

Issue List and Work Plan for the
2002 Triennial Review of the
Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

To meet requirements of Section 303(c) of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 13240 of the California Water Code, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) reviews the water quality standards contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan) every three years. This Triennial Review consists of conducting a public workshop to receive comments on water quality problems in the two Basins and preparing a work plan which describes the actions the Regional Water Board may take over the next three years to investigate and respond to the problems. Implementation of the work plan depends upon the Regional Water Board's program priorities, resources, and other mandates and commitments. Crucial to successful implementation of the actions is adequate support of the Regional Water Board's Basin Plan activities.

The Regional Water Board began its 2002 Triennial Review by providing a 45-day public notice, culminating in a public workshop, to solicit comments on water quality problems. The public notice (Attachment A) contained a brief description of some problems identified by staff. The notice was mailed to the more than 2700 entities on the Basin Plan mailing list. A shorter notice (Attachment B) was published for one day in each of the five major newspapers covering the Basin Plan area (Attachment C).

The public workshop was held during the regularly scheduled Regional Water Board meeting on 25 January 2002 to receive oral comments. Attachments D and E are copies of the official agenda and minutes, respectively, of the meeting of the Regional Water Board at which the Triennial Review public workshop was held. Comments submitted after the public workshop were also considered in this review. The Regional Water Board received a total of 29 written comments and 18 verbal comments at the workshop. Responses to these comments are contained in Attachment F.

The issues listed below reflect the high priority water quality problems identified from public comments received during the review period and staff knowledge about problems in the Basin. The Regional Water Board does not propose to proceed directly with amendments to the Basin Plan as a result of this Triennial Review. The proposed actions consist of recommended investigations to determine the following:

1. Whether a problem exists.
2. The extent, source, frequency, duration, and magnitude of the problem.
3. Whether the problem can be resolved through a change in the way the Regional Water Board implements, enforces or otherwise gains compliance with existing standards.
4. Whether the problem must be resolved through amending the Basin Plan.

Two levels of actions are specified. Current Actions represent the staff's best judgment about what can be done from FY 02/03 through FY 03/04 to address the issue with available resources. Additional Actions depend on more resources becoming available. The priority for each issue indicates the intended order to address the issues.

Resources to support basin planning activities are very limited. The Regional Water Board annual budget to support basin planning activities regionwide is 0.6 Person Years (PY). From this resource, the Regional Water Board must conduct triennial basin plan reviews and prepare and propose amendments to the two Basin Plans that cover the Region. The FY 01/02 allocation was exhausted conducting the two triennial reviews. A new Triennial Review will need to be completed three years from now. This leaves 1.2 PYs for 2 years (the two years between triennial reviews) to consider issues that may warrant revisions to the two Basin Plans. Existing resources only allow a small portion of the highest priority issue to be addressed. However, some stakeholders have provided funding for staff and studies to move certain issues forward. Also, other programs, such as the TMDL program, are including resources complete basin plan amendments. These other sources of funding are identified in the workplan. The existing basin plan budget will be used to provide support in the preparation of basin plan amendments developed with these other sources of funding.

Based on the staff analysis, the following issues have been identified as high priority for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers Basin.

- Regulatory Guidance to Address Water Bodies Dominated by NPDES Discharges
- Regulatory Guidance for Salinity and Boron Discharges to the San Joaquin River
- Organophosphorus (OP) Pesticide Control Efforts
- Mercury Load Reduction Program
- Dissolved Oxygen Problems in the San Joaquin River near Stockton
- Waivers
- Policies for Maintaining Water Quality for Drinking Water

Resources to complete these high priority activities have been provided by the stakeholders, the TMDL program, agricultural drainage program, and CALFED. Some resources have also been drawn from the point source regulatory and nonpoint source programs.

The issues selected for the 2002 Triennial Review represent major water quality concerns based on what is currently known about them. Knowledge about pollution problems may change significantly from one year to the next.

Issue 1:

**Regulatory Guidance to Address Water Bodies
Dominated by NPDES Discharges**

Discussion:

It is sometimes difficult and expensive for dischargers to meet water quality objectives in water bodies dominated by NPDES discharges, also known as effluent dominated water bodies (EDWs). Where little or no dilution is available, effluent limits are set at not greater than the applicable water quality standard, including narrative and numeric water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan, numerical standards included in the National Toxics Rule, the California Toxics Rule, or other criteria used to assure compliance with narrative water quality objectives. Common parameters that have proven difficult to meet in typical discharges from wastewater treatment plants include copper, zinc, arsenic, pesticides and various organic compounds. In addition, the water quality objectives for turbidity, temperature, dissolved oxygen and pH are often violated. These four objectives are based on allowing only limited changes to background conditions. Background stream conditions typically fluctuate and respond more quickly to environmental changes (i.e., rainfall, changes in air temperature) than effluents from wastewater treatment facilities. In some cases, wastewater treatment plants are capable of discharging high quality effluent that would fully protect beneficial uses and yet still be in violation of the Basin Plan. The consistent flows provided by the wastewater discharge may also enhance some aquatic life beneficial uses but be detrimental to others that depend on the ephemeral nature of the stream. The original conditions in the stream may change, causing a shift in the specific uses within a beneficial use category (i.e. a shift from the unique uses of ephemeral waters to the uses of a perennial water). There are questions of whether the discharger should be required to fully protect these shifted uses when it is the discharge itself that allows the modified uses to exist at all. There are also questions regarding the fate of the original uses that are lost due to the discharge.

The beneficial uses of the water bodies are based on the Basin Plan designated uses. Studies necessary to comply with Clean Water Act and California Water Code requirements for modifying or dedesignating

beneficial uses have not been completed for most EDWs. Stakeholders have suggested that various alternatives be explored for assigning beneficial uses to EDWs. The alternatives suggested were to a) designate site specific beneficial uses, b) use “warm” and “cold” designations on a case by case basis rather than applying the “tributary rule,” c) develop an EDW beneficial use which would consist of a limited warm water habitat, recreation and/or municipal use, d) adopt site specific objectives, or e) develop provisions for granting variances from compliance with water quality objectives.

All of the above alternatives can only be accomplished through the Basin Plan amendment process. They cannot be performed during the permit adoption process. Because of the number of water bodies where action is needed, alternative policies and actions need to be considered.

Priority:

High

Current Action:

Because EDWs are a statewide concern, the State Water Board has taken the lead in developing a policy to address this issue. The State and Regional Water Boards have identified EDWs as a key project to meet the strategic plan goal to protect surface water beneficial uses. Regional Water Board staff will work with State Water Board staff to develop a strategy for addressing EDWs. This may include any or all of the following:

- Developing a policy to identify which water bodies are EDWs;
- Identifying appropriate beneficial uses through Use Attainability Analyses (UAAs); and
- Developing site-specific or basin-wide objectives applicable to this special situation.

Currently, staff is coordinating an EDW stakeholder group, which is made up of dischargers and other interested parties. This group has met five times in the past year to discuss current and potential efforts to address EDW related issues. Due to resource constraints, staff will continue to provide minimal coordination support for this stakeholder group. As

regional issues are identified, the Regional Water Board will address them as resources allow.

Planning staff is currently working on three Basin Plan Amendments (BPAs) that directly address EDW concerns. The first is a site specific BPA for pH, and turbidity for Deer Creek into which El Dorado Irrigation District's Deer Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant discharges. The second is a site specific BPA for temperature in Deer Creek. The third is a basin-wide BPA for pH and turbidity that staff is developing with assistance from the Basin Plan Advisory Committee - a coalition of dischargers organized by the City of Roseville and a subcommittee of the EDW Stakeholder Group.

Current Resources:

- 1) Staff -- 1.5 PYs per year for FY01/02 and 02/03 PYs (funded by stakeholders)
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Additional Action:

Funding has not been secured for full facilitation and coordination of the EDW stakeholder group. The stakeholder group is an important resource to help identify regional concerns. As regional issues that relate to EDWs are identified, study parameters will need to be developed, studies will need to be conducted, and basin plan amendments will need to be administered.

Two regional issues that have been recently identified are the MUN beneficial use in constructed water bodies and the COLD beneficial use in water bodies that cannot and will not support COLD.

Additional Resources
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 0.5 PY for three years to oversee and administer each basin plan amendment and 0.25 PY per year to continue coordinating the EDW stakeholder group.
- 2) Contract(s) -- Approximately \$500,000 for each study.

Issue 2:

**Regulatory Guidance for Salinity and Boron
Discharges to the San Joaquin River**

Discussion:

Water quality in the San Joaquin River has degraded significantly since the late 1940s. During this period, salt concentrations in the River, near Vernalis, have doubled and boron levels have increased significantly. These increases are primarily due to reservoir development and water diversions on the east side tributaries and upper basin for agricultural development, the use of poorer quality Delta water in lieu of San Joaquin River water on west side agricultural lands and drainage from upslope soils on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. The lower San Joaquin River, namely that part of the River from Mendota Pool to the Delta, along with its tributaries Mud Slough (north) and Salt Slough have been listed in the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list as impaired due to boron and salts. The Clean Water Act requires that states establish total maximum daily load limits (TMDL) for all Section 303(d) listed water bodies.

Salinity water quality objectives were adopted by the State Water Board for the San Joaquin River at Vernalis (the mouth of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta) in the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta Plan). The Delta Plan objective is not applicable to the upstream portion of the river so the State Water Board directed the Regional Water Board to set numerical objectives for salinity in the San Joaquin River upstream of Vernalis. Water quality objectives for boron were adopted in 1988, but were rejected by the USEPA. However, USEPA has not promulgated new boron standards. Present levels of salts and boron have impaired agricultural beneficial uses and interfered with fulfillment of water contract deliveries.

Recognizing the importance of controlling salts in the San Joaquin River and restoring beneficial uses, the Regional Water Board instructed staff to develop a program to control salts in the San Joaquin River. The Regional Water Board also identified the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load Model for boron and salts as a high priority. A TMDL provides a means by which to restore the integrity of the water bodies with

respect to the pollutant in question by establishing the assimilative capacity of the water body and apportioning loads of the pollutant to the various sources and including a margin of safety.

Priority:

High

Current Action:

A TMDL technical report was completed in January 2002 to allocate the salt and boron loads in the San Joaquin River based on objectives for these constituents at Vernalis. To maximize resources, the basin plan amendment to incorporate the implementation plan for this TMDL will be coordinated with the basin plan amendment to adopt salt and boron objectives for the San Joaquin River upstream of Vernalis.

Staff held workshops in April and May 1999 to discuss a basin plan amendment to adopt water quality objectives for salt and boron and an implementation plan to achieve the proposed objectives. Stakeholders questioned the proposed basin plan amendment, specifically, they were concerned that the beneficial uses were not appropriate, the proposed implementation plan lacked detail, and there was an insufficient economic analysis. Staff will evaluate the comments and propose an analysis of the beneficial uses and economics by June 2002. A draft basin plan amendment will be released in October 2002 that will include a proposal for a coordinated implementation plan to achieve the new water quality objectives and address the TMDL loads to meet objectives at Vernalis. Staff proposes to present the basin plan amendment to the Regional Water Board in March 2003. Staff will work with stakeholders to develop the objectives and implementation plan, prepare the staff reports supporting the amendment, and process the amendment (complete CEQA analysis and documentation, prepare agenda items, conduct hearings and workshops, prepare the record for State Water Board and the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), conduct peer review, and respond to OAL concerns). The implementation plan will evaluate all reasonable alternatives, including the adoption of waste discharge requirements.

Current Resources:

1) Staff -- 2.5 PY per year from agricultural drainage resources

2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Additional Action: Follow up on implementation.

Additional Resources
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 2.0 PY per year for several years.
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$50,000 per year for water quality monitoring in the San Joaquin River to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation plan.

Issue 3: OP Pesticide Control Efforts

Discussion:

The organophosphorus (OP) pesticides diazinon and chlorpyrifos have been documented at toxic levels in numerous surface water bodies. Diazinon has been documented at toxic levels in the San Joaquin River, Sacramento River, Feather River, the Delta and tributaries to these water bodies. Chlorpyrifos has been documented at toxic levels in the San Joaquin River, the Delta and tributaries to these waters. These water bodies have been listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. The Clean Water Act mandates that the Regional Water Board develop load reduction programs to resolve these water quality problems through a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation process. In addition, the implementation chapter of the Basin Plan outlines a specific review process that the Regional Water Board must follow to address pesticide problems that are identified.

To address the OP pesticide problem, the Regional Water Board has initiated steps to amend the Basin Plan to establish water quality objectives and an implementation program. Federal requirements to develop TMDL allocations will also be addressed in this process. Public workshops and hearings will be held as part of the Basin Planning process to address OP pesticides. These public hearings will provide the review process that was established in the Basin Plan for addressing problem pesticides. The 1998 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list identifies development of TMDLs for the San Joaquin River, Sacramento River,

Feather River and Delta for the OP pesticides as a high priority activity.

Priority:

High

Current Action:

Regional Water Board staff is working with the Department of Pesticide Regulation, stakeholder groups, industry representatives, various commodity Boards, pesticide registrants and environmental groups to support efforts to develop management practices to reduce the levels of the pesticides reaching surface waters. CALFED has funded numerous projects directed toward development of these practices in agricultural and urban settings. Additional CALFED resources have been allocated to address questions about the ecological significance of observed levels of pesticides in and around the Delta. The Department of Fish and Game has completed their work on criteria for chlorpyrifos and diazinon. In the San Joaquin River, the loads and sources of pesticides have been well defined during drought periods. More information is still needed in the Delta and Sacramento River watershed.

Staff is currently compiling the information necessary to develop control programs for diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the San Joaquin River. A Regional Water Board hearing to consider amendment of the Basin Plan is anticipated no later than June 2003.

After completion of the above TMDLs, some of the staff will begin work on implementation oversight and some of the staff will begin work on developing TMDLs for some of the San Joaquin River tributaries and urban streams in Stockton.

Current Resources:

- 1) Staff -- 6 PYs for FY02/03 and 2 PY for FY03/04 to complete the work in the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Rivers and urban streams in Sacramento County from the TMDL program. 1 PY per year for FY02/03 and 03/04 for Delta work from the CALFED program.

- 2) Contract(s) -- \$500,000 in FY02/03 is provided from the TMDL program to conduct source analysis.

Additional Action: Monitoring to establish the sources in the remaining Sacramento and San Joaquin River tributaries and development of TMDLs for these water bodies.

Additional Resources
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 3 PYs per year
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$300,000 per year for monitoring

Issue 4: Mercury Load Reduction Program (TMDL)

Discussion: Mercury has been identified as a problem in the Delta and its tributaries and in Clear Lake and Cache Creek because it accumulates in aquatic organisms to levels that pose a threat to predator species and people that eat fish. Elevated mercury levels can be expected in areas where mercury was mined (Coast Range), where mercury was used to extract gold (Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range), and in downstream water bodies. Because of elevated mercury levels in fish tissue, numerous water bodies, including the Delta, have been included on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. The Clean Water Act mandates that the Regional Water Board develop load reduction programs to resolve these water quality problems through a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation process.

The 1998 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list identified mercury TMDL work as a high priority in the Delta and its tributaries and in Clear Lake and Cache Creek.

Priority: High

Current Action: Mercury cycling in the aquatic environment and the accumulation process in aquatic organisms is not well understood. Therefore, setting a reasonable goal in aquatic organisms and determining which sources are most important to control is not an easy task. A significant amount of study and research needs to be completed up front in order to have much of a chance for success. CALFED is funding studies on mercury in

the water column, sediments, invertebrates, and fish. Both state and federal contract funds are being used for monitoring and analysis. Currently, data is being collected for loading studies in the Delta, Sacramento River, San Joaquin River and the Cache Creek watersheds. A plan is being developed by a team that includes some of the foremost experts on mercury in the country. It also includes local stakeholder support and input.

Currently, seven TMDLs are in development. As these are incorporated into the basin plan, TMDL development staff will be able to work on implementation of adopted TMDLs and development of other mercury TMDLs.

Current Resources:

- 1) Staff -- 6 PYs per year from TMDL and CALFED resources
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$125,000 per year from TMDL resources

Additional Action:

Conduct source monitoring to refine the implementation program for watersheds upstream of the Delta and to support Clean Water Act Section 303(d) listings.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 2 PYs per year
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$500,000 per year

Issue 5:

Dissolved Oxygen Problems in San Joaquin River near Stockton

Discussion:

Low dissolved oxygen concentrations in the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Stockton annually impact or threaten to impact beneficial uses. Basin Plan water quality objectives are frequently violated during high temperature periods in late summer and early fall. Adult San Joaquin River fall run Chinook salmon migrate up river between September and December to spawn in the Merced, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus Rivers. The San Joaquin River population has experienced severe declines and is considered a species of concern by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Low dissolved

oxygen in the San Joaquin River can act as a barrier to migration. Low dissolved oxygen levels can kill or stress salmon and other species present in this portion of the Delta. A computer model developed for the Stockton Wastewater Treatment Plant identified ammonia and BOD as the primary cause of the low dissolved oxygen concentrations. The sources are discharges from the treatment plant, and surrounding and upstream point and nonpoint sources. River flow and water temperature, upstream algal blooms and sediment oxygen demand were identified as key factors influencing dissolved oxygen levels. The San Joaquin River is on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies due to low dissolved oxygen. The Clean Water Act mandates that the Regional Water Board develop load reduction programs to resolve these water quality problems through a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation process. In addition, this part of the Delta was listed as a Toxic Hot Spot under the Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program and a Cleanup Plan was adopted to address this issue.

Priority:

High

Current Action:

Staff has worked with stakeholders to form a steering committee. The steering committee has implemented a plan of action to develop waste load allocations and an implementation plan after evaluation of alternatives. The steering committee is scheduled to provide a waste load allocations and implementation plan report to the Regional Water Board in December 2002. The Regional Water Board is scheduled to consider a basin plan amendment on this matter in June 2004.

Current Resources:

- 1) Staff -- 1 PY per year funded with CALFED resources
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0 (Significant resources from CALFED and other stakeholders have funded studies used to develop the TMDL.)

Issue 6:

Waivers

Discussion:

The Basin Plan includes a list of types of discharges that the Regional Water Board does not expect to pose a threat to water quality and, thus, conditionally waived

the need to issue waste discharge requirements. Section 13269 of the California Water Code allows these existing waivers to remain in effect until 1 January 2003. After that, they may be renewed by the Regional Water Board in five-year increments after a review of the terms, conditions and effectiveness of each waiver, conducted at a public hearing. However, prior to adopting a waiver, the Regional Water Board must first comply with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Priority:

High

Current Action:

The State Water Board is working with the Regional Water Boards to develop an implementation plan to efficiently review existing waivers. Each Regional Water Board is developing a list of the waiver categories that need to be evaluated and what regulatory options currently exist to handle each category.

