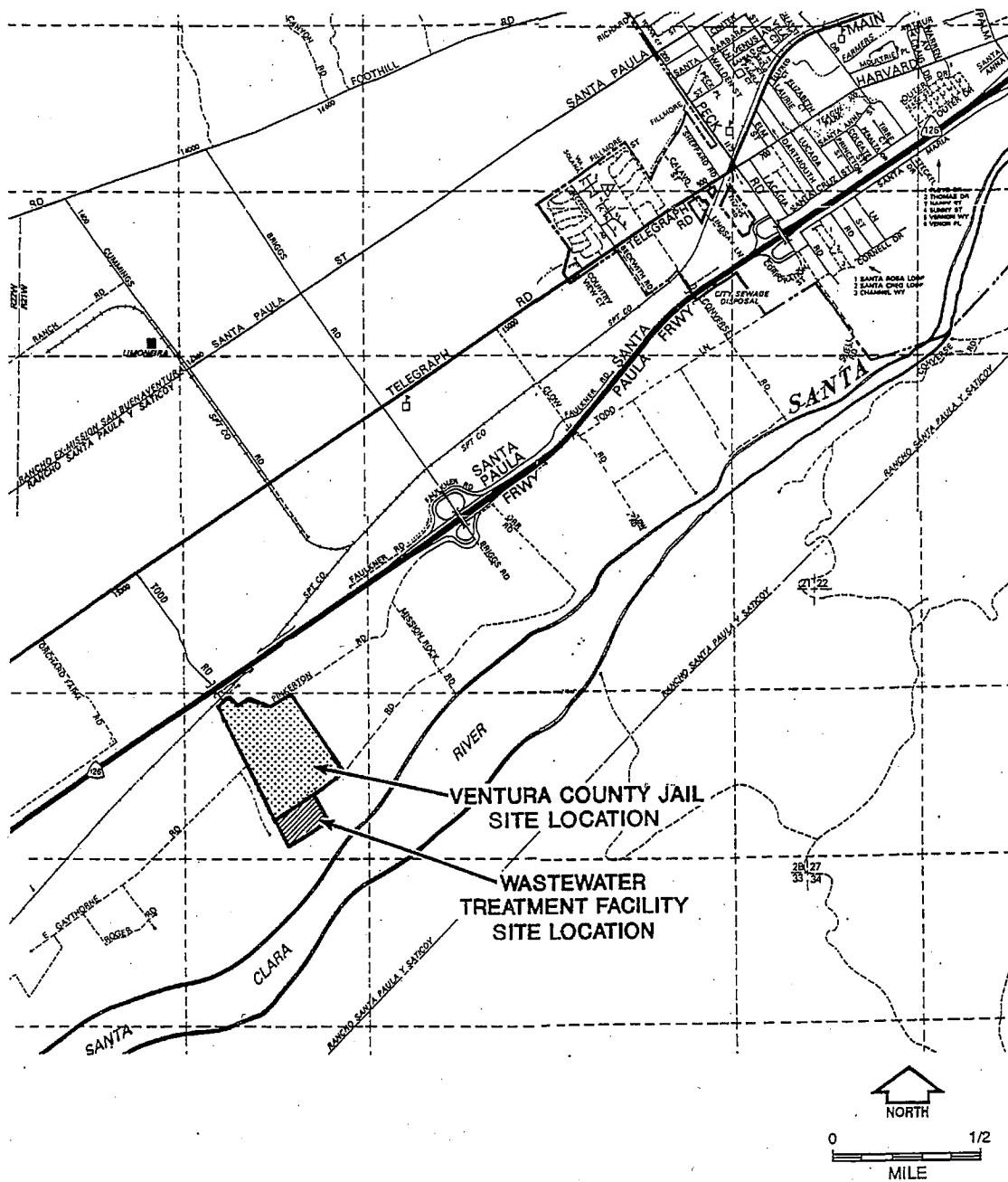
H. RESCISSION

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. 94-084, adopted by the Regional Board on August 22, 1994, is hereby rescinded.

I, Samuel Unger, 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, Los Angeles Region, on December 8, 2011.