Current Resources:

- 1) Staff -- 2 PYs per year from regulatory, nonpoint source, and agricultural drainage programs.
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$450,000 to monitor agricultural return flows

Additional Action:

The inclusion of types of waivers in the Basin Plan is for informational purposes only. Waivers adopted under California Water Code Section 13269 and waste discharge requirements issued under California Water Code Section 13263 are not subject to the basin planning process. However, if management options such as prohibitions and time schedules are to be included, basin plan amendments may be needed. Actual tasks cannot be identified prior to examining each waiver category.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 0.5 PY for three years to oversee and administer each basin plan amendment (assuming that the work to substantiate the basin plan amendment will be completed by the current resources that were redirected from regulatory, agricultural drainage and nonpoint source resources)
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Issue 7:

Policies for Maintaining Water Quality for Drinking Water

Discussion:

The Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta is the source of drinking water for two thirds of the state's population (over 20 million people). The two principal rivers discharging to the Delta, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, receive pollutants from the various land uses in the Central Valley including, agriculture, mining, confined animal facilities, and urban runoff. These pollutants include pesticides, trace elements, metals, nutrients, and pathogens. The Delta and segments of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Rivers are listed in the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list due to impairment of beneficial uses by many of these pollutants. Due to increased intensity of development and coincident population growth, the demand for high quality drinking water will increase. Additionally, development within the watershed may increase the pollutant loads into these waters posing a greater threat to drinking water supplies.

State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 (Sources of Drinking Water Policy), which is incorporated into the Basin Plan, recognizes municipal and domestic water supply (MUN) beneficial uses in all surface waters, with a few limited exceptions. Several water quality objectives to protect drinking water supplies are contained in Title 22 of the California Water Code and have been incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan for the protection of waters designated MUN.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) exist for parameters such as arsenic, lead, cadmium, silver, selenium, and organochlorine pesticides. Other constituents of concern for sources of drinking water include precursors to disinfection by-products (organic carbon and bromide), salinity, and pathogens. The Regional Water Board is involved in programs to address salinity problems in the San Joaquin River watershed. The other constituents of concerns are not being addressed by the Regional Water Board at this time.

In response to directives in the 1996 Reauthorization of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the USEPA has

been developing more stringent regulations with respect to controlling and reducing levels of disinfection by-products (DBPs) and pathogens.

One of the regulations promulgated by the USEPA is the Stage 1 Disinfection By-product (D/DBP) Rule which reduces the allowable levels of DBPs by lowering the MCL for trihalomethanes (THM) and establishing MCLs for five haloacetic acids (HAA5) and bromate. Another feature of the rule is the regulation of total organic carbon (TOC). The rule requires the removal of organic material in the source water through advanced treatment (e.g., enhanced coagulation or precipitation). Reducing the amount of TOC will reduce the amount of DBPs formation, enhance the effectiveness of the disinfectant to inactivate pathogens and reduce the costs of water disinfection.

Delta waters are unusually high in dissolved organic matter. Sources of TOC include agricultural drainage discharges originating from organic soils of the Delta and introduced from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Median Delta water bromide concentrations are more than 6 times the national median. The THM formation potential of Delta water is more than double the national median. These two factors make it difficult and expensive for Delta water purveyors to meet the new and anticipated regulations.

A report of the California Urban Water Agencies (CUWA) concluded that TOC levels in the Delta would have to be reduced to less than 3 mg/L and bromide to less than 50 ug/L in order to provide flexibility in the use of enhanced coagulation and ozone disinfection to meet the long-term regulatory scenario. Present concentrations of TOC at the Harvey Banks pumping plant range between 2.6 and 10.5 mg/L and the median bromide concentration is 290 ug/L. Without reduction of precursors to the levels recommended in the CUWA report, more expensive advanced treatment technologies such as granular activated carbon or membranes would have to be used. The cost of treatment and disposal of residues would make these options prohibitive. CUWA estimates that complying with the TOC removal provisions (enhanced

coagulation) of stage 1 of the D/DBP Rule alone would cost an additional \$16 to \$34 per acre-foot. Without reducing the precursors to the recommended levels, the cost of membrane treatment was estimated between \$140 and \$650 per acre-foot to comply with the likely long-term regulatory scenario.

Another rule being promulgated by the USEPA is the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment (IESWT) Rule. One of the requirements of this rule is 2 – log (99%) *cryptosporidium* removal for systems that filter. The longer-term implementation of this rule will probably require Cryptosporidium and Giardia removal and inactivation standards.

The D/DBP and Long-term Enhanced Surface Treatment rules are in conflict because microbe inactivation provisions will require greater use of chlorine and ozone disinfectants, which in turn generate higher levels of DBPs. High concentrations of precursors not only are problematic from the standpoint of DBP generation in excess of regulatory limits but also because precursors consume disinfectant, thus requiring greater quantities of disinfectant to achieve effective disinfection. Precursors also interfere with the treatment selection options. For example, use of the more effective disinfectant ozone for Cryptosporidium inactivation or to avoid THM and HAA5 generation, in the presence of bromide, will generate bromate, which is a regulated DBP.

In addition to pathogens and DBP precursors, concerns have also been expressed with salinity. Salinity impacts the palatability of drinking water and impacts the re-use of the water. Reclaimed water has higher salinity levels than the source water. Increasing the salinity of the source water may increase the salinity level of reclaimed water to a level which may no longer be suitable for re-use such as landscape irrigation or groundwater recharge.

The promulgation of drinking water regulations raises concerns regarding water constituents not previously regulated by the Regional Water Board. The CALFED Record of Decision obligates the Regional Water Board, with support from the CALFED agencies and

the Department of Health Services (DHS), to develop and adopt a policy for sources of drinking water by the end of 2004. This policy is to include identification and implementation of appropriate pollutant source control measures, focused regulatory and/or incentive programs targeting pollutants of concern, and development of a monitoring and assessment program. Particular interest has been expressed by the stakeholders for development of a water quality objective for total organic carbon (TOC).

Priority: High

Current Action: Regional Water Board Staff are working with CUWA, CALFED, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and other interested stakeholders to develop a monitoring program to support the development of a policy for Sources of Drinking Water

Current Resources: 1) Staff -- 1.0 PY for FY 02/03 (funded by stakeholders)
2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Additional Action: Work with CUWA, DWR, DHS CALFED and other interested stakeholders to refine a workplan for development of the policy and begin to collect information that will be required for policy development. Any policy developed would need to be adopted into the Basin Plan and would require approval of the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA.

Additional Resource Requirements: 1) Staff -- 1.0 PYs per year to work with stakeholders to develop a policy and oversee and manage any basin plan amendments. 0.5 PY for three years to oversee and manage contracts.
2) Contract(s) -- \$500,000 per year for monitoring and technical support.

Issue 8: Policy for On-Site Disposal Systems

Discussion: There are approximately 500,000 single-family residential septic systems in the Central Valley Region that discharge 150 million gallons of sewage per day.

Failed septic systems impact groundwater with nutrients and pathogens. In order to perform adequately, on-site systems must be properly designed, located, installed and maintained. The Regional Water Board's policy has been that control of individual waste treatment and disposal systems can best be accomplished by local county environmental health departments if these departments strictly enforce an ordinance that is designed to provide complete protection for groundwater and surface water quality and for public health.

More than 25 years ago the Regional Water Board established guidelines for siting and operation of individual disposal systems. These guidelines were designed to protect water quality and are intended to be implemented through county government ordinances. In recent years, there has been a proliferation of residential and urban development in the Sierra Nevada foothills that utilize individual disposal systems. Some of these developments are likely to be sited in areas inadequate for septic systems due to steep slope, shallow soils and fractured rock geology. The Regional Water Board guidelines do not address non-alluvial siting of individual disposal systems. In addition, the guidelines do not address alternative systems that may provide protection of ground and surface waters beyond a traditional septic tank and leachfield system. These guidelines are obsolete and need to be updated and then enforced.

Priority:

Medium

Current Action:

The State Water Board has been required under Section 13291 of the California Water Code to adopt regulatory standards for the permitting and operation of onsite sewage treatment systems by 1 January 2004. The State Water Board has formed advisory groups to help develop these regulations. Regional Water Board staff is participating in the advisory groups. Section 13291(e) of the California Water Code requires the Regional Water Board to incorporate the State Water Board regulations into the Basin Plan.

Current Resources:

1) Staff -- 0.1 PYs per year from regulatory resources

2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Issue 9:

Water Quality Objectives for Carbofuran, Malathion, Methyl Parathion, Molinate, and Thiobencarb

Discussion:

The Basin Plan prohibits the discharge of irrigation return flows containing the five pesticides unless the discharger is following a management practice approved by the Regional Water Board. On a regular basis, the Department of Pesticide Regulation presents, for Regional Water Board approval, the management practices that are required to be implemented to control the levels of these five pesticides in surface waters. The management practices are not approved unless they are expected to meet performance goals that are included in the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan indicates that performance goals are to be periodically evaluated. Numerical water quality objectives have not yet been adopted for these five pesticides (except for a thiobencarb objective to protect municipal supplies). In addition, other pesticides are being used that are not directly addressed in the Basin Plan.

Priority:

Medium

Current Action:

None

Current Resources:

None

Additional Action:

Develop site-specific objectives for these and possibly other high use chemicals.

Additional Resource Requirements:

1) Staff -- 0.5 PY per year to evaluate existing information to propose appropriate water quality objectives. 1.0 PY for the year that administration of the basin plan process will be needed.

2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Issue 10:

Temperature Objectives to Protect Spring Run Salmon and Steelhead

Discussion:

For most water bodies in the Region that have aquatic habitat beneficial uses, the general temperature

objective is that “*at no time or place should waters be increased more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit above natural receiving water temperature.*” This objective is not adequately protective in certain key streams critical to spring run salmon and steelhead.

Mortality to developing eggs and embryos may begin when daily average water temperatures exceed 56 degrees Fahrenheit and reaches 100 percent at 62 degrees Fahrenheit. A water temperature increase of 5 degrees Fahrenheit in cold water streams could result in water temperatures exceeding the maximum safe level for the survival and development of embryonic and juvenile life stages of salmon and steelhead.

Furthermore, water temperatures exceeding 60 degrees Fahrenheit are deleterious to adult spring-run salmon. The effects of temperature on the growth and survival of salmonid eggs, alevins, and fry have been well documented. The effects of temperature on adult spring-run salmon are less clear. Typically, adult spring-run salmon hold in freshwater over the summer months before spawning in early fall. It is believed that they are particularly vulnerable to high water temperatures while holding in the summer.

The spring-run Chinook salmon has been listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. Efforts are currently underway by state and federal agencies and stakeholder groups to protect and possibly enhance these populations. Establishing maximum temperature limits in these streams would help assure their viability and support the COLD, SPWN, MIGR and RARE beneficial uses of streams.

Priority: Medium

Current Action: None

Current Resources: None

Additional Action: Establish maximum temperature limits in streams and/or stream segments that need protection for sustaining anadromous salmonid populations. Consider deleting the 5 degree increase limit where maximum temperature limits are established and consider the

economic consequences to point and nonpoint source dischargers, especially agriculture.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 0.5 PY for three years to oversee and administer the basin plan amendment
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$500,000 for a temperature study and \$200,000 for an economics review.

Issue 11:

Regulatory Actions in Agricultural Dominated Water Bodies and Agricultural Conveyance Facilities

Discussion:

In agricultural environments, a complex network of modified natural and constructed channels convey irrigation supplies to farms and export agricultural drainage water to natural streams. Many of the constructed and artificial channels lack habitat and physical flow characteristics of natural channels required to sustain the full range of aquatic life and other beneficial uses. Additionally, in natural channels whose flow is dominated by agricultural drainage, water quality may be less than needed to protect aquatic life and other beneficial uses. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, it is estimated that more than 130 natural water bodies, totaling more than 1100 miles, are dominated by agricultural drainage and supply water. There are more than 4100 water bodies, totaling over 9300 miles, which are constructed facilities designed to carry agricultural drainage and supply water. There are more than 75 water bodies, totaling almost 600 miles, that are natural dry washes that have been altered to carry agricultural supply or drainage water.

Table II-I of the Basin Plan lists surface water bodies and beneficial uses that are designated for those water bodies. The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In cases where this is not appropriate, the Basin Plan indicates that beneficial uses will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. These site-specific evaluations and adjustments to these “tributary rule” derived beneficial uses can only be made through the Basin Plan revision process that

would need to include all the considerations that are specified in Porter-Cologne and be consistent with requirements of the Clean Water Act. In the absence of the site-specific studies, beneficial uses are assumed to be the same as for the downstream water body that is listed in the Basin Plan and applicable water quality objectives are the same as for the mainstream rivers.

Water bodies that receive agricultural drainage can be impaired due to elevated levels of pesticides and other contaminants. These water bodies typically do not achieve full protection of beneficial uses. Increased regulation of agricultural discharges to these water bodies may lead to reduced flow and lower attainment of beneficial uses.

Priority:

Medium

Current Action:

Certain water bodies are both effluent dominated and agriculturally dominated. Issues that are identified as part of the work on Effluent Dominated Water Bodies (EDWs) that relate to Agriculturally Dominated Water Bodies will be addressed as part of the EDWs effort. See Issue No. 1 for more details on the status of EDWs.

Current Resources:

None specific to this issue

Additional Action:

Development of a strategy to specifically address agricultural dominated water bodies. This may include evaluation of any or all of the following:

- A policy to identify which water bodies are agricultural dominated water bodies;
- Appropriate beneficial uses through Use Attainability Analyses (UAAs); and
- Site-specific objectives or develop basin-wide objectives applicable to this special situation.

Each of these evaluations may require separate studies for each water body.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 0.5 PY for three years to oversee and administer each basin plan amendment

- Issue 12: Need for Groundwater Survey and Control Policies
for Discharges to Groundwater**

The Basin Plan describes various groundwater quality problems that exist throughout the region and includes numerous policies that address prevention and cleanup of groundwater quality problems. Nevertheless, large portions of some aquifers are being degraded by elevated levels of salt, nitrates, pesticides and other contaminants. There are programs in place that are designed to address localized problems (i.e., underground tank and site cleanup program) but there has been no organized effort to address the wide spread problems of nitrates and salts. A major effort is needed to assess the current conditions, determine the factors contributing to present groundwater impacts, and develop policies that can be used to correct existing problems and prevent future problems.

The actual nitrate groundwater contamination situation may be much greater than realized by the SWRCB geographical depiction and statistics of closed wells. The groundwater nitrate database is biased with respect to large water systems as these systems receive more scrutiny than small water systems. Domestic wells with less than 15 connections are not subject to state

oversight and those with less than 5 connections are not subject to any monitoring requirements. It is these small systems which are most vulnerable to contamination by nitrate. These wells are generally placed in shallow aquifers due to limited resources and yield requirements of small and private systems. Large water supply systems, on the other hand, with greater economic resources, generally tap deeper aquifers where there is more reliable water supply and quality. Additionally, small systems are more likely located in rural areas, generally agricultural. Recent monitoring by the US Geological Survey of 60 household wells located in one agricultural area found 30 percent of the wells exceeded the drinking water standard.

The primary health concerns with the consumption of water with elevated nitrate is the condition known as methemoglobinemia. Methemoglobinemia, more commonly known as the “blue baby syndrome,” is the interference by nitrate to the absorption of oxygen by hemoglobin in the blood. Infants, younger than 6 months, are most susceptible and the oxygen deficit in the blood stream produces blue coloration of the lips and skin and hence the term “blue baby.” More severe cases result in death. The health impacts to infants subject to chronic oxygen deprivation, as a result of nitrate consumption in drinking water, which do not result in mortality, are unknown. The condition is often misdiagnosed and is believed to be under reported. A survey of hospital discharge records by the Department of Health Services (DHS) between 1983 and 1995 revealed 97 cases of methemoglobinemia in children younger than one year. The database, however, was incomplete and it could not be determined how many cases were attributable to consumption of nitrate contaminated groundwater as other factors can also lead to this condition, such as aerosol deodorizers and certain pharmaceuticals.

According to the SWRCB report to the legislature, \$48.7 million were requested from DHS in 1986 for bond funds to remediate groundwater impacted by nitrate. The Central Valley accounted for 60 percent of the applications for bond money for small water systems and 35 percent for large water systems. Stanislaus County alone accounted for 21 percent of all

of the applications statewide. Water systems impacted with nitrate exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level must be blended with uncontaminated water, treated by ion exchange, or closed. The report to the legislature stated that the USEPA estimated the annual increase in household water bill to treat nitrate contaminated water at between \$77 to \$340 for water systems of 100 to 1,000,000 people served.

The primary sources of nitrate in groundwater are application of nitrogen fertilizers, disposal or reuse of animal waste at confined animal production facilities, and individual sewer systems (septic systems).

Areas of intensive crop production in highly permeable soils, especially of crops with a high nitrogen demand (e.g., vegetables, citrus, and silage corn), are known or suspected of causing elevated nitrate levels in the groundwater (e.g., Salinas Valley, Chico Basin and Hilmar Area of Merced County). Groundwater in crop production areas can become contaminated with nitrate when nitrogen fertilizers are applied at rates in excess of crop utilization and inefficient irrigation or high rainfall leach the nitrate to groundwater. Other factors that put groundwater at risk are a shallow aquifer, the absence of a restricting layer to vertical migration of nitrate, permeable soils and poor well construction. The Regional Water Board has no programs that address nitrate used in crop production.

In 1993, the Regional Water Board conducted a survey of groundwater beneath five typical well operated dairies in the vicinity of Hilmar. The average nitrate-nitrogen concentration beneath these dairies was 49 mg/L with a maximum value of 250 mg/L. This far exceeds the drinking water standard of 10 mg/L. Conditions were conducive to migration of nitrates to groundwater as soils are highly permeable (sandy) and the water table is shallow (4 to 25 below ground surface). There are 1600 dairies in the Central Valley with approximately 1 million milking cows. At present, the Regional Water Board is requiring groundwater monitoring at approximately 20 dairies. However, there are no sites undergoing remediation.

With respect to individual septic systems, the Regional Water Board has dealt with these on a case-by-case basis by prohibiting discharge in problematic service areas. Twenty-six prohibitions have been adopted by the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board has also adopted guidelines for use of septic tank systems in developments. Staff has encouraged counties to adopt and enforce ordinances that are consistent with the guidelines. However, these guidelines are now outdated and the State Water Board is working on regulations to be adopted by 1 January 2004. See Issue No. 8 for a more detailed description.

Salt. Salts, as measured by Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) or electrical conductivity (EC) are of concern because they interfere with agricultural, industrial, and domestic beneficial uses of groundwater. Groundwater with less than 450 mg/L TDS (EC of 700 mhos/cm) are acceptable for all agricultural uses. At levels exceeding this value, reduction in crop yields and/or germination failure may result depending on the sensitivity of the crop. A range of secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels, which are based on aesthetics (taste, odor, appearance) have been established for TDS; 500 mg/L is the recommended level; 1,000 mg/L is the maximum level if no other source is reasonably available; and 1,500 is the short-term limit which is acceptable on a temporary basis. The Basin Plan incorporates the Maximum Contaminant Levels by reference for the protection of municipal and domestic supply of groundwater. No numerical water quality objectives are specified in the Basin Plan for the protection of agricultural beneficial uses.

Some of the salt load to the groundwater resource is primarily the result of natural processes within the Basin. This includes salt loads from the valley floor runoff, native surface waters, and leached from the soils by precipitation.

Salts that are not indigenous to the Basin water resources result from man's activity. Salts come from imported water, salt leached by irrigation, animal wastes, fertilizers and other soil amendments, municipal use, and municipal industrial wastewater discharges to land for treatment, storage and disposal.

Salts in groundwater are primarily a problem in the San Joaquin River Basin. Approximately 600,000 tons of salt are imported annually into the western portion of the San Joaquin Basin (west of the San Joaquin River) for crop irrigation and wetland management via federal, state, and local water projects. An additional 160,000 tons are applied through irrigation from San Joaquin River diversions. Some of this salt is returned to the river through tail water return flows and some is stored in the soil. Most, however, is purposefully leached below the root zone to maintain salt balance in the root zone. Much of this leached salt ends up in the groundwater.

The extent of groundwater impacted by elevated levels of salt are unknown, as groundwater quality data from shallow aquifers is scant. However, a portion of the western San Joaquin River Basin is known to have shallow groundwater and soils with high levels of soluble salts. Between 1977 and 1987 the acreage of farmland affected by shallow groundwater (5 feet or less) increased by 53 percent to 817,000 acres (SJVDP, 1990). Most of this water is too saline to be used for municipal, domestic, industrial, or agricultural purposes. Deeper aquifers, which are used for municipal drinking water supply, may be impacted in the future through transport of salts across leaky aquitards or through improperly abandoned wells or older wells that were not designed to prevent hydraulic connection between aquifers.

No proven means exist at present to allow ongoing human activity in the Basin while maintaining groundwater salinity at current levels. Degradation of groundwater in the San Joaquin River Basin by salts is unavoidable without a plan to remove salts from the basin. The Regional Water Board's present policy supports a drain to carry salts out of the valley as the best technical solution to this water quality problem. The drain could carry wastewater generated by municipal, industrial, and agricultural activities, high in salt and unfit for reuse. The only other solution is to manage the rate of degradation by minimizing the salt loads to the groundwater body.

Staff of the Regional Water Board is presently developing a control plan for salinity in the San Joaquin River. The control program, however, will only deal with control of loads discharged to the River. Since groundwater inflow is a contributor of salt to the river and beneficial uses of groundwater are being impacted, a parallel control plan needs to be established for the control of salts to groundwater. Additionally, as urbanization of the Central Valley continues, groundwater resources are becoming an increasingly important source of municipal supply. Steps to restore, maintain, and protect the quality of this supply need to be established.

Priority: Medium

Current Action: The Supplemental Report of the 1999 Budget Act required the State Water Board to develop a comprehensive ambient groundwater monitoring plan. To meet this mandate, the SWRCB created the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program. The primary objective of the GAMA Program is to assess the water quality and relative susceptibility of groundwater resources.

Current Resources: None

Additional Action: In the absence of a uniform statewide program for dealing with the impacts of nitrates and salt on groundwater quality, the Regional Water Board should develop a program to address these issues. The Regional Water Board needs to develop strategies and implementation programs that allow all ground waters to be maintained as close to natural concentrations of dissolved matter as is reasonable considering careful use and management of water resources. Stakeholder groups should be convened to identify management measures that would reduce the amount of nitrates and salt leached to ground water.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 2 PYs per year for three years
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$100,000 per year for three years

Issue 13:

Sediments

Discussion:

Accelerated erosion from subdivision construction, agricultural land conversion, highway construction, and nonpoint source activities contributes to turbidity and sedimentation in the region's streams. The Regional Water Board recognized this problem in 1979 and adopted guidelines to reduce erosion from agriculture and subdivision construction. No additional review has been done since then and sediments continue to impact streams. These sediments may be impairing the municipal, recreational and aquatic life beneficial uses of affected water bodies.

Priority:

Medium

Current Action:

Erosion from construction activities disturbing 5 acres or more is being addressed through stormwater permits. Beginning in March of 2003, small construction activities disturbing between 1 and 5 acres will also be subject to stormwater permitting. Activities in riparian areas may also be subject to water quality certification requirements.

Current Resources:

- 1) Staff -- No resources are available to address the basin plan portion of this issue; however, stormwater and water quality certification resources are available to carry out the mandated activities under these two programs as described above.
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Additional Action:

Although some erosion issues are being addressed through our stormwater and water quality certification programs, other erosion-causing activities would still be addressed by the Erosion/Sedimentation guidelines. The Erosion/Sedimentation guidelines in the Basin Plan are outdated. Potential sedimentation sources need to be evaluated, and the guidelines should be revised as necessary and re-incorporated into the Basin Plan.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 2.0 PYs for two years
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Issue 14:

**Beneficial Use Designations for Surface Water
Bodies Not Listed in Table II-I**

Discussion:

Table II-I of the Basin Plan lists surface water bodies and beneficial uses that are designated for those water bodies. The beneficial uses of any specifically listed water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In cases where this is not appropriate, the Basin Plan indicates that beneficial uses will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. These site-specific evaluations and adjustments to these “tributary rule” derived beneficial uses can only be made through the Basin Plan revision process. Many of the unlisted water bodies do not support the same beneficial uses as the downstream water body so the beneficial uses of water bodies may not be adequately protected. In some cases, the unlisted water bodies are effluent dominated (EDW) or agriculturally dominated (ADW). More details on EDWs and ADWs are contained in Issue Nos. 1 and 11, above. Beneficial uses for these water bodies will be addressed as part of the EDW or ADW issues.

Priority:

Medium

Current Action:

None specific to this issue for water bodies that are not EDWs.

Current Resources:

None

Additional Action:

Because of the large number and size of the unlisted water bodies, categorizing them and assigning beneficial uses to the various categories would involve the most efficient use of resources. Staff would assemble and work with a stakeholder group to define the issues associated with any general classification system and to determine the best and most efficient approach to the assignment of beneficial uses.

Additional Resources
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 1.0 PY for the first year to further define this issue.
- 2) Contract(s) -- Approximately \$500,000 to help identify the scope of this issue.

Issue 15:

**Revisions to Beneficial Uses for Surface Waters
Listed on Table II-I**

Discussion:

Table II-I in the Basin Plan contains a list of surface water bodies with specific identified beneficial uses. Current information appears to support adding uses to some of these surface waters. In addition, information exists that appears to support including beneficial uses for commercial and sport fishing (COMM), rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE), preservation of biological habitats of special significance (BIOL), ground water recharge (GWR) and freshwater replenishment (FRSH), which are currently not used in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basins. Detailed studies would need to be conducted to determine water quality objectives that are appropriate to protect beneficial uses not currently used in the Basin Plan.

Most surface waters listed in the Basin Plan are assigned municipal and domestic supply, contact recreation, and aquatic life beneficial uses. Water quality needed to support these beneficial uses should also be sufficient to support any of the proposed beneficial uses described above. Staff is not aware of any special water quality protection required for any of the proposed beneficial uses.

Priority:

Low

Current Action:

None.

Current Resources:

None

Additional Action:

Develop data requirements for information needed to modify beneficial uses. Deletion of beneficial uses must meet federal Clean Water Act requirements as detailed in a use attainability analysis (UAA) and must meet the requirements of CEQA.

Consideration of identifying new use designations for COMM, RARE, BIOL, GWR and FRSH and developing water quality objectives to protect these uses would also require the development and submittal of additional supporting information.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- 0.5 PYs to oversee addition of beneficial uses if there is adequate supporting documentation. 1.0 PY per year to conduct studies to identify COMM, RARE, BIOL, GWR and FRSH for listed water bodies.
- 2) Contract(s) -- Approximately \$500,000 per beneficial use not currently in use in the Basin Plan to determine data requirements for listing and the appropriate water quality objectives.

Issue 16:

Ammonia Objectives

Discussion:

The Basin Plan does not contain a numerical water quality objective for ammonia. In determining permit limits, staff relies on application of narrative objectives. Limits are placed in permits that take into account ammonia toxicity information, taste and odor thresholds, receiving water characteristics, available dilution and other considerations. Staff also relies on the 1991 USEPA Technical Support Document that discussed permit derivation procedures. The narrative toxicity objective and the *Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives* in the Implementation Plan Chapter of the Basin Plan indicate that the Regional Water Board can use available information and numerical criteria and guidelines from other authoritative bodies to assist in determining compliance with narrative objectives. Therefore, the information that is contained in the USEPA Technical Support Document and numerical criteria and guidelines may be used by staff to derive permit limits. However, non-uniform translation of narrative water quality objectives could be impairing the Regional Water Board's ability to properly protect the beneficial uses of its waters.

Priority:

Low

Current Action:

None

Current Resources:

None.

Additional Action:

Develop water quality objectives for ammonia. Staff will work with interested stakeholders to finalize

ammonia objectives to prevent toxicity and adverse tastes and odors.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- About 0.5 PYs for two years
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Issue 17:

Chlorine Objectives

Discussion:

The Basin Plan does not contain a numerical water quality objective for chlorine. In determining permit limits, staff relies on application of the narrative objective. Limits are placed in permits that take into account chlorine toxicity information, receiving water characteristics, available dilution and other considerations. The narrative toxicity objective and the Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives in the Implementation Plan Chapter of the Basin Plan indicate that the Regional Water Board can use available information and numerical criteria and guidelines from other authoritative bodies to assist in determining compliance with the objective. However, non-uniform translation of narrative water quality objectives could be impairing the Regional Water Board's ability to properly protect the beneficial uses of its waters.

Priority:

Low

Current Action:

None

Current Resources:

None

Additional Action:

Develop water quality objectives for chlorine. Staff will work with interested stakeholders to finalize chlorine objectives.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- About 0.5 PYs per year for two years
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0

Issue 18:

Dissolved Oxygen Objectives

Discussion:

The basin plan includes general dissolved oxygen objectives that apply to all water bodies designated as supporting warm freshwater habitat (WARM), cold freshwater habitat (COLD) and fish spawning (SPWN). The objectives are applied as minimum levels that are to be equaled or exceeded at all times. These objectives have existed in the Basin Plan since its original adoption in 1975. In 1986, the USEPA developed National Criteria for dissolved oxygen. The National Criteria have not been evaluated for use in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. However, the narrative toxicity objective in the Basin Plan and the *Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives* in the Implementation Plan Chapter of the Basin Plan indicate that the Regional Water Board may use available information and numerical criteria and guidelines from other authoritative bodies to assist in determining compliance with the objective.

Priority:

Low

Current Action:

None

Current Resources:

None

Additional Action:

Re-evaluate the water quality objectives for dissolved oxygen. Staff will work with interested stakeholders to finalize dissolved oxygen objectives.

Additional Resource
Requirements:

- 1) Staff -- About 0.5 PYs per year for two years
- 2) Contract(s) -- \$0

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX DIRECTORY

| <u>ITEM*</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|--------------|---|
| 1. | State Water Board Policy for Water Quality Control |
| 2. | State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California |
| 3. | State Water Board Resolution No. 74-43, Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California |
| 4. | State Water Board Resolution No. 75-58, Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Powerplant Cooling |
| 5. | State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California |
| 6. | State Water Board Resolution No. 87-22, Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste |
| 7. | State Water Board Resolution No. 88-23, Policy Regarding the Underground Storage Tank Pilot Program |
| 8. | State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, Sources of Drinking Water Policy |
| 9. | State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49, Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under Water Code Section 13304 |
| 10. | State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste |
| 11. | State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Temperature in Coastal and Inerstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries in California (Thermal Plan) |
| 12. | State Water Board Resolution No. 92-82, exception to the Thermal Plan for Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District |
| 13. | State Water Board MAA with Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture |
| 14. | State Water Board MOA with Department of Health Services (implementation of hazardous waste program) |
| 15. | State Water Board MOA with Department of Health Services (use of reclaimed water) |
| 16. | State Water Board MAA with the Board of Forestry and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection |
| 17. | State Water Board MOA with CA Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas |

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages

APPENDIX DIRECTORY (continued)

| <u>ITEM*</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|--------------|--|
| 18. | State Water Board MOU with Department of Health Services/Department of Toxic Substances Control |
| 19. | State Water Board MOU with Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture for Planning and Technical Assistance Related to Water Quality Policies and Activities |
| 20. | State Water Board MOU with the Environmental Affairs Agency, Air Resources Board, and California Integrated Waste Management Board |
| 21. | State Water Board MOU with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation for the Protection of Water Quality from Potentially Adverse Effects of Pesticides |
| 22. | State Water Board MOU with Several Agencies Regarding the Implementation of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program's Recommended Plan |
| 23. | State Water Board MOU with the California Integrated Waste Management Board |
| 24. | State Water Board MOU with the Bureau of Land Management US Department of Interior - Nonpoint Source Issues, Planning and Coordination of Nonpoint Source Water Quality Policies and Activities |
| 25. | Regional Water Board Resolution No. 70-118, Delegation of Certain Duties and Powers of the Regional Water Board to the Board's Executive Officer |
| 26. | Regional Water Board MOU with U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Ukiah District) |
| 27. | Regional Water Board MOU with U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Susanville District) |
| 28. | Regional Water Board MOU with U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Bakersfield District) |
| 29. | Regional Water Board MOA with U. S. Bureau of Reclamation |
| 30. | Regional Water Board MOU with California Dept. of Fish and Game and Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control Districts of the South San Joaquin Valley Regarding Vegetation Management in Wastewater Treatment Facilities |
| 31. | Regional Water Board Resolution No. 89-247, Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Retail Fertilizer Facilities |
| 32. | Regional Water Board Resolution No. 90-34, Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Pesticide Applicator Facilities |
| 33. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Winery Waste |

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages

APPENDIX DIRECTORY (continued)

| <u>ITEM*</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|--------------|--|
| 34. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Erosion |
| 35. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Small Hydroelectric Facilities |
| 36. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Disposal from Land Developments |
| 37. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Mining |
| 38. | Regional Water Board list of Water Quality Limited Segments - - - Removed 6 September 2002 |
| 39. | Federal Anti-degradation policy (40 CFR 131.12) |
| 40. | Grassland Watershed Wetland Channels |

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

STATE POLICY FOR
WATER QUALITY CONTROL

I. FOREWORD

To assure a comprehensive statewide program of water quality control, the California Legislature by its adoption of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act in 1969 set forth the following statewide policy:

The people of the state have a primary interest in the conservation, control, and utilization of the water resources, and the quality of all the waters shall be protected for use and enjoyment.

Activities and factors which may affect the quality of the waters shall be regulated to attain the highest water quality which is reasonable, considering all demands being made and to be made on those waters and the total values involved, beneficial and detrimental, economic and social, tangible and intangible.

The health, safety, and welfare of the people requires that there be a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters of the state. The state must be prepared to exercise its full power and jurisdiction to protect the quality of waters from degradation.

The waters of the state are increasingly influenced by interbasin water development projects and other statewide considerations. Factors of precipitation, topography, population, recreation, agriculture, industry, and economic development vary from region to region. The statewide program for water quality control can be most effectively administered regionally, within a framework of statewide coordination and policy.

To carry out this policy, the Legislature established the State Water Resources Control Board and nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards as the principal state agencies with primary responsibilities for the coordination and control of water quality. The State Board is required pursuant to legislative directives set forth in the California Water Code (Division 7, Chapter 3, Article 3, Sections 13140 Ibid) to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control consisting of all or any of the following:

Adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board by motion of July 6, 1972.

State Policy for
Water Quality Control

I. (continued)

Water quality principles and guidelines for long-range resource planning, including groundwater and surface water management programs and control and use of reclaimed water.

Water quality objectives at key locations for planning and operation of water resource development projects and for water quality control activities.

Other principles and guidelines deemed essential by the State Board for water quality control.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The State Water Resources Control Board hereby finds and declares that protection of the quality of the waters of the State for use and enjoyment by the people of the State requires implementation of water resources management programs which will conform to the following general principles:

1. Water rights and water quality control decisions must assure protection of available fresh water and marine water resources for maximum beneficial use.
2. Municipal, agricultural, and industrial wastewaters must be considered as a potential integral part of the total available fresh water resource.
3. Coordinated management of water supplies and wastewaters on a regional basis must be promoted to achieve efficient utilization of water.
4. Efficient wastewater management is dependent upon a balanced program of source control of environmentally hazardous substances^{1/}, treatment of wastewaters, reuse of reclaimed water, and proper disposal of effluents and residuals.
5. Substances not amenable to removal by treatment systems presently available or planned for the immediate future must be prevented from entering sewer systems

^{1/} Those substances which are harmful or potentially harmful even in extremely small concentration to man, animals, or plants because of biological concentration, acute or chronic toxicity, or other phenomenon.

State Policy for
Water Quality Control

II. 5. (continued)

in quantities which would be harmful to the aquatic environment, adversely affect beneficial uses of water, or affect treatment plant operation.

Persons responsible for the management of waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems must actively pursue the implementation of their objective of source control for environmentally hazardous substances. Such substances must be disposed of such that environmental damage does not result.

6. Wastewater treatment systems must provide sufficient removal of environmentally hazardous substances which cannot be controlled at the source to assure against adverse effects on beneficial uses and aquatic communities.
7. Wastewater collection and treatment facilities must be consolidated in all cases where feasible and desirable to implement sound water quality management programs based upon long-range economic and water quality benefits to an entire basin.
8. Institutional and financial programs for implementation of consolidated wastewater management systems must be tailored to serve each particular area in an equitable manner.
9. Wastewater reclamation and reuse systems which assure maximum benefit from available fresh water resources shall be encouraged. Reclamation systems must be an appropriate integral part of the long-range solution to the water resources needs of an area and incorporate provisions for salinity control and disposal of nonreclaimable residues.
10. Wastewater management systems must be designed and operated to achieve maximum long-term benefit from the funds expended.
11. Water quality control must be based upon latest scientific findings. Criteria must be continually refined as additional knowledge becomes available.
12. Monitoring programs must be provided to determine the effects of discharges on all beneficial water uses including effects on aquatic life and its diversity and seasonal fluctuations.

State Policy for
Water Quality Control

III. PROGRAM OF IMPLEMENTATION

Water quality control plans and waste discharge requirements hereafter adopted by the State and Regional Boards under Division 7 of the California Water Code shall conform to this policy.

This policy and subsequent State plans will guide the regulatory, planning, and financial assistance programs of the State and Regional Boards. Specifically, they will (1) supersede any regional water quality control plans for the same waters to the extent of any conflict, (2) provide a basis for establishing or revising waste discharge requirements when such action is indicated, and (3) provide general guidance for the development of basin plans.

Water quality control plans adopted by the State Board will include minimum requirements for effluent quality and may specifically define the maximum constituent levels acceptable for discharge to various waters of the State. The minimum effluent requirements will allow discretion in the application of the latest available technology in the design and operation of wastewater treatment systems. Any treatment system which provides secondary treatment, as defined by the specific minimum requirements for effluent quality, will be considered as providing the minimum acceptable level of treatment. Advanced treatment systems will be required where necessary to meet water quality objectives.