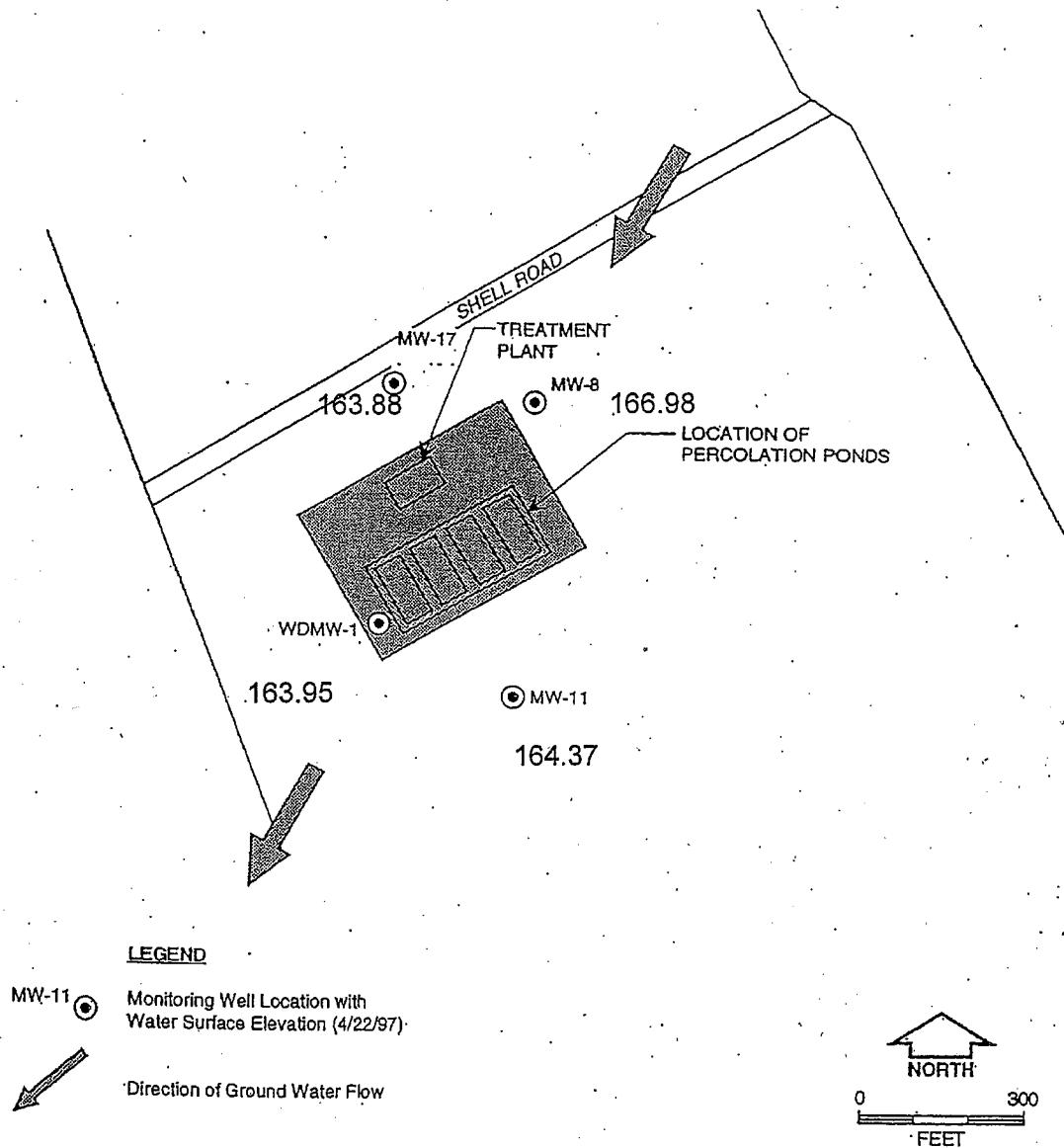
Samuel Unger, P. E.
Executive Officer

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SITE LOCATION MAP
 Ventura County Jail, Todd Road Site
 Ventura County, California