Departures from this policy and water quality control plans adopted by the State Board may be desirable for certain individual cases. Exceptions to the specific provisions may be permitted within the broad framework of well established goals and water quality objectives.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

RESOLUTION NO. 68-16

STATEMENT OF POLICY WITH RESPECT TO
MAINTAINING HIGH QUALITY OF WATERS IN CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS the California Legislature has declared that it is the policy of the State that the granting of permits and licenses for unappropriated water and the disposal of wastes into the waters of the State shall be so regulated as to achieve highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State and shall be controlled so as to promote the peace, health, safety and welfare of the people of the State; and

WHEREAS water quality control policies have been and are being adopted for waters of the State; and

WHEREAS the quality of some waters of the State is higher than that established by the adopted policies and it is the intent and purpose of this Board that such higher quality shall be maintained to the maximum extent possible consistent with the declaration of the Legislature;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

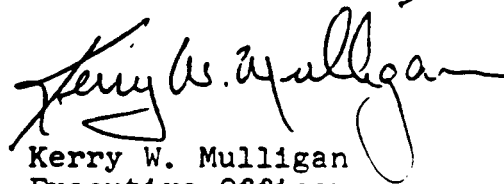
1. Whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on which such policies become effective, such existing high quality will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the State that any change will be consistent with maximum benefit to the 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 or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.
3. In implementing this policy, the Secretary of the Interior will be kept advised and will be provided with such information as he will need to discharge his responsibilities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior as part of California's water quality control policy submission.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Executive Officer of the State Water Resources Control Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on October 24, 1968.

Dated: October 28, 1968

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kerry W. Mulligan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Kerry W. Mulligan
Executive Officer
State Water Resources
Control Board

State of California
The Resources Agency

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICY
FOR THE
ENCLOSED BAYS AND ESTUARIES OF CALIFORNIA

MAY 1974

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WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICY
FOR THE ENCLOSED
BAYS AND ESTUARIES OF CALIFORNIA^{1/}

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this policy is to provide water quality principles and guidelines to prevent water quality degradation and to protect the beneficial uses of waters of enclosed bays and estuaries. Decisions on water quality control plans, waste discharge requirements, construction grant projects, water rights permits, and other specific water quality control implementing actions of the State and Regional Boards shall be consistent with the provisions of this policy.

The Board declares its intent to determine from time to time the need for revising this policy.

This policy does not apply to wastes from vessels or land runoff except as specifically indicated for siltation (Chapter III 4.) and combined sewer flows (Chapter III 7.).

CHAPTER I.

PRINCIPLES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WATER QUALITY IN ENCLOSED BAYS AND ESTUARIES

- A. It is the policy of the State Board that the discharge of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters^{2/} (exclusive of cooling water discharges) to enclosed bays and estuaries, other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, shall be phased out at the earliest practicable date. Exceptions to this provision may be granted by a Regional Board only when the Regional Board finds that the wastewater in question would consistently be treated and discharged in such a manner that it would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge. ^{3/}
- B. With regard to the waters of the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, the State Board finds and directs as follows:
- 1a. There is a considerable body of scientific evidence and opinion which suggests the existence of biological degradation due to long-term exposure to toxicants which have been discharged to the San Francisco Bay-Delta system. Therefore, implementation of a program which controls toxic effects through a combination of source control for toxic materials, upgraded wastewater treatment, and improved dilution of wastewaters, shall proceed as rapidly as is practicable with the objective of providing full protection to the biota and the beneficial uses of Bay-Delta waters in a cost-effective manner.

lb. A comprehensive understanding of the biological effects of wastewater discharge on San Francisco Bay, as a whole, must await the results of further scientific study. There is, however, sufficient evidence at this time to indicate that the continuation of wastewater discharges to the southern reach of San Francisco Bay, south of the Dumbarton Bridge, is an unacceptable condition. The State Board and the San Francisco Regional Board shall take such action as is necessary to assure the elimination of wastewater discharges to waters of the San Francisco Bay, south of Dumbarton Bridge, at the earliest practicable date.

lc. In order to prevent excessive investment which would unduly impact the limited funds available to California for construction of publicly owned treatment works, construction of such works shall proceed in a staged fashion, and each stage shall be fully evaluated by the State and Regional Boards to determine the necessity for additional expenditures. Monitoring requirements shall be established to evaluate any effects on water quality, particularly changes in species diversity and abundance, which may result from the operation of each stage of planned facilities

and source control programs. Such a staged construction program, in combination with an increased monitoring effort, will result in the most cost-effective and rapid progress toward a goal of maintaining and enhancing water quality in the San Francisco Bay-Delta system.

2. Where a waste discharger has an alternative of in-bay or ocean disposal and where both alternatives offer a similar degree of environmental and public health protection, prime consideration shall be given to the alternative which offers the greater degree of flexibility for the implementation of economically feasible wastewater reclamation options.

7. The following policies apply to all of California's enclosed bays and estuaries:

1. Persistent or cumulative toxic substances shall be removed from the waste to the maximum extent practicable through source control or adequate treatment prior to discharge.
2. Bay or estuarine outfall and diffuser systems shall be designed to achieve the most rapid initial dilution^{4/} practicable to minimize concentrations of substances not removed by source control or treatment.
3. Wastes shall not be discharged into or adjacent to areas where the protection of beneficial uses requires spatial separation from waste fields.
4. Waste discharges shall not cause a blockage of zones of passage required for the migration of anadromous fish.
5. Nonpoint sources of pollutants shall be controlled to the maximum practicable extent.

CHAPTER II.

QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE DISCHARGES

1. In addition to any requirements of this policy, effluent limitations shall be as specified pursuant to Chapter 5.5 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Regional Boards shall limit the mass emissions of substances as necessary to meet such limitations. Regional Boards may set more restrictive mass emission rates and concentration standards than those which are referenced in this policy to reflect dissimilar tolerances to wastewater constituents among different receiving water bodies.
2. All dischargers of thermal wastes or elevated temperature wastes to enclosed bays and estuaries which are permitted pursuant to this policy shall comply with the "Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California", State Water Resources Control Board, 1972, and with amendments and supplements thereto.
3. Radiological limits for waste discharges (for which regulatory responsibility is not preempted by the Federal Government) shall be at least as restrictive as limitations indicated in Section 30269, and Section 30355, Appendix A, Table II, of the California Administrative Code.
4. Dredge spoils to be disposed of in bay and estuarine waters must comply with federal criteria for determining the acceptability of dredged spoils to marine waters, and must be certified by the State Board or Regional Boards as in compliance with State Plans and Policies.

CHAPTER III.

DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. New discharges^{5/} of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters^{2/} (exclusive of cooling water discharges) to enclosed bays and estuaries, other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, which are not consistently treated and discharged in a manner that would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge, shall be prohibited.
2. The discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge and untreated sludge digester supernatant, centrate, or filtrate to enclosed bays and estuaries shall be prohibited.
3. The deposition of rubbish or refuse into surface waters or at any place where they would be eventually transported to enclosed bays or estuaries shall be prohibited.^{6/}
4. The direct or indirect discharge of silt, sand, soil clay, or other earthen materials from onshore operations including mining, construction, agriculture, and lumbering, in quantities which unreasonably affect or threaten to affect beneficial uses shall be prohibited.
5. The discharge of materials of petroleum origin in sufficient quantities to be visible or in violation of waste discharge requirements shall be prohibited, except when such discharges are conducted for scientific purposes. Such testing must be approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board and the Department of Fish and Game.
6. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste shall be prohibited.
7. The discharge or by-passing of untreated waste to bays and estuaries shall be prohibited.^{7/}

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Effective Date

This policy is in effect as of the date of adoption by the State Water Resources Control Board.

B. Review and Revision of Plans, Policies and Waste Discharge Requirements

Provisions of existing or proposed policies or water quality control plans adopted by the State or Regional Boards for enclosed bays or estuaries shall be amended to conform with the applicable provisions of this policy.

Each appropriate Regional Board shall review and revise the waste discharge requirements with appropriate time schedules for existing discharges to achieve compliance with this policy and applicable water quality objectives. Each Regional Board affected by this policy shall set forth for each discharge allowable mass emission rates for each applicable effluent characteristic included in waste discharge requirements.

Regional Boards shall finalize waste discharge requirements as rapidly as is consistent with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program.

C. Administration of Clean Water Grants Program

The Clean Water Grants Program shall require that the environmental impact report for any existing or proposed wastewater discharge to enclosed bays and estuaries, other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, shall evaluate whether or not the discharge would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge.

The Clean Water Grants Program shall require that each study plan and project report (beginning with F. Y. 1974-75 projects) for a proposed wastewater treatment or conveyance facility within the San Francisco Bay-Delta system shall contain an evaluation of the degree to which the proposed project represents a necessary and cost-effective stage in a program leading to compliance with an objective of full protection of the biota and beneficial uses of Bay-Delta waters.

D. Administration of Water Rights

Any applicant for a permit to appropriate from a water-course which is tributary to an enclosed bay or estuary may be required to present to the State Board an analysis of the anticipated effects of the proposed appropriation on water quality and beneficial uses of the effected bay or estuary.

E. Monitoring Program

The Regional Board shall require dischargers to conduct self-monitoring programs and submit reports as necessary to determine compliance with waste discharge requirements and to evaluate the effectiveness of wastewater control programs. Such monitoring programs shall comply with applicable sections of the State Board's Administrative Procedures, and any additional guidelines which may be issued by the Executive Officer of the State Board.

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Enclosed bays are indentations along the coast which enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outer most harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes, but is not limited to: Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay.

Estuaries, including coastal lagoons, are waters at the mouths of streams which serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters.

Mouths of streams which are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries.

Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater.

Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and saltwater occurs in the open coastal waters. Estuarine waters include, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined by Section 12226 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

- 2/ For the purpose of this policy, treated ballast waters and innocuous nonmunicipal wastewater such as clear brines, wash-water, and pool drains are not necessarily considered industrial process wastes, and may be allowed by Regional Boards under discharge requirements that provide protection to the beneficial uses of the receiving water.
- 3/ Undiluted wastewaters covered under this exception provision shall not produce less than 90 percent survival, 50 percent of the time, and not less than 70 percent survival, 10 percent of the time of a standard test species in a 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test using undiluted waste. Maintenance of these levels of survival shall not by themselves constitute sufficient evidence that the discharge satisfies the criteria of enhancing the quality of the receiving water above that which occur in the absence of the discharge. Full and uninterrupted protection for the beneficial uses of the receiving water must be maintained. A Regional Board may require physical, chemical, bioassay, and bacteriological assessment of treated wastewater quality prior to authorizing release to the bay or estuary of concern.

- 4/ Initial dilution zone is defined as the volume of water near the point of discharge within which the waste immediately mixes with the bay or estuarine water due to the momentum of the waste discharge and the difference in density between the waste and receiving water.
- 5/ A new discharge is a discharge for which a Regional Board has not received a report of waste discharge prior to the date of adoption of this policy, and which was not in existence prior to the date of adoption of this policy.
- 6/ Rubbish and refuse include any cans, bottles, paper, plastic, vegetable matter, or dead animals or dead fish deposited or caused to be deposited by man.
- 7/ The prohibition does not apply to cooling water streams which comply with the "Water Quality Control Plan for the Control of Temperature in Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California" - State Water Resources Control Board.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 74- 43

WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICY FOR THE
ENCLOSED BAYS AND ESTUARIES OF CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS:

1. The Board finds it necessary to promulgate water quality principles, guidelines, effluent quality requirements, and prohibitions to govern the disposal of waste into the enclosed bays and estuaries of California;
2. The Board, after review and analysis of testimony received at public hearings, has determined that it is both feasible and desirable to require that the discharge of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters to enclosed bays and estuaries (other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system) should only be allowed when a discharge enhances the quality of the receiving water above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge;
3. The Board has previously promulgated requirements for the discharge of thermal and elevated temperature wastes to enclosed bays and estuaries (Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California - SWRCB, 1972);
4. The Board, after review and analysis of testimony received at public hearings, has determined that implementation of a program which controls toxic effects through a combination of source control for toxic materials, upgraded waste treatment, and improved dilution of wastewaters, will result in timely and cost-effective progress toward an objective of providing full protection to the biota and beneficial uses of San Francisco Bay-Delta waters;
5. The Board intends to implement monitoring programs to determine the effects of source control programs, upgraded treatment, and improved dispersion of wastewaters on the condition of the biota and beneficial uses of San Francisco Bay-Delta waters.

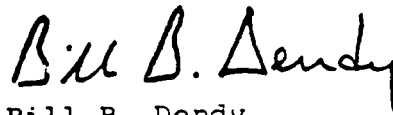
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that

1. The Board hereby adopts the "Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California".
2. The Board hereby directs all affected California Regional Water Quality Control Boards to implement the provisions of the policy.

3. The Board hereby declares its intent to determine from time to time the need for revising the policy to assure that it reflects current knowledge of water quality objectives necessary to protect beneficial uses of bay and estuarine waters and that it is based on latest technological improvements.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Executive Officer of the State Water Resources Control Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on May 16, 1974.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill B. Dendy".

Bill B. Dendy
Executive Officer

WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICY
ON THE USE AND DISPOSAL OF INLAND
WATERS USED FOR POWERPLANT COOLING

Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to provide consistent statewide water quality principles and guidance for adoption of discharge requirements, and implementation actions for powerplants which depend upon inland waters for cooling. In addition, this policy should be particularly useful in guiding planning of new power generating facilities so as to protect beneficial uses of the State's water resources and to keep the consumptive use of freshwater for powerplant cooling to that minimally essential for the welfare of the citizens of the State.

This policy has been prepared to be consistent with federal, state, and local planning and regulatory statutes, the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, Water Code Section 237 and the Waste Water Reuse Law of 1974.

Section 25216.3 of the Warren-Alquist Act states:

"(a) The commission shall compile relevant local, regional, state, and federal land use, public safety, environmental, and other standards to be met in designing, siting, and operating facilities in the State; except as provided in subdivision (d) of Section 25402, adopt standards, except for air and water quality,...."

Water Code Section 237 and Section 462 of the Waste Water Reuse Law, direct the Department of Water Resources to:

237. "...either independently or in cooperation with any person or any county, state, federal, or other agency, including, but not limited to, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, shall conduct studies and investigations on the need and availability of water for thermal electric powerplant cooling purposes, and shall report thereon to the Legislature from time to time...."

462. "...conduct studies and investigations on the availability and quality of waste water and uses of reclaimed waste water for beneficial purposes including, but not limited to ... and cooling for thermal electric powerplants."

Decisions on waste discharge requirements, water rights permits, water quality control plans, and other specific water quality control implementing actions by the State and Regional Boards shall be consistent with provisions of this policy.

The Board declares its intent to determine from time to time the need for revising this policy.

Definitions

1. Inland Water - all waters within the territorial limits of California exclusive of the waters of the Pacific Ocean outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons.
2. Fresh Inland Waters - those inland waters which are suitable for use as a source of domestic, municipal, or agricultural water supply and which provide habitat for fish and wildlife.
3. Salt Sinks - areas designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards to receive saline waste discharges.
4. Brackish Waters - includes all waters with a salinity range of 1,000 to 30,000 mg/l and a chloride concentration range of 250 to 12,000 mg/l. The application of the term "brackish" to a water is not intended to imply that such water is no longer suitable for industrial or agricultural purposes.
5. Steam-Electric Power Generating Facilities - electric power generating facilities utilizing fossil or nuclear-type fuel or solar heating in conjunction with a thermal cycle employing the steam-water system as the thermodynamic medium and for the purposes of this policy is **synonomous** with the word "powerplant".
6. Blowdown - the minimum discharge of either boiler water or recirculating cooling water for the purpose of limiting the buildup of concentrations of materials in excess of desirable limits established by best engineering practice.
7. Closed Cycle Systems - a cooling water system from which there is no discharge of wastewater other than blowdown.
8. Once-Through Cooling - a cooling water system in which there is no recirculation of the cooling water after its initial use.
9. Evaporative Cooling Facilities - evaporative towers, cooling ponds, or cooling canals, which utilize evaporation as a means of wasting rejected heat to the atmosphere.
10. Thermal Plan - "Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature In The Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California"

11. Ocean Plan - "Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California"

Basis of Policy

1. The State Board believes it is essential that every reasonable effort be made to conserve energy supplies and reduce energy demands to minimize adverse effects on water supply and water quality and at the same time satisfy the State's energy requirements.
2. The increasing concern to limit changes to the coastal environment and the potential hazards of earthquake activity along the coast has led the electric utility industry to consider siting steam-electric generating plants inland as an alternative to proposed coastal locations.
3. Although many of the impacts of coastal powerplants on the marine environment are still not well understood, it appears the coastal marine environment is less susceptible than inland waters to the water quality impacts associated with powerplant cooling. Operation of existing coastal powerplants indicate that these facilities either meet the standards of the State's Thermal Plan and Ocean Plan or could do so readily with appropriate technological modifications. Furthermore, coastal locations provide for application of wide range of cooling technologies which do not require the consumptive use of inland waters and therefore would not place an additional burden on the State's limited supply of inland waters. These technologies include once-through cooling which is appropriate for most coastal sites, potential use of saltwater cooling towers, or use of brackish waters where more stringent controls are required for environmental considerations at specific sites.
4. There is a limited supply of inland water resources in California. Basin planning conducted by the State Board has shown that there is no available water for new allocations in some basins. Projected future water demands when compared to existing developed water supplies indicate that general fresh-water shortages will occur in many areas of the State prior to the year 2000. The use of inland waters for powerplant cooling needs to be carefully evaluated to assure proper future allocation of inland waters considering all other beneficial uses. The loss of inland waters through evaporation in powerplant cooling facilities may be considered an unreasonable use of inland waters when general shortages occur.
5. The Regional Boards have adopted water quality objectives including temperature objectives for all surface waters in the State.
6. Disposal of once-through cooling waters from powerplants to inland waters is incompatible with maintaining the water quality objectives of the State Board's "Thermal Plan" and "Water Quality Control Plans".

7. The improper disposal of blowdown from evaporative cooling facilities may have an adverse impact on the quality of inland surface and groundwaters and on fish and wildlife.
8. An important consideration in the increased use of inland water for powerplant cooling or for any other purpose in the Central Valley Region is the reduction in the available quantity of water to meet the Delta outflow requirements necessary to protect Delta water quality objectives and standards. Additionally, existing contractual agreements to provide future water supplies to the Central Valley, the South Coastal Basin, and other areas using supplemental water supplies are threatening to further reduce the Central Valley outflow necessary to protect the Delta environment.
9. The California Constitution and the California Water Code declare that the right to use water from a natural stream or watercourse is limited to such water as shall be reasonably required for beneficial use and does not extend to the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use or unreasonable method of diversion. Section 761, Article 17.2, Subchapter 2, Chapter 3, Title 23, California Administrative Code provides that permits or licenses for the appropriation of water will contain a term which will subject the permit or license to the continuing authority of the State Board to prevent waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of said water.
10. The Water Code authorizes the State Board to prohibit the discharge of wastes to surface and groundwaters of the State.

Principles

1. It is the Board's position that from a water quantity and quality standpoint the source of powerplant cooling water should come from the following sources in this order of priority depending on site specifics such as environmental, technical and economic feasibility consideration: (1) wastewater being discharged to the ocean, (2) ocean, (3) brackish water from natural sources or irrigation return flow, (4) inland wastewaters of low TDS, and (5) other inland waters.
2. Where the Board has jurisdiction, use of fresh inland waters for powerplant cooling will be approved by the Board only when it is demonstrated that the use of other water supply sources or other methods of cooling would be environmentally undesirable or economically unsound.
3. In considering issuance of a permit or license to appropriate water for powerplant cooling, the Board will consider the reasonableness of the proposed water use when compared with other present and future needs for the water source and when viewed in the context of alternative water sources that could be used

for the purpose. The Board will give great weight to the results of studies made pursuant to the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act and carefully evaluate studies by the Department of Water Resources made pursuant to Sections 237 and 462, Division 1 of the California Water Code.

4. The discharge of blowdown water from cooling towers or return flows from once-through cooling shall not cause a violation of water quality objectives or waste discharge requirements established by the Regional Boards.
5. The use of unlined evaporation ponds to concentrate salts from blowdown waters will be permitted only at salt sinks approved by the Regional and State Boards. Proposals to utilize unlined evaporation ponds for final disposal of blowdown waters must include studies of alternative methods of disposal. These studies must show that the geologic strata underlying the proposed ponds or salt sink will protect usable groundwater.
6. Studies of availability of inland waters for use in powerplant cooling facilities to be constructed in Central Valley basins, the South Coastal Basins or other areas which receive supplemental water from Central Valley streams as for all major new uses must include an analysis of the impact of such use on Delta outflow and Delta water quality objectives. The studies associated with powerplants should include an analysis of the cost and water use associated with the use of alternative cooling facilities employing dry, or wet/dry modes of operation.
7. The State Board encourages water supply agencies and power generating utilities and agencies to study the feasibility of using wastewater for powerplant cooling. The State Board encourages the use of wastewater for powerplant cooling where it is appropriate. Furthermore, Section 25601(d) of the Warren-Alquist Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act directs the Commission to study, "expanded use of wastewater as cooling water and other advances in powerplant cooling" and Section 461 of the Waste Water Reuse Law directs the Department of Water Resources to "...conduct studies and investigations on the availability and quality of waste water and uses of reclaimed waste water for beneficial purposes including, but not limited to ... and cooling for thermal electric powerplants."

Discharge Prohibitions

1. The discharge to land disposal sites of blowdown waters from inland powerplant cooling facilities shall be prohibited except to salt sinks or to lined facilities approved by the Regional and State Boards for the reception of such wastes.

2. The discharge of wastewaters from once-through inland powerplant cooling facilities shall be prohibited unless the discharger can show that such a practice will maintain the existing water quality and aquatic environment of the State's water resources.
3. The Regional Boards may grant exceptions to these discharge prohibitions on a case-by-case basis in accordance with exception procedures included in the "Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature In The Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California."

Implementation

1. Regional Water Quality Control Boards will adopt waste discharge requirements for discharges from powerplant cooling facilities which specify allowable mass emission rates and/or concentrations of effluent constituents for the blowdown waters. Waste discharge requirements for powerplant cooling facilities will also specify the water quality conditions to be maintained in the receiving waters.
2. The discharge requirements shall contain a monitoring program to be conducted by the discharger to determine compliance with waste discharge requirements.
3. When adopting waste discharge requirements for powerplant cooling facilities the Regional Boards shall consider other environmental factors and may require an environmental impact report, and shall condition the requirement in accordance with Section 2718, Subchapter 17, Chapter 3, Title 23, California Administrative Code.
4. The State Board shall include a term in all permits and licenses for appropriation of water for use in powerplant cooling that requires the permittee or licensee to conduct ongoing studies of the environmental desirability and economic feasibility of changing facility operations to minimize the use of fresh inland waters. Study results will be submitted to the State Board at intervals as specified in the permit term.
5. Petitions by the appropriator to change the nature of the use of appropriated water in an existing permit or license to allow the use of inland water for powerplant cooling may have an impact on the quality of the environment and as such require the preparation of an environmental impact statement or a supplement to an existing statement regarding, among other factors, an analysis of the reasonableness of the proposed use.

6. Applications to appropriate inland waters for powerplant cooling purpose shall include results of studies comparing the environmental impact of alternative inland sites as well as alternative water supplies and cooling facilities. Studies of alternative coastal sites must be included in the environmental impact report. Alternatives to be considered in the environmental impact report, including but not limited to sites, water supply, and cooling facilities, shall be mutually agreed upon by the prospective appropriator and the State Board staff. These studies should include comparisons of environmental impact and economic and social benefits and costs in conformance with the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, the California Coastal Zone Plan, the California Environmental Quality Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 75-58

WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICY ON THE USE
AND DISPOSAL OF INLAND WATERS USED FOR
POWERPLANT COOLING

WHEREAS:

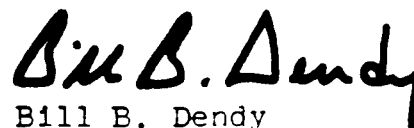
1. Basin planning conducted by the State Board has shown that there is presently no available water for new allocations in some basins.
2. Projected future water demands, when compared to existing developed water supplies, indicate that general freshwater shortages will occur in many areas of the State prior to the year 2000.
3. The improper disposal of powerplant cooling waters may have an adverse impact on the quality of inland surface and groundwaters.
4. It is believed that further development of water in the Central Valley will reduce the quantity of water available to meet Delta outflow requirements and protect Delta water quality standards.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that

1. The Board hereby adopts the "Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Powerplant Cooling".
2. The Board hereby directs all affected California Regional Water Quality Control Boards to implement the applicable provisions of the policy.
3. The Board hereby directs staff to coordinate closely with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and other involved state and local agencies as this policy is implemented.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Executive Officer of the State Water Resources Control Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on June 19, 1975.


Bill B. Dendy
Executive Officer

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 77-1

POLICY WITH RESPECT TO WATER
RECLAMATION IN CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS:

1. The California Constitution provides that the water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare;
2. The California Legislature has declared that the State Water Resources Control Board and each Regional Water Quality Control Board shall be the principal state agencies with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality;
3. The California Legislature has declared that the people of the State have a primary interest in the development of facilities to reclaim water containing waste to supplement existing surface and underground water supplies;
4. The California Legislature has declared that the State shall undertake all possible steps to encourage the development of water reclamation facilities so that reclaimed water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the State;
5. The Board has reviewed the document entitled "Policy and Action Plan for Water Reclamation in California", dated December 1976. This document recommends a variety of actions to encourage the development of water reclamation facilities and the use of reclaimed water. Some of these actions require direct implementation by the Board; others require implementation by the Executive Officer and the Regional Boards. In addition, this document recognizes that action by many other state, local, and federal agencies and the California State Legislature would also encourage construction of water reclamation facilities and the use of reclaimed water. Accordingly, the Board recommends for its consideration a number of actions intended to coordinate with the program of this Board;
6. The Board must concentrate its efforts to encourage and promote reclamation in water-short areas of the State where reclaimed water can supplement or replace other water supplies without interfering with water rights or instream beneficial uses or placing an unreasonable burden on present water supply systems; and

7. In order to coordinate the development of reclamation potential in California, the Board must develop a data collection, research, planning, and implementation program for water reclamation and reclaimed water uses.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

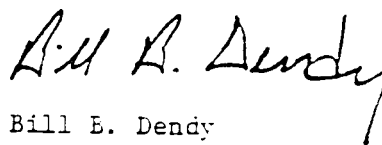
1. That the State Board adopt the following Principles:
 - I. The State Board and the Regional Boards shall encourage, and consider or recommend for funding, water reclamation projects which meet Condition 1, 2, or 3 below and which do not adversely impact vested water rights or unreasonably impair instream beneficial uses or place an unreasonable burden on present water supply systems;
 - (1) Beneficial use will be made of wastewaters that would otherwise be discharged to marine or brackish receiving waters or evaporation ponds,
 - (2) Reclaimed water will replace or supplement the use of fresh water or better quality water,
 - (3) Reclaimed water will be used to preserve, restore, or enhance instream beneficial uses which include, but are not limited to, fish, wildlife, recreation and esthetics associated with any surface water or wetlands.
 - II. The State Board and the Regional Boards shall (1) encourage reclamation and reuse of water in water-short areas of the State, (2) encourage water conservation measures which further extend the water resources of the State, and (3) encourage other agencies, in particular the Department of Water Resources, to assist in implementing this policy.
 - III. The State Board and the Regional Boards recognize the need to protect the public health including potential vector problems and the environment in the implementation of reclamation projects.
 - IV. In implementing the foregoing Principles, the State Board or the Regional Boards, as the case may be, shall take appropriate actions, recommend legislation, and recommend actions by other agencies in the areas of (1) planning, (2) project funding, (3) water rights, (4) regulation and enforcement, (5) research and demonstration, and (6) public involvement and information.
2. That, in order to implement the foregoing Principles, the State Board:

- (a) Approves Planning Program Guidance Memorandum No. 9, "PLANNING FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION",
 - (b) Adopts amendments and additions to Title 23, California Administrative Code Sections 654.4, 761, 764.9, 783, 2101, 2102, 2107, 2109, 2109.1, 2109.2, 2119, 2121, 2133(b)(2), and 2133(b)(3),
 - (c) Approves Grants Management Memorandum No. 9.01, "WASTEWATER RECLAMATION",
 - (d) Approves the Division of Planning and Research, Procedures and Criteria for the Selection of Wastewater Reclamation Research and Demonstration Projects,
 - (e) Approves "GUIDELINES FOR REGULATION OF WATER RECLAMATION",
 - (f) Approves the Plan of Action contained in Part III of the document identified in Finding Five above,
 - (g) Directs the Executive Officer to establish an Interagency Water Reclamation Policy Advisory Committee. Such Committee shall examine trends, analyze implementation problems, and report annually to the Board the results of the implementation of this policy, and
 - (h) Authorizes the Chairperson of the Board and directs the Executive Officer to implement the foregoing Principles and the Plan of Action contained in Part III of the document identified in Finding Five above, as appropriate.
3. That not later than July 1, 1978, the Board shall review this policy and actions taken to implement it, along with the report prepared by the Interagency Water Reclamation Policy Advisory Committee, to determine whether modifications to this policy are appropriate to more effectively encourage water reclamation in California.
 4. That the Chairperson of the Board shall transmit to the California Legislature a complete copy of the "Policy and Action Plan for Water Reclamation in California".

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Executive Officer of the State Water Resources Control Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a special meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on January 6, 1977.

Dated: JAN 9 1977


Bill E. Dendy
Executive Officer

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 87- 22

POLICY ON THE DISPOSAL OF SHREDDER WASTE

WHEREAS:

1. Chemical analysis of wastes resulting from the shredding of automobile bodies, household appliances, and sheet metal (hereinafter shredder waste) by methods stipulated by the Department of Health Services (hereinafter DHS) has resulted in the classification of shredder waste as a hazardous waste and the determination that, if inappropriately handled, it could catch fire and release toxic gases.
2. The California Legislature has declared that shredder waste shall not be classified as hazardous for the purposes of disposal if the producer demonstrates that the waste will not pose a threat to human health or water quality if disposed of in a qualified Class III waste management unit, as specified in Section 2533 of Subchapter 15 of Chapter 3 of Title 23 of the California Administrative Code (hereinafter Subchapter 15).
3. DHS has granted shredder waste a variance for the purposes of disposal from hazardous waste management requirements pursuant to Section 66310 of Title 22 of the California Administrative Code.
4. Hazardous waste which has received a variance from DHS for the purposes of disposal is classified as a designated waste pursuant to Section 2522 of Subchapter 15.
5. In general, designated waste must be disposed of in a Class I or Class II waste management unit. However, designated waste may be disposed of in a Class III waste management unit provided that the discharger establishes to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (hereinafter Regional Board) that the waste presents a lower risk of degrading water quality than is indicated by its classification. (Authority: Section 2520, Subchapter 15)
6. Analysis of shredder waste by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's extraction procedure for heavy metals does not normally result in its classification as a hazardous waste.
7. The disposal of shredder waste in a manner such that it is not in contact with putrescible waste or the leachate generated by putrescible waste will not result in the high mobilization of metals indicated by the tests used to determine that shredder waste is hazardous; therefore, such disposal may occur in accordance with Section 2520 of Subchapter 15.

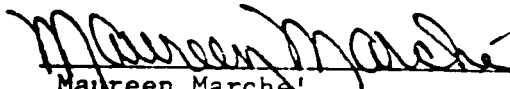
8. Levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (hereinafter PCB) which slightly exceed 50 mg/kg, the level as defined by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency which requires disposal to an approved site in accordance with the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act, have been measured in some existing shredder waste piles.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That shredder waste which is determined hazardous by DHS, but is granted a variance for the purposes of disposal by DHS, is suitable for disposal at Class III waste management units as designated by the Regional Board when it has been demonstrated to the Regional Board that the waste management units at least meet the minimum requirements for a Class III waste management unit as defined by Subchapter 15 provided that:
 - a. The shredder waste producer has demonstrated to the Regional Board that the waste contains no more than 50 mg/kg of PCB.
 - b. The shredder waste is disposed on the last and highest lift in a closed disposal cell or in an isolated cell solely designated for the disposal of shredder waste.
2. That shredder waste which is not determined hazardous by DHS is suitable for disposal at Class III waste management units as designated by the Regional Board without special segregation or management.
3. That this resolution in no way abridges the rights of the Regional Boards to designate appropriate Class III waste management units for disposal of shredder waste consistent with Section 25143.6 of the Health and Safety Code (Chapter 1395, Statutes of 1985).

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on March 19, 1987.


Maureen Marche
Administrative Assistant to the Board

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 88- 23

ADOPTION OF THE POLICY REGARDING THE
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
PILOT PROGRAM

WHEREAS:

1. State law requires local governments to implement an underground tank permit program consisting of monitoring requirements for existing underground tanks containing hazardous substances and design, construction and monitoring requirements for new tanks.
2. Monitoring efforts have led to the identification of approximately 5,000 leaking underground storage tank release sites with approximately 150 new cases being discovered statewide each month.
3. To address the problem of funding governmental oversight of remedial actions at these release sites, the Legislature appropriated funds and enacted AB 853 (Chapter 1317, Statutes of 1987).
4. Prior to expending funds from the reserve account established by Subdivision (c) of Section 7, Chapter 1439, Statutes of 1985 the State Water Resources Control Board must adopt administrative and technical procedures for cleanup and abatement action taken under this pilot program.

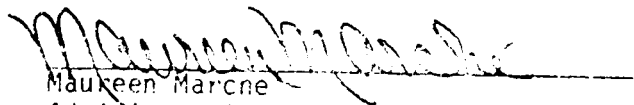
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT THE STATE BOARD:

1. Adopts the attached policy regarding implementation of the underground tank pilot program.
2. Directs the Executive Director or his designee to take actions needed to implement the policy.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on February 18, 1988.


Maureen Marcne
Administrative Assistant to the Board

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL
BOARD POLICY REGARDING THE
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
PILOT PROGRAM

Statutory authority exists at the federal, state and local level to require remedial action at underground storage tank release sites and to rank and fund remedial action at underground storage tank release sites where a responsible party cannot be identified or has insufficient financial resources to accomplish the needed work. Some local agencies have used this authority to respond to some of these releases, as have the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards. In addition, the Regional Boards are providing technical assistance to local agencies addressing underground storage tank cleanup. However, no specific statewide program for funding governmental oversight of remedial action by responsible parties has been established. As a result, underground storage tank release oversight is not being consistently addressed statewide, leaving site cleanup by responsible parties without adequate guidance.

To address this problem, the State Board, in cooperation with the Department of Health Services, is implementing a pilot program to fund oversight of remedial action at underground storage tank sites. This program will be funded through an appropriation from the state Hazardous Substances Cleanup Bond Fund and the federal Underground Storage Tank Petroleum Trust Fund.

Prior to implementation of this pilot program, the State Board is required by Section 25297.1 of the Health and Safety Code (AB 853, Chapter 1317, Statutes of 1987) to adopt, as state policy for water quality control, administrative and technical procedures to guide local agencies in development of their individual programs.

As participants in the pilot program, local agencies may contract with the State Board to oversee preliminary site assessment and, if necessary, remedial action at leaking underground storage tank sites. The State Board plans to initially enter into 12 contracts with subsequent expansion as appropriate.

Site and Agency Selection

Local agencies will be selected for participation based on their readiness to implement the pilot program and the size of program which the agencies plan to conduct. Those agencies which have existing oversight efforts and plan to expand staff using pilot program funds were ranked highest among eligible candidates. Any local agency which, unless exempted, has failed to implement Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and/or which has failed to collect and transmit to the State Board the surcharge fees pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 25287, was eliminated from consideration.

Under the pilot program, funds may be used at all sites containing leaking tanks which are subject to the state permit program or Subtitle (I) of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. While contracting local agencies may perform oversight activities at any site within their jurisdictions, agencies may defer lead responsibility for any case affecting, or threatening to affect, ground water to the appropriate Regional Board.

In addition, the local agencies may defer lead responsibility for any case involving a non-petroleum substance to either the appropriate Regional Board or the Department of Health Services. Under terms of the contract between the local agencies and State Board, all cases involving no financially solvent responsible party, no identifiable responsible party or no responsible party willing to conduct remedial action must be reported to the State Board for possible listing on the state Site Expenditure Plan.

Agreements Between the State Board and Local Agencies

The State Board has developed a model contract which will be used as the basis for negotiations between the local agencies and the State Board. This contract outlines in detail the types of activities expected of contracting agencies and the administrative duties of the State and Regional Boards. The model contract (Attachment 1) is hereby made a part of this water quality control policy. Language in the model contract may be modified in negotiations with the local agencies.

Petition for Review

Responsible parties or any other aggrieved persons may petition the State Board for review of actions or decisions made by a local agency as part of the agency's participation in the pilot program. The procedures for such review are contained in "Review by State Board of Action or Failure to Act by Local Agencies" (Attachment 2), which is hereby made a part of this water quality control policy.

Cost Recovery Procedures

Under terms of both the Cooperative Agreement with the federal government transferring money from the Trust Fund and Section 25297.1 of the Health and Safety Code concerning the Bond Fund, local contracting agencies must agree to keep site-specific accounting records and other such records as are necessary to verify all hours worked and expenses incurred at each underground storage tank site. Local contracting agencies will forward to the State Board monthly invoices listing all site-specific and administrative expenses.

The State Board must undertake cost recovery. Procedurally, the cost recovery efforts will be handled in the following manner. The State Board is responsible for ensuring the preparation of cost data and for invoicing responsible parties for all costs incurred by the State Board and/or local contracting agencies in performing activities covered by this agreement. Such costs shall include all additional costs required to be recovered pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25360. The State Board will provide guidelines to the local contracting agencies to ensure that necessary cost data are developed, maintained and reported to the State Board.