Figure 1. Facility Area Map



WATER SURFACE ELEVATION MAP

Ventura County Jail, Todd Road Site
Ventura County, California

Figure 2. Monitoring Wells and Percolation Ponds Location Map

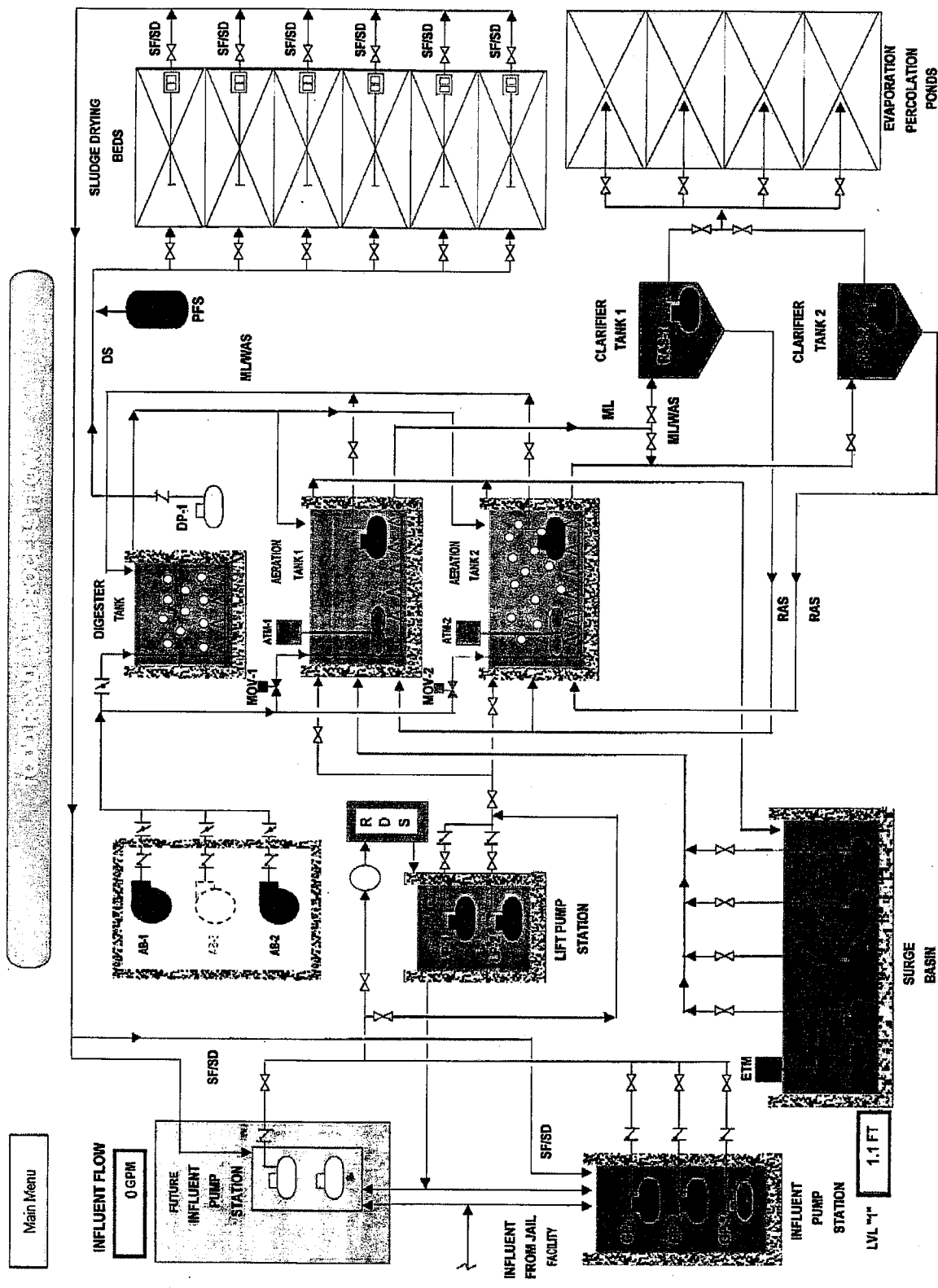


Figure 3. Todd Road Jail Wastewater Treatment Plant treatment system flowchart.

Attachment A-1

Table 64431-A: Inorganic Chemicals	
Constituent	Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)
Aluminum	1
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.05
Cyanide	0.2
Fluoride	2
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.1
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64431
Nitrate, Nitrate plus nitrite have been removed from this Table.

Attachment A-2

Table 4 -- Radioactivity	
Constituent	Maximum Contamination Levels (pCi/L)
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (Including Radium-226 but Excluding Radon and Uranium)	15
Tritium	20000
Strontium-90	8
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50
Uranium	20

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64443

Attachment A-3

Table 64444-A – Organic/Regulated Chemicals	
Constituent	Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)
Volatile Organic Chemicals	
Benzene	0.001
Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC)	0.0005
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE)	0.006
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01
Dichloromethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005
Ethylbenzene	0.7
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether	0.013
Monochlorobenzene	0.07
Styrene	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005
Toluene	0.15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.15
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.2
Vinyl Chloride	0.0005
Xylenes (m,p)	1.75
Non-Volatile synthetic Organic Chemicals	
Alachlor	0.002
Atrazine	0.003
Bentazon	0.018
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.018
Chloradane	0.0001
2,4-D	0.07
Dalapon	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.0002

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Table 64444-A – Organic/Regulated Chemicals	
Constituent	Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)
Non-Volatile synthetic Organic Chemicals	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.004
Dinoseb	0.007
Diquat	0.02
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.00005
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001
Heptachlor Epoxie	0.00001
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.04
Molinate	0.02
Oxamyl	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.0005
Simazine	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07
Toxaphene	0.003
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3×10^{-8}
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64444