The State Board will invoice the responsible parties for all costs, both direct and indirect, attributable to that site upon conclusion of the preliminary site assessment phase. If cleanup of the site has not been completed, the State Board will continue invoicing the responsible parties at regular intervals thereafter until conclusion of site cleanup.

Upon receipt of a final invoice for each site, the State Board will invoice the responsible parties for all costs attributable to the site which have not previously been reimbursed by the responsible parties.

Payments received from responsible parties of sites having state-funded oversight will be deposited in the Hazardous Substances Clearing Account. Payments from responsible parties at federally funded sites will be handled according to procedures established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

Whenever a responsible party fails to repay all of the costs specified above, the State Board shall request the State Attorney General to bring a civil action to recover these moneys. The State Board shall be responsible for providing all necessary litigation support, including testimony, to the Attorney General and the Department of Health Services in any action to recover costs. The State Board will submit to the Department of Health Services a copy of each referral of state-funded sites to the Attorney General.

Evaluation Criteria

In conjunction with the pilot program, the State Board is developing the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System (LUSTIS). This computer tracking system will enable all local agencies and the Regional Boards to report known leaking tank sites and their cleanup status. Using LUSTIS, it will be possible to compare cleanup of sites in the pilot program with sites handled by non-contracting local agencies and the Regional Boards. Comparison criteria will include number of sites cleaned and length of time required to clean up each site. Additional statistics will be tracked by State Board staff to determine costs under the pilot program and success in cost recovery. Staff will report annually on the status of the pilot program including the above criteria. The report will be submitted to the State Board no later than September 1, 1988 and annually thereafter for the duration of the pilot program.

BECAUSE OF ITS TECHNICAL NATURE AND LENGTH, THE MODEL CONTRACT (ATTACHMENT 1) IS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PACKET. COPIES WILL BE PROVIDED UPON REQUEST. FOR COPIES, PLEASE CONTACT BETTY MORENO, DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY, STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD, P.O. BOX 100, SACRAMENTO, CA 95901-0100, (916) 324-1262.

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REVIEW BY STATE BOARD OF ACTION OR FAILURE TO ACT BY LOCAL AGENCIES

- (1) Applicability. This section establishes the procedures by which a responsible party or other aggrieved person may petition the State Board for review of the action or decision a local agency made as part of that local agency's participation in the pilot program. Actions or decisions made by local agencies independent of their participation in the pilot program, and actions or decisions of local agencies that are not participating in the pilot program, are not subject to review by the State Board under this section.
- (2) Petitions. Any responsible party or other aggrieved person may petition the State Board for review of an action or decision of a local agency, including a local agency's failure to act, as part of the pilot program.
 - (A) The petition shall be submitted in writing and received by the State Board within 30 days of the action or decision of the local agency. In the case of a failure to act, the 30-day period shall commence upon refusal of the local agency to act, or 60 days after the request has been made to the local agency to act. The State Board will not accept any petition received after the 30-day period for filing petitions but the State Board may, on its own motion, at any time review any local agency's action or failure to act.
 - (B) The petition shall contain the following:
 - (1) The name and address of the petitioner;
 - (2) The specific action or inaction of the local agency which the State Board is requested to review;
 - (3) The date on which the local agency acted or refused to act or on which the local agency was requested to act;
 - (4) A full and complete statement of the reasons the action or failure to act was inappropriate or improper;
 - (5) The manner in which the petitioner is aggrieved;
 - (6) The specific action by the State Board or the local agency which the petitioner requests;
 - (7) A statement of points and authorities in support of legal issues raised in the petition;
 - (8) A list of persons, if any, other than the petitioner, known by the local agency to have an interest in the subject matter of the petition. Such list shall be obtained from the local agency;
 - (9) A statement that the petition has been sent to the local agency, the appropriate Regional Board, and to any responsible parties other than the petitioner, known to the petitioner or the local agency;
 - (10) A copy of the request to the local agency for preparation of the local agency record.

- (C) If petitioner requests a hearing for the purpose of presenting additional evidence, the petition shall include a statement that additional evidence is available that was not presented to the local agency or that evidence was improperly excluded by the local agency. A detailed statement of the nature of the evidence and the facts to be proved shall also be included. If evidence was not presented to the local agency, the reason it was not presented shall be explained. If the petitioner contends that evidence was improperly excluded, the request for a hearing shall include a specific statement of the manner in which the evidence was excluded improperly.
- (D) Upon receipt of a petition which does not comply with this subdivision, the petitioner will be notified in what respect the petition is defective and the time within which an amended petition may be filled. If a properly amended petition is not received by the State Board within the time allowed, the petition shall be dismissed unless cause is shown for an extension of time.
- (E) The State Board may dismiss the petition at any time if the petition is withdrawn or the petition fails to raise substantial issues that are appropriate for review.
- (3) Responses. Upon receipt of a petition which complies with subdivision (2), the State Board shall give written notification to the petitioner, the responsible party or parties, if not the petitioner, the local agency, the Regional Board, the Toxic Substances Control Division Office of Legal Counsel in the Department of Health Services, and other interested persons that they shall have 20 days from the date of mailing such notification to file a response to the petition with the State Board. Respondents to petitions shall also send copies of their responses to the petitioner and the local agency, as appropriate. The local agency shall file the record specified in paragraph (B)(10) of subdivision (2) within this 20-day period. Any response which requests a hearing by the State Board shall comply with paragraph (C) of subdivision (2). The time for filing a response may be extended by the State Board. When a review is undertaken on the State Board's own motion, all affected persons known to the State Board shall be notified and given an opportunity to submit information and comments, subject to such conditions as the State Board may prescribe.
- (4) Proceedings before the State Board. After review of the record, the State Board may deny the petition or grant the petition in whole or in part.
- (A) The State Board may order one or more proceedings which are legally or factually related to be considered or heard together unless any party thereto makes a sufficient showing of prejudice.
- (B) The State Board may, in its discretion, hold a hearing for the receipt of additional evidence. If a hearing is held, the State Board shall give reasonable notice of the time and place and of the issues to be considered to the responsible party or parties, if not the petitioner, the local agency, any interested persons who have

filed a response to the petition pursuant to subdivision (3) and such other persons as the State Board deems appropriate. The State Board in its discretion may require that, not later than ten days before the hearing, all interested parties intending to participate shall submit to the State Board in writing the name of each witness who will appear, together with a statement of the qualifications of each expert witness who will appear, the subject of the proposed testimony, and the estimated time required by the witness to present direct testimony. The Board may also require that copies of proposed exhibits be supplied to the State Board not later than ten days before the hearing.

- (C) The State Board may discuss a proposed order in a public workshop prior to final action at a State Board meeting. At the workshop meeting, the State Board may invite comments on the proposed order from interested persons. These comments shall be based solely upon factual evidence contained in the record or upon legal argument.
- (D) The evidence before the State Board shall consist of (i) the record before the local agency; (ii) any evidence admitted by the State Board at a hearing and (iii) any other relevant evidence which, in the judgment of the State Board, should be considered to effectuate and implement the pilot program. Upon the close of a hearing, the presiding officer may keep the hearing record open for a definite time, not to exceed thirty days, to allow any party to file additional exhibits, reports or affidavits. If any person desires to submit factual evidence not in the local agency record or hearing record, and the proposed order will be discussed at a workshop meeting such person may take this request to the State Board prior to or during the workshop. This request shall include a description of the evidence, and a statement and supporting argument that the evidence was improperly excluded from the record or an explanation of the reasons why the factual evidence could not previously have been submitted. If the State Board in its discretion approves the request, the evidence must be submitted in writing by the person requesting consideration of the evidence to the State Board, and to any other interested person who filed the petition or a response to the petition, within five days of such approval. The evidentiary submittal shall be accompanied by a notification that other interested parties shall be allowed an additional five days from the submittal date to file responsive comments in writing. A copy of the notification shall be filed with the State Board.
- (E) Any order granting or denying the petition will be adopted at a regularly scheduled State Board meeting. At the meeting the State Board may invite comments on the matter from interested persons. These comments shall be based solely upon factual evidence contained in the record, including any evidence accepted by the State Board pursuant to paragraph (D), or legal argument. No new factual evidence shall be submitted at the State Board meeting. If new

legal argument is to be submitted at the State Board meeting, this argument is to be filed in writing with the State Board and other interested persons at least five working days prior to the State Board meeting in order for such argument to be considered by the State Board.

- (F) An order adopted by the State Board may:
 - (i) Deny the petition upon a finding that the action or failure to act of the local agency was appropriate and proper;
 - (ii) Set aside or modify the local agency's action;
 - (iii) Direct the local agency to take appropriate action; or
 - (iv) Request appropriate action by the Regional Board or the Department of Health Services.
- (G) If the State Board does not adopt an order or dismiss the petition within 270 days of written notification provided in subdivision (C), the petition is deemed denied. This time limit may be extended for a period not to exceed 60 days by written agreement between the State Board and the petitioner.
- (5) Stay Orders. The State Board may stay in whole or in part, pending final disposition of any petition or any proceedings for review on the State Board's own motion, the effect of the action or decision of the local agency. The filing of a petition shall not operate as a stay of the local agency's action or decision, or effect of the local agency's authority to implement or amend that action or decision, unless a stay is issued by the State Board.
 - (A) A stay order may be issued upon petition of an interested person, or on the State Board's own motion. The stay order may be issued by the State Board, upon notice and a hearing, or by the State Board's Executive Director. If the stay order is issued by the Executive Director, the State Board shall conduct a hearing within 60 days after the stay order is issued by the Executive Director, to consider whether the stay order should be rescinded or modified, unless the State Board makes final disposition of the petition within that 60-day period. A request for a stay may be denied without a hearing.
 - (B) A petition for a stay shall be supported by affidavit of a person or persons having knowledge of the facts alleged. The requirement of an affidavit may be waived by the State Board in case of an emergency. A petition for a stay will be denied unless the petitioner alleges facts and produces proof of:
 - (i) Substantial harm to petitioner or to the public interest if a stay is not granted;
 - (ii) A lack of substantial harm to other interested persons and or the public interest if a stay is granted;
 - (iii) Substantial questions of law or fact regarding the action or decision of the local agency.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 88- 63

ADOPTION OF POLICY ENTITLED
"SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER"

WHEREAS:

1. California Water Code Section 13140 provides that the State Board shall formulate and adopt State Policy for Water Quality Control; and,
2. California Water Code Section 13240 provides that Water Quality Control Plans "shall conform" to any State Policy for Water Quality Control; and,
3. The Regional Boards can conform the Water Quality Control Plans to this policy by amending the plans to incorporate the policy; and,
4. The State Board must approve any conforming amendments pursuant to Water Code Section 13245; and,
5. "Sources of drinking water" shall be defined in Water Quality Control Plans as those water bodies with beneficial uses designated as suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply (MUN); and,
6. The Water Quality Control Plans do not provide sufficient detail in the description of water bodies designated MUN to judge clearly what is, or is not, a source of drinking water for various purposes.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

All surface and ground waters of the State are considered to be suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply and should be so designated by the Regional Boards¹ with the exception of:

1. Surface and ground waters where:
 - a. The total dissolved solids (TDS) exceed 3,000 mg/L (5,000 uS/cm, electrical conductivity) and it is not reasonably expected by Regional Boards to supply a public water system, or

- b. There is contamination, either by natural processes or by human activity (unrelated to a specific pollution incident), that cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use using either Best Management Practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, or
- c. The water source does not provide sufficient water to supply a single well capable of producing an average, sustained yield of 200 gallons per day.

2. Surface waters where:

- a. The water is in systems designed or modified to collect or treat municipal or industrial wastewaters, process waters, mining wastewaters, or storm water runoff, provided that the discharge from such systems is monitored to assure compliance with all relevant water quality objectives as required by the Regional Boards; or,
- b. The water is in systems designed or modified for the primary purpose of conveying or holding agricultural drainage waters, provided that the discharge from such systems is monitored to assure compliance with all relevant water quality objectives as required by the Regional Boards.

3. Ground water where:

The aquifer is regulated as a geothermal energy producing source or has been exempted administratively pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 146.4 for the purpose of underground injection of fluids associated with the production of hydrocarbon or geothermal energy, provided that these fluids do not constitute a hazardous waste under 40 CFR, Section 261.3.

4. Regional Board Authority to Amend Use Designations:

Any body of water which has a current specific designation previously assigned to it by a Regional Board in Water Quality Control Plans may retain that designation at the Regional Board's discretion. Where a body of water is not currently designated as MUN but, in the opinion of a Regional Board, is presently or potentially suitable for MUN, the Regional Board shall include MUN in the beneficial use designation.

The Regional Boards shall also assure that the beneficial uses of municipal and domestic supply are designated for protection wherever those uses are presently being attained, and assure that any changes in beneficial use designations for waters of the State are consistent with all applicable regulations adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Regional Boards shall review and revise the Water Quality Control Plans to incorporate this policy.

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- 1 This policy does not affect any determination of what is a potential source of drinking water for the limited purposes of maintaining a surface impoundment after June 30, 1988, pursuant to Section 25208.4 of the Health and Safety Code.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a policy duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on May 19, 1988.



Maureen Marche'

Administrative Assistant to the Board

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 92-49
(As Amended on April 21, 1994)

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
FOR INVESTIGATION AND
CLEANUP AND ABATEMENT OF
DISCHARGES UNDER WATER CODE
SECTION 13304

WHEREAS:

1. California Water Code (WC) Section 13001 provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and each Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) shall be the principal state agencies with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality. The State and Regional Water Boards shall conform to and implement the policies of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Division 7, commencing with WC Section 13000) and shall coordinate their respective activities so as to achieve a unified and effective water quality control program in the state;
2. WC Section 13140 provides that the State Water Board shall formulate and adopt State Policy for Water Quality Control;
3. WC Section 13240 provides that Water Quality Control Plans shall conform to any State Policy for Water Quality Control;
4. WC Section 13304 requires that any person who has discharged or discharges waste into waters of the state in violation of any waste discharge requirement or other order or prohibition issued by a Regional Water Board or the State Water Board, or who has caused or permitted, causes or permits, or threatens to cause or permit any waste to be discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged into the waters of the state and creates, or threatens to create, a condition of pollution or nuisance may be required to clean up the discharge and abate the effects thereof. This section authorizes Regional Water Boards to require complete cleanup of all waste discharged and restoration of affected water to background conditions (i.e., the water quality that existed before the discharge). The term waste discharge requirements includes those which implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System;
5. WC Section 13307 provides that the State Water Board shall establish policies and procedures that its representatives and the representatives of the Regional Water Boards shall follow for the oversight of investigations and cleanup and abatement activities resulting from discharges of hazardous substances, including:
 - a. The procedures the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards will follow in making decisions as to when a person may be required to undertake an investigation to determine if an unauthorized hazardous substance discharge has occurred;
 - b. Policies for carrying out a phased, step-by-step investigation to determine the nature and extent of possible soil and ground water contamination or pollution at a site;
 - c. Procedures for identifying and utilizing the most cost-effective methods for detecting contamination or pollution and cleaning up or abating the effects of contamination or pollution;
 - d. Policies for determining reasonable schedules for investigation and cleanup, abatement, or other remedial action at a site. The policies shall recognize the danger to public health and the waters of the state posed by an unauthorized discharge and the need to mitigate those dangers while at the same time taking into account, to the extent possible, the resources, both financial and technical, available to the person responsible for the discharge;
6. "Waters of the state" include both ground water and surface water;
7. Regardless of the type of discharge, procedures and policies applicable to investigations, and cleanup and abatement activities are similar. It is in the best interest of the people of the state for the State Water Board to provide consistent guidance for Regional Water Boards to apply to investigation, and cleanup and abatement;
8. WC Section 13260 requires any person discharging or proposing to discharge waste that could affect waters of the state, or proposing to change the character, location, or volume of a discharge to file a report with and receive requirements from the Regional Water Board;
9. WC Section 13267 provides that the Regional Water Board may require dischargers, past dischargers, or suspected dischargers to furnish those technical or monitoring reports as the Regional Water Board may specify, provided that 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;
10. WC Section 13300 states that the Regional Water Board may require a discharger to submit a time schedule of specific actions the discharger shall take in order to correct or prevent a violation of requirements prescribed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board;

11. California Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 25356.1 requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) or, if appropriate, the Regional Water Board to prepare or approve remedial action plans for sites where hazardous substances were released to the environment if the sites have been listed pursuant to HSC Section 25356 (state "Superfund" priority list for cleanup of sites);
12. Coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), state agencies within the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) (e.g., DTSC, Air Resources Control Board), air pollution control districts, local environmental health agencies, and other responsible federal, state, and local agencies: (1) promotes effective protection of water quality, human health, and the environment and (2) is in the best interest of the people of the state. The principles of coordination are embodied in many statutes, regulations, and interagency memoranda of understanding (MOU) or agreement which affect the State and Regional Water Boards and these agencies;
13. In order to clean up and abate the effects of a discharge or threat of a discharge, a discharger may be required to perform an investigation to define the nature and extent of the discharge or threatened discharge and to develop appropriate cleanup and abatement measures;
14. Investigations that were not properly planned have resulted in increases in overall costs and, in some cases, environmental damage. Overall costs have increased when original corrective actions were later found to have had no positive effect or to have exacerbated the pollution. Environmental damage may increase when a poorly conceived investigation or cleanup and abatement program allows pollutants to spread to previously unaffected waters of the state;
15. A phased approach to site investigation should facilitate adequate delineation of the nature and extent of the pollution, and may reduce overall costs and environmental damage, because: (1) investigations inherently build on information previously gained; (2) often data are dependent on seasonal and other temporal variations; and (3) adverse consequences of greater cost or increased environmental damage can result from improperly planned investigations and the lack of consultation and coordination with the Regional Water Board. However, there are circumstances under which a phased, iterative approach may not be necessary to protect water quality, and there are other circumstances under which phases may need to be compressed or combined to expedite cleanup and abatement;
16. Preparation of written workplans prior to initiation of significant elements or phases of investigation, and cleanup and abatement generally saves Regional Water Board and discharger resources. Results are superior, and the overall cost-effectiveness is enhanced;
17. Discharger reliance on qualified professionals promotes proper planning, implementation, and long-term cost-effectiveness of investigation, and cleanup and abatement activities. Professionals should be qualified, licensed where applicable, and competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. California Business and Professions Code Sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1 require that engineering and geologic evaluations and judgements be performed by or under the direction of registered professionals;
18. WC Section 13360 prohibits the Regional Water Boards from specifying, but not from suggesting, methods that a discharger may use to achieve compliance with requirements or orders. It is the responsibility of the discharger to propose methods for Regional Water Board review and concurrence to achieve compliance with requirements or orders;
19. The USEPA, California state agencies, the American Society for Testing and Materials, and similar organizations have developed or identified methods successful in particular applications. Reliance on established, appropriate methods can reduce costs of investigation, and cleanup and abatement;
20. The basis for Regional Water Board decisions regarding investigation, and cleanup and abatement includes: (1) site-specific characteristics; (2) applicable state and federal statutes and regulations; (3) applicable water quality control plans adopted by the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards, including beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans; (4) State Water Board and Regional Water Board policies, including State Water Board Resolutions No. 68-16 (Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California) and No. 88-63 (Sources of Drinking Water); and (5) relevant standards, criteria, and advisories adopted by other state and federal agencies;
21. Discharges subject to WC Section 13304 may include discharges of waste to land; such discharges may cause, or threaten to cause, conditions of soil or water pollution or nuisance that are analogous to conditions associated with migration of waste or fluid from a waste management unit;
22. The State Water Board has adopted regulations governing discharges of waste to land (California

Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15);

23. State Water Board regulations governing site investigation and corrective action at underground storage tank unauthorized release sites are found in 23 CCR Division 3, Chapter 16, in particular Article 11 commencing with Section 2720;
24. It is the responsibility of the Regional Water Board to make decisions regarding cleanup and abatement goals and objectives for the protection of water quality and the beneficial uses of waters of the state within each Region;
25. Cleanup and abatement alternatives that entail discharge of residual wastes to waters of the state, discharges to regulated waste management units, or leaving wastes in place, create additional regulatory constraints and long-term liability, which must be considered in any evaluation of cost-effectiveness;
26. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act allows Regional Water Boards to impose more stringent requirements on discharges of waste than any statewide requirements promulgated by the State Water Board (e.g., in this Policy) or than water quality objectives established in statewide or regional water quality control plans as needed to protect water quality and to reflect regional and site-specific conditions.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

These policies and procedures apply to all investigations, and cleanup and abatement activities, for all types of discharges subject to Section 13304 of the Water Code.

- I. The Regional Water Board shall apply the following procedures in determining whether a person shall be required to investigate a discharge under WC Section 13267, or to clean up waste and abate the effects of a discharge or a threat of a discharge under WC Section 13304. The Regional Water Board shall:
 - A. Use any relevant evidence, whether direct or circumstantial, including, but not limited to, evidence in the following categories:
 1. Documentation of historical or current activities, waste characteristics, chemical use, storage or disposal information, as documented by public records, responses to questionnaires, or other sources of information;
 2. Site characteristics and location in relation to other potential sources of a discharge;
 3. Hydrologic and hydrogeologic information, such as differences in

- upgradient and downgradient water quality;
4. Industry-wide operational practices that historically have led to discharges, such as leakage of pollutants from wastewater collection and conveyance systems, sumps, storage tanks, landfills, and clarifiers;
5. Evidence of poor management of materials or wastes, such as improper storage practices or inability to reconcile inventories;
6. Lack of documentation of responsible management of materials or wastes, such as lack of manifests or lack of documentation of proper disposal;
7. Physical evidence, such as analytical data, soil or pavement staining, distressed vegetation, or unusual odor or appearance;
8. Reports and complaints;
9. Other agencies' records of possible or known discharge; and
10. Refusal or failure to respond to Regional Water Board inquiries;
- B. Make a reasonable effort to identify the dischargers associated with the discharge. It is not necessary to identify all dischargers for the Regional Water Board to proceed with requirements for a discharger to investigate and clean up;
- C. Require one or more persons identified as a discharger associated with a discharge or threatened discharge subject to WC Section 13304 to undertake an investigation, based on findings of I.A and I.B above;
- D. Notify appropriate federal, state, and local agencies regarding discharges subject to WC Section 13304 and coordinate with these agencies on investigation, and cleanup and abatement activities.

- II. The Regional Water Board shall apply the following policies in overseeing: (a) investigations to determine the nature and horizontal and vertical extent of a discharge and (b) appropriate cleanup and abatement measures.

A. The Regional Water Board shall:

1. Require the discharger to conduct investigation, and cleanup and abatement, in a progressive sequence ordinarily consisting of the following phases, provided that the sequence shall be adjusted to accommodate site-specific circumstances, if necessary:

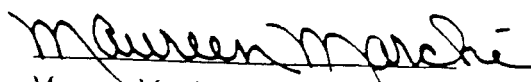
- a. Preliminary site assessment (to confirm the discharge and the identity of the dischargers; to identify affected or threatened waters of the state and their beneficial uses; and to develop preliminary information on the nature, and vertical and horizontal extent, of the discharge);
 - b. Soil and water investigation (to determine the source, nature and extent of the discharge with sufficient detail to provide the basis for decisions regarding subsequent cleanup and abatement actions, if any are determined by the Regional Water Board to be necessary);
 - c. Proposal and selection of cleanup and abatement action (to evaluate feasible and effective cleanup and abatement actions, and to develop preferred cleanup and abatement alternatives);
 - d. Implementation of cleanup and abatement action (to implement the selected alternative, and to monitor in order to verify progress);
 - e. Monitoring (to confirm short- and long-term effectiveness of cleanup and abatement);
2. Consider, where necessary to protect water quality, approval of plans for investigation, or cleanup and abatement, that proceed concurrently rather than sequentially, provided that overall cleanup and abatement goals and objectives are not compromised, under the following conditions:
 - a. Emergency situations involving acute pollution or contamination affecting present uses of waters of the state;
 - b. Imminent threat of pollution;
 - c. Protracted investigations resulting in unreasonable delay of cleanup and abatement; or
 - d. Discharges of limited extent which can be effectively investigated and cleaned up within a short time;
 3. Require the discharger to extend the investigation, and cleanup and abatement, to any location affected by the discharge or threatened discharge.
 4. Where necessary to protect water quality, name other persons as dischargers, to the extent permitted by law;
 5. Require the discharger to submit written workplans for elements and phases of the investigation, and cleanup and abatement, whenever practicable;
 6. Review and concur with adequate workplans prior to initiation of investigations, to the extent practicable. The Regional Water Board may give verbal concurrence for investigations to proceed, with written follow-up. An adequate workplan should include or reference, at least, a comprehensive description of proposed investigative, cleanup, and abatement activities, a sampling and analysis plan, a quality assurance project plan, a health and safety plan, and a commitment to implement the workplan;
 7. Require the discharger to submit reports on results of all phases of investigations, and cleanup and abatement actions, regardless of degree of oversight by the Regional Water Board;
 8. Require the discharger to provide documentation that plans and reports are prepared by professionals qualified to prepare such reports, and that each component of investigative and cleanup and abatement actions is conducted under the direction of appropriately qualified professionals. A statement of qualifications of the responsible lead professionals shall be included in all plans and reports submitted by the discharger;
 9. Prescribe cleanup levels which are consistent with appropriate levels set by the Regional Water Board for analogous discharges that involve similar wastes, site characteristics, and water quality considerations;
- B. The Regional Water Board may identify... investigative and cleanup and abatement activities that the discharger could undertake without Regional Water Board oversight, provided that these investigations and cleanup and abatement activities shall be consistent with the policies and procedures established herein;
- III. The Regional Water Board shall implement the following procedures to ensure that dischargers shall have the opportunity to select cost-effective methods for detecting discharges or threatened discharges and methods for cleaning up or abating the effects thereof. The Regional Water Board shall:
 5. Require the discharger to submit written workplans for elements and phases of the investigation, and cleanup and abatement, whenever practicable;
 6. Review and concur with adequate workplans prior to initiation of investigations, to the extent practicable. The Regional Water Board may give verbal concurrence for investigations to proceed, with written follow-up. An adequate workplan should include or reference, at least, a comprehensive description of proposed investigative, cleanup, and abatement activities, a sampling and analysis plan, a quality assurance project plan, a health and safety plan, and a commitment to implement the workplan;
 7. Require the discharger to submit reports on results of all phases of investigations, and cleanup and abatement actions, regardless of degree of oversight by the Regional Water Board;
 8. Require the discharger to provide documentation that plans and reports are prepared by professionals qualified to prepare such reports, and that each component of investigative and cleanup and abatement actions is conducted under the direction of appropriately qualified professionals. A statement of qualifications of the responsible lead professionals shall be included in all plans and reports submitted by the discharger;
 9. Prescribe cleanup levels which are consistent with appropriate levels set by the Regional Water Board for analogous discharges that involve similar wastes, site characteristics, and water quality considerations;

- A. Concur with any investigative and cleanup and abatement proposal which the discharger demonstrates and the Regional Water Board finds to have a substantial likelihood to achieve compliance, within a reasonable time frame, with cleanup goals and objectives that implement the applicable Water Quality Control Plans and Policies adopted by the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards, and which implement permanent cleanup and abatement solutions which do not require ongoing maintenance, wherever feasible;
- B. Consider whether the burden, including costs, of reports required of the discharger during the investigation and cleanup and abatement of a discharge bears a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports;
- C. Require the discharger to consider the effectiveness, feasibility, and relative costs of applicable alternative methods for investigation and cleanup and abatement. Such comparison may rely on previous analysis of analogous sites, and shall include supporting rationale for the selected methods;
- D. Ensure that the discharger is aware of and considers techniques which provide a cost-effective basis for initial assessment of a discharge.
 1. The following techniques may be applicable:
 - a. Use of available current and historical photographs and site records to focus investigative activities on locations and wastes or materials handled at the site;
 - b. Soil gas surveys;
 - c. Shallow geophysical surveys;
 - d. Remote sensing techniques;
 2. The above techniques are in addition to the standard site assessment techniques, which include:
 - a. Inventory and sampling and analysis of materials or wastes;
 - b. Sampling and analysis of surface water;
 - c. Sampling and analysis of sediment and aquatic biota;
 - d. Sampling and analysis of ground water;
 - e. Sampling and analysis of soil and soil pore moisture;
 - f. Hydrogeologic investigation;
- E. Ensure that the discharger is aware of and considers the following cleanup and abatement methods or combinations thereof, to the extent that they may be applicable to the discharge or threat thereof:
 1. Source removal and/or isolation;
 2. In-place treatment of soil or water:
 - a. Bioremediation;
 - b. Aeration;
 - c. Fixation;
 3. Excavation or extraction of soil, water, or gas for on-site or off-site treatment by the following techniques:
 - a. Bioremediation;
 - b. Thermal destruction;
 - c. Aeration;
 - d. Sorption;
 - e. Precipitation, flocculation, and sedimentation;
 - f. Filtration;
 - g. Fixation;
 - h. Evaporation;
 4. Excavation or extraction of soil, water, or gas for appropriate recycling, re-use, or disposal;
- F. Require actions for cleanup and abatement to:
 1. Conform to the provisions of Resolution No. 68-16 of the State Water Board, and the Water Quality Control Plans of the State and Regional Water Boards, provided that under no circumstances shall these provisions be interpreted to require cleanup and abatement which achieves water quality conditions that are better than background conditions;
 2. Implement the provisions of Chapter 15 that are applicable to cleanup and abatement, as follows:
 - a. If cleanup and abatement involves corrective action at a waste management unit regulated by waste discharge requirements issued under Chapter 15, the Regional Water Board shall implement the provisions of that chapter;
 - b. If cleanup and abatement involves removal of waste from the immediate place of release and discharge of the waste to land for treatment, storage, or disposal, the Regional Water Board

- shall regulate the discharge of the waste through waste discharge requirements issued under Chapter 15, provided that the Regional Water Board may waive waste discharge requirements under WC Section 13269 if the waiver is not against the public interest (e.g., if the discharge is for short-term treatment or storage, and if the temporary waste management unit is equipped with features that will ensure full and complete containment of the waste for the treatment or storage period); and
- c. If cleanup and abatement involves actions other than removal of the waste, such as containment of waste in soil or ground water by physical or hydrological barriers to migration (natural or engineered), or in-situ treatment (e.g., chemical or thermal fixation, or bioremediation), the Regional Water Board shall apply the applicable provisions of Chapter 15, to the extent that it is technologically and economically feasible to do so; and
 3. Implement the applicable provisions of Chapter 16 for investigations and cleanup and abatement of discharges of hazardous substances from underground storage tanks; and
 - G. Ensure that dischargers are required to clean up and abate the effects of discharges in a manner that promotes attainment of either background water quality, or the best water quality which is reasonable if background levels of water quality cannot be restored, considering all demands being made and to be made on those waters and the total values involved, beneficial and detrimental, economic and social, tangible and intangible; in approving any alternative cleanup levels less stringent than background, apply
- Section 2550.4 of Chapter 15, or, for cleanup and abatement associated with underground storage tanks, apply Section 2725 of Chapter 16, provided that the Regional Water Board considers the conditions set forth in Section 2550.4 of Chapter 15 in setting alternative cleanup levels pursuant to Section 2725 of Chapter 16; any such alternative cleanup level shall:
1. Be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state;
 2. Not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water; and
 3. Not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the Water Quality Control Plans and Policies adopted by the State and Regional Water Boards.
- IV. The Regional Water Board shall determine schedules for investigation, and cleanup and abatement, taking into account the following factors:
 - A. The degree of threat or impact of the discharge on water quality and beneficial uses;
 - B. The obligation to achieve timely compliance with cleanup and abatement goals and objectives that implement the applicable Water Quality Control Plans and Policies adopted by the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards;
 - C. The financial and technical resources available to the discharger; and
 - D. Minimizing the likelihood of imposing a burden on the people of the state with the expense of cleanup and abatement, where feasible.
 - V. The State and Regional Water Boards shall develop an expedited technical conflict resolution process so when disagreements occur, a prompt appeal and resolution of the conflict is accomplished.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on June 18, 1992, and amended at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on April 21, 1994.


Maureen Marché

Administrative Assistant to the Board

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

RESOLUTION NO. 93-62

POLICY FOR REGULATION OF DISCHARGES OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

WHEREAS:

1. **Water quality protection**—The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and each Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) are the state agencies with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality (California Water Code Section 13001, "WC §13001");
2. **State Policy for Water Quality Control**—The State Water Board is authorized to adopt State Policy For Water Quality Control which may consist of or contain "...principles and guidelines deemed essential by the state board for water quality control" (Authority: WC §§1058, 13140, 13142);
3. **State agency compliance**—All State agencies shall comply with State Policy For Water Quality Control regarding any activities that could affect water quality (WC §13146);
4. **Waste Discharge Requirements**—Regional Water Boards regulate discharges of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the state, including discharges of solid waste to land, through the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WC §13263);
5. **Solid waste disposal**—The State Water Board is directed to classify wastes according to threat to water quality and to classify waste disposal sites according to ability to protect water quality (WC §13172);
6. **Chapter 15**—The State Water Board promulgated regulations, codified in Chapter 15 of Division 3 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (23 CCR §§2510-2601, "Chapter 15"), governing discharges of waste to land. These regulations:
 - a. Contain classification criteria for wastes and for disposal sites;
 - b. Prescribe minimum standards for the siting, design, construction, monitoring, and closure of waste management units;
7. **Federal authority**—The federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC §6901, *et seq.*, "SWDA"), authorizes development of nationwide standards for disposal sites for municipal solid waste [MSW], including criteria for sanitary landfills (SWDA §§1007, 4004, 42 USC §§6907, 6944);
8. **Federal MSW regulations**—On October 9, 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations that apply, in California, to dischargers who own or operate landfills which accept municipal solid waste on or after October 9, 1991, (MSW landfills), regardless of whether or not a permit is issued (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 257 and 258, "federal MSW regulations"). The majority of the federal MSW regulations become effective on what is hereinafter referred to as the "Federal Deadline" [40 CFR §258.1(e)], currently October 9, 1993;
9. **States required to apply federal MSW regulations**—Each state must "...adopt and implement a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions to assure that each...[MSW landfill]...within such state...will comply with the...[federal MSW landfill regulations]." State regulations promulgated to satisfy this requirement are subject to approval by USEPA. (SWDA §§4003, 4005, 42 USC §§6943, 6945);
10. **Approved state's authority**—The permitting authority in an "approved state" may approve engineered alternatives to certain prescriptive standards contained in the federal MSW regulations, provided that the alternative meets specified conditions and performance standards (40 CFR 256.21);
11. **State application**—The State Water Board and the Integrated Waste Management Board submitted an application for program approval to the USEPA on February 1, 1993;
12. **Chapter 15 deficiencies**—The State Water Board's Chapter 15 regulations are comparable to the federal MSW regulations. Nevertheless, the USEPA has identified several areas of Chapter 15 which are not adequate to ensure compliance with

certain provisions of the federal MSW regulations, as summarized in Attachment I;

13. **Rulemaking to amend Chapter 15**—There is insufficient time, prior to October 9, 1993, for the State Water Board to amend Chapter 15 to ensure complete consistency with the federal MSW regulations and subsequently for the USEPA to carry out a review of the revised chapter and to render a decision approving California's permit program;
14. **Composite liner(s) needed**—Solid Waste Assessment Test Reports, submitted to Regional Water Boards pursuant to WC §13273, have shown that releases of leachate and gas from MSW landfills that are unlined are likely to degrade the quality of underlying ground water. Research on liner systems for landfills indicates that (a) single clay liners will only delay, rather than preclude, the onset of leachate leakage, and (b) the use of composite liners represents the most effective approach for reliably containing leachate and landfill gas;
15. **Lack of compliance with Chapter 15**—WDRs for many MSW landfills have not been revised to meet the most recent Chapter 15 amendments;
16. **CEQA**—Adoption of this policy is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13, commencing with §21000, of the Public Resources Code, "CEQA") because it is an action by a regulatory agency for the protection of natural resources, within the meaning of §15307 of the *Guidelines For Implementation of California Environmental Quality Act* in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations;
17. **Public notice**—Notice of the State Water Board's proposal to adopt a State Policy for Water Quality Control regarding Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste was published on March 31, 1993, and a public hearing on the matter was held on June 1, 1993; and
18. **Reference**—This Policy implements, interprets, or makes specific the following Water Code Sections: §13142, §13160, §13163, and §13172.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

I. Implementation of the Chapter 15 and federal MSW regulations:

- A. **WDR revision**—In order to insure compliance with SWDA §§4003, 4005 (42 USC §§6943, 6945), each Regional Water Board shall henceforth implement in waste discharge requirements for discharges at MSW landfills,

both the Chapter 15 regulations and those applicable provisions of the federal MSW regulations that are necessary to protect water quality, particularly the containment provisions stipulated in Section III of this Policy and the provisions identified in Attachment I to this Policy, and shall revise existing waste discharge requirements to accomplish this according to the schedule provided in Section II of this Policy;

- B. **Alternatives limited**—The Regional Water Board shall not rely upon any exemption or alternative allowed by Chapter 15 if such an exemption or alternative would not be allowed under the federal MSW regulations, nor shall the Regional Water Board waive waste discharge requirements for the discharge of municipal solid waste at landfills;
- C. **Applicability in the absence of useable waters**—Although all other provisions of this Policy would continue to apply, the Regional Water Board shall have the discretion to prescribe requirements for containment systems and water quality monitoring systems that are less stringent than the design and construction standards in this Policy, in the federal MSW regulations, and in Chapter 15 if the Regional Water Board finds that the containment systems satisfy the performance standard for liners in the federal MSW regulations [40 CFR §§258.40(a)(1) and (c)], that the prerequisite for an exemption from ground water monitoring in the federal MSW regulations is satisfied [40 CFR §258.50(b)], and that either of the following two conditions is satisfied:
 1. A hydrogeologic investigation shows that:
 - a. There is no aquifer (i.e., a geological formation, group of formations, or portion of a formation capable of yielding significant quantities of ground water to wells or springs) underlying the facility property; and
 - b. It is not reasonably foreseeable that fluids—including leachate and landfill gas—migrating from the landfill could reach any aquifer or surface water body in the ground water basin within which the landfill is located; or
 2. The ground water in the basin underlying the facility has no beneficial uses and a hydrogeologic investigation shows that it is not reasonably foreseeable that fluids—including leachate and landfill gas—migrating from the landfill could reach any aquifer or surface water body having beneficial uses.

II. Implementation schedule:

A. **MSW landfills**—By the Federal Deadline (e.g., October 9, 1993), each Regional Water Board shall amend the waste discharge requirements for discharges of waste at all MSW landfills in its region (including discharges to any area outside the actual waste boundaries of an MSW landfill as they exist on that date ["lateral expansion" hereinafter]), to require persons who own or operate such landfills to:

1. Except for the ground water monitoring and corrective action requirements under 40 CFR §§258.50-258.58, comply with all applicable portions of the federal MSW regulations by the Federal Deadline; and
2. Achieve full compliance with Chapter 15 and with the federal ground water monitoring and corrective action requirements under 40 CFR §§258.50-258.58 as follows:
 - a. For all MSW landfills that are less than one mile from a drinking water intake (surface or subsurface), by no later than October 9, 1994; and
 - b. For all other MSW landfills that have accepted waste prior to the effective date of this Policy, by no later than October 9, 1995;

B. **Proposed MSW landfills**—As of the date of the Federal Deadline, waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste at all MSW landfills that have not accepted waste as of that date shall ensure full compliance both with Chapter 15 and with the federal MSW regulations prior to the discharge of waste to that landfill.

III. **Containment**—As of the Federal Deadline, discharges of waste to either an MSW landfill that has not received waste as of that date or to a lateral expansion of an MSW landfill unit are prohibited unless the discharge is to an area equipped with a containment system which is constructed in accordance with the standard of the industry and which meets the following additional requirements for both liners and leachate collection systems:

A. Standards for liners

1. **Post-Federal Deadline construction**—Except as provided in either §III.A.3. (for steep sideslopes) or §III.A.2. (for new discharges to pre-existing liners), after the Federal Deadline, all containment systems shall include a composite liner that consists of an upper synthetic flexible membrane

component (Synthetic Liner) and a lower component of soil, and that either:

a. Prescriptive Design:

- i. **Upper component**—Has a Synthetic Liner at least 40-mils thick (or at least 60-mils thick if of high density polyethylene) that is installed in direct and uniform contact with the underlying compacted soil component described in paragraph III.A.1.a.ii.; and
- ii. **Lower component**—Has a layer of compacted soil that is at least two feet thick and that has an hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec (0.1 feet/year); or

b. **Alternative design**—Satisfies the performance criteria contained in 40 CFR §§258.40(a)(1) and (c), and satisfies the criteria for an engineered alternative to the above Prescriptive Design [as provided by 23 CCR §2510(b)], where the performance of the alternative composite liner's components, in combination, equal or exceed the waste containment capability of the Prescriptive Design;

2. **New discharges to liners constructed prior to the Federal Deadline**—Except as provided in §III.A.3. (for steep sideslopes), containment systems that will begin to accept municipal solid waste after the Federal Deadline, but which have been constructed prior to the Federal Deadline, are not required to meet the provisions of §III.A.1. if the containment system includes a composite liner that:

a. **Prescriptive Design**—Features as its uppermost component a Synthetic Liner at least 40-mils thick (or at least 60-mils if high density polyethylene) that is installed in direct and uniform contact with the underlying materials; and

b. **Performance**—Meets the performance criteria contained in 40 CFR §§258.40(a)(1) and (c);

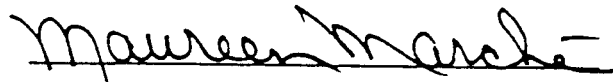
3. **Steep sideslopes**—Containment systems installed in those portions of an MSW landfill where an engineering analysis shows, and the Regional Water Board finds, that sideslopes are too steep to permit construction of a stable composite liner that meets the prescriptive standards contained in §III.A.1 or 2. shall include an alternative liner that meets the performance criteria

contained in 40 CFR §§258.40(a)(1) and (c) and that either:

- a. Is a composite system and includes as its uppermost component a Synthetic Liner at least 40-mils thick (or at least 60-mils if high density polyethylene) that is installed in direct and uniform contact with the underlying materials; or
 - b. Is not a composite system, but includes a Synthetic Liner at least 60-mils thick (or at least 80-mils if of high density polyethylene) that is installed in direct and uniform contact with the underlying materials; and
- B. Standards for leachate collection—Include a leachate collection and removal system which conveys to a sump (or other appropriate collection area lined in accordance with §III.A.) all leachate which reaches the liner, and which does not rely upon unlined or clay-lined areas for such conveyance.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on June 17, 1993.



Maureen Marché

Administrative Assistant to the Board

ATTACHMENT I

To Resolution No. 93-62

Pursuant to §I.A., in writing or revising the waste discharge requirements for MSW landfills, Regional Water Boards shall implement those portions of the following sections of the federal MSW regulations that either are more stringent than, or do not exist within, Chapter 15.

- o **Floodplains**—40 CFR §§258.11 and 258.16
- o **Wetlands**—40 CFR §258.12
- o **Unstable areas**—40 CFR §§258.15 and 258.16
- o **Run-on/Run-off control systems**—40 CFR §258.26
- o **Liquids acceptance**—40 CFR §§258.28 [esp. §(a)(2)]
- o **Design Criteria**—40 CFR §258.40, according to the provisions of Section III
- o **Well/piezometer performance**—40 CFR §258.51
- o **Ground-water sampling/analysis**—40 CFR §258.53
- o **Monitoring Parameters**—40 CFR §258.54 and Appendix I to Part 258
- o **Constituents of Concern**—40 CFR §258.55 and Appendix II to Part 258
- o **Response to a release**—40 CFR §§258.55 [esp. §(g)(1)(ii, iii)]
- o **Establishing corrective action measures**—40 CFR §§258.56 [esp. §§(c and d)] and 258.57
- o **Ending corrective action program**—40 CFR §258.58 [esp. §(e)]
- o **Closure/post-closure**—40 CFR §§258.60-258.61 [esp. §§258.60(a-g)]
- o **Deed notation**—40 CFR §258.60(i)
- o **Ending post-closure**—40 CFR §258.61 [esp. §§(a and b)]
- o **Corrective action financial assurance**—40 CFR §258.73

State Water Resources Control Board
WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
FOR CONTROL OF
TEMPERATURE IN THE
COASTAL AND INTERSTATE WATERS
AND ENCLOSED BAYS AND ESTUARIES
OF CALIFORNIA^{1/}

DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Thermal Waste - Cooling water and industrial process water used for the purpose of transporting waste heat.
2. Elevated Temperature Waste - Liquid, solid, or gaseous material including thermal waste discharged at a temperature higher than the natural temperature of receiving water. Irrigation return water is not considered elevated temperature waste for the purpose of this plan.
3. Natural Receiving Water Temperature - The temperature of the receiving water at locations, depths, and times which represent conditions unaffected by any elevated temperature waste discharge or irrigation return waters.
4. Interstate Waters - All rivers, lakes, artificial impoundments, and other waters that flow across or form a part of the boundary with other states or Mexico.
5. Coastal Waters - Waters of the Pacific Ocean outside of enclosed bays and estuaries which are within the territorial limits of California.
6. Enclosed Bays - Indentations along the coast which enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays will include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes but is not limited to the following: Humboldt Bay, Sodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay.
7. Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons - Waters at the mouths of streams which serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean water during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams which are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open

^{1/} This plan revises and supersedes the policy adopted by the State Board on January 7, 1971, and revised October 13, 1971, and June 5, 1972.

ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and saltwater occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by Section 12220 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge and appropriate areas of Smith River, Klamath River, Mad River, Eel River, Noyo River, and Russian River.

8. Cold Interstate Waters - Streams and lakes having a range of temperatures generally suitable for trout and salmon including but not limited to the following: Lake Tahoe, Truckee River, West Fork Carson River, East Fork Carson River, West Walker River and Lake Topaz, East Walker River, Minor California-Nevada Interstate Waters, Klamath River, Smith River, Goose Lake, and Colorado River from the California-Nevada stateline to the Needles-Topoc Highway Bridge.
9. Warm Interstate Waters - Interstate streams and lakes having a range of temperatures generally suitable for warm water fishes such as bass and catfish. This definition includes but is not limited to the following: Colorado River from the Needles-Topoc Highway Bridge to the north international boundary of Mexico, Tijuana River, New River, and Alamo River.
10. Existing Discharge - Any discharge (a) which is presently taking place, or (b) for which waste discharge requirements have been established and construction commenced prior to the adoption of this plan, or (c) any material change in an existing discharge for which construction has commenced prior to the adoption of this plan. Commencement of construction shall include execution of a contract for onsite construction or for major equipment which is related to the condenser cooling system.

Major thermal discharges under construction which are included within this definition are:

- A. Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2, Pacific Gas and Electric Company.
- B. Ormond Beach Generating Station Units 1 and 2, Southern California Edison Company.
- C. Pittsburg No. 7 Generating Plant, Pacific Gas and Electric Company.
- D. South Bay Generating Plant Unit 4 and Encina Unit 4, San Diego Gas and Electric Company.

11. New Discharge - Any discharge (a) which is not presently taking place unless waste discharge requirements have been established and construction as defined in Paragraph 10 has commenced prior to adoption of this plan or (b) which is presently taking place and for which a material change is proposed but no construction as defined in Paragraph 10 has commenced prior to adoption of this plan.
12. Planktonic Organism - Phytoplankton, zooplankton and the larvae and eggs of worms, molluscs, and anthropods, and the eggs and larval forms of fishes.
13. Limitations or Additional Limitations - Restrictions on the temperature, location, or volume of a discharge, or restrictions on the temperature of receiving water in addition to those specifically required by this plan.

SPECIFIC WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

1. Cold Interstate Waters

- A. Elevated temperature waste discharges into cold interstate waters are prohibited.

2. Warm Interstate Waters

- A. Thermal waste discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 5°F above natural receiving water temperature are prohibited.
- B. Elevated temperature wastes shall not cause the temperature of warm interstate waters to increase by more than 5°F above natural temperature at any time or place.
- C. Colorado River - Elevated temperature wastes shall not cause the temperature of the Colorado River to increase above the natural temperature by more than 5°F or the temperature of Lake Havasu to increase by more than 3°F provided that such increases shall not cause the maximum monthly temperature of the Colorado River to exceed the following:

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-----------|---|------|
| January | - | 60°F | July | - | 90°F |
| February | - | 65°F | August | - | 90°F |
| March | - | 70°F | September | - | 90°F |
| April | - | 75°F | October | - | 82°F |
| May | - | 82°F | November | - | 72°F |
| June | - | 86°F | December | - | 65°F |

- D. Lost River - Elevated temperature wastes discharged to the Lost River shall not cause the temperature of the receiving water to increase by more than 2°F when the receiving water temperature is less than 62°F, and 0°F when the receiving water temperature exceeds 62°F.
- E. Additional limitations shall be imposed when necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

3. Coastal Waters

A. Existing discharges

- (1) Elevated temperature wastes shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of the beneficial uses and areas of special biological significance.

B. New discharges

- (1) Elevated temperature wastes shall be discharged to the open ocean away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column.
- (2) Elevated temperature wastes shall be discharged a sufficient distance from areas of special biological significance to assure the maintenance of natural temperature in these areas.
- (3) The maximum temperature of thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of receiving waters by more than 20°F.
- (4) The discharge of elevated temperature wastes shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4°F at (a) the shoreline, (b) the surface of any ocean substrate, or (c) the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge system. The surface temperature limitation shall be maintained at least 50 percent of the duration of any complete tidal cycle.
- (5) Additional limitations shall be imposed when necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

4. Enclosed Bays

A. Existing discharges

- (1) Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

B. New discharges

- (1) Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. The maximum temperature of waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving waters by more than 20°F.
- (2) Thermal waste discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving water are prohibited.

5. Estuaries

A. Existing discharges

- (1) Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with the following:
 - a. The maximum temperature shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.
 - b. Elevated temperature waste discharges either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 10°F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.
 - c. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
 - d. Additional limitations shall be imposed when necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.
- (2) Thermal waste discharges shall comply with the provisions of 5A(1) above and, in addition, the maximum temperature of thermal waste discharges shall not exceed 86°F.

B. New discharges

- (1) Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with item 5A(1) above.
- (2) Thermal waste discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving water are prohibited.
- (3) Additional limitations shall be imposed when necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PROVISIONS

1. Additional limitations shall be imposed in individual cases if necessary for the protection of specific beneficial uses and areas of special biological significance. When additional limitations are established, the extent of surface heat dispersion will be delineated by a calculated 1-1/2°F isotherm which encloses an appropriate dispersion area. The extent of the dispersion area shall be:
 - A. Minimized to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column rather than at the surface or in shallow water.
 - B. Defined by the Regional Board for each existing and proposed discharge after receipt of a report prepared in accordance with the implementation section of this plan.
2. The cumulative effects of elevated temperature waste discharges shall not cause temperatures to be increased except as provided in specific water quality objectives contained herein.
3. Areas of special biological significance shall be designated by the State Board after public hearing by the Regional Board and review of its recommendations.
4. Regional Boards may, in accordance with Section 316(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, and subsequent federal regulations including 40 CFR 122, grant an exception to Specific Water Quality Objectives in this Plan. Prior to becoming effective, such exceptions and alternative less stringent requirements must receive the concurrence of the State Board.
5. Natural water temperature will be compared with waste discharge temperature by near-simultaneous measurements accurate to within 1°F. In lieu of near-simultaneous measurements, measurements may be made under calculated conditions of constant waste discharge and receiving water characteristics.

IMPLEMENTATION

1. The State Water Resources Control Board and the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards will administer this plan by establishing waste discharge requirements for discharges of elevated temperature wastes.
2. This plan is effective as of the date of adoption by the State Water Resources Control Board and the sections pertaining to temperature control in each of the policies and plans for the individual interstate and coastal waters shall be void and superseded by all applicable provisions of this plan.
3. Existing and future dischargers of thermal waste shall conduct a study to define the effect of the discharge on beneficial uses and, for existing discharges, determine design and operating changes which would be necessary to achieve compliance with the provisions of this plan.
4. Waste discharge requirements for existing elevated temperature wastes shall be reviewed to determine the need for studies of the effect of the discharge on beneficial uses, changes in monitoring programs and revision of waste discharge requirements.
5. All waste discharge requirements shall include a time schedule which assures compliance with water quality objectives by July 1, 1977, unless the discharger can demonstrate that a longer time schedule is required to complete construction of necessary facilities; or, in accordance with any time schedule contained in guidelines promulgated pursuant to Section 304(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
6. Proposed dischargers of elevated temperature wastes may be required by the Regional Board to submit such studies prior to the establishment of waste discharge requirements. The Regional Board shall include in its requirements appropriate postdischarge studies by the discharger.
7. The scope of any necessary studies shall be as outlined by the Regional Board and shall be designed to include the following as applicable to an individual discharge:
 - A. Existing conditions in the aquatic environment.
 - B. Effects of the existing discharge on beneficial uses.
 - C. Predicted conditions in the aquatic environment with waste discharge facilities designed and operated in compliance with the provisions of this plan.

- D. Predicted effects of the proposed discharge on beneficial uses.
 - E. An analysis of costs and benefits of various design alternatives.
 - F. The extent to which intake and outfall structures are located and designed so that the intake of planktonic organisms is at a minimum, waste plumes are prevented from touching the ocean substrate or shorelines, and the waste is dispersed into an area of pronounced along-shore or offshore currents.
8. All waste discharge requirements adopted for discharges of elevated temperature wastes shall be monitored in order to determine compliance with effluent or receiving water temperature (or heat) requirements.

Furthermore, for significant thermal discharges as determined by the Regional Board or State, Regional Boards shall require expanded monitoring programs, to be carried out either on a continuous or periodic basis, designed to assess whether the source continues to provide adequate protection to beneficial uses (including the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous community of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, in and on the body of water into which the discharge is made). When periodic expanded monitoring programs are specified, the frequency of the program shall reflect the probable impact of the discharge.

9. The State Board or Regional Board may require a discharger(s) to pay a public agency or other appropriate person an amount sufficient to carry out the expanded monitoring program required pursuant to paragraph 8 above if:
- A. The discharger has previously failed to carry out monitoring programs in a manner satisfactory to the State Board or Regional Board, or;
 - B. More than a single facility, under separate ownerships, may significantly affect the thermal characteristics of the body of water, and the owners of such facilities are unable to reach agreement on a cooperative program within a reasonable time period specified by the State Board or Regional Board.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 92-82

APPROVAL OF AN EXCEPTION TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
FOR CONTROL OF TEMPERATURE IN THE COASTAL AND
INTERSTATE WATERS AND ENCLOSED BAYS AND ESTUARIES
OF CALIFORNIA (THERMAL PLAN) FOR SACRAMENTO REGIONAL COUNTY
SANITATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT)

WHEREAS:

1. The District has a municipal wastewater discharge at an elevated temperature into the Sacramento River at Freeport in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Estuary).
2. Objective 5A(1)(b) of the Thermal Plan prohibits a waste discharge which causes more than a 1°F rise in more than 25 percent of the receiving water cross section at discharge locations in the Estuary.
3. The District requested an exception to Thermal Plan Specific Water Quality Objective 5A(1)(b).
4. An exception to the Thermal Plan can be granted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) provided that a less stringent objective will assure the protection and propagation of balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife in and on the Sacramento River.
5. Under discharge conditions for the next five years, the heat load contributed by the District's effluent does not appear to pose a threat to aquatic life, including chinook salmon, at any season.
6. In Resolution 90-103, the State Water Board noted that projected increases in effluent volume will cause more frequent violations of Objective 5A(1)(b). At the times of the year that Sacramento River temperatures upstream of the discharge are 65°F or greater, the effects of increased discharge on aquatic life may become significant after five years, but cannot be predicted at present.
7. The District prepared a report that states that the surest option for attaining compliance with Objective 5A(1)(b) at river temperatures of 65°F and above is the addition of a second outfall diffuser. However, the District has not proposed to construct this diffuser at this time.
8. Other measures, including control of temperature from industrial sources and wastewater reclamation for irrigation or for creation of wetlands, can reduce but probably not eliminate violations of Objective 5A(1)(b). A staged

reclamation project, with first stage capacity estimated to be 3 million gallons per day, is under way and stage one should be in operation in 1995. A demonstration constructed wetland project using 1 million gallons per day is under way and construction should be complete in 1994.

9. The District has prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) that has evaluated the potential impacts of the elevated temperature discharge on the beneficial uses and aquatic environment of the receiving water.
10. The State Board has reviewed and considered the District's SEIR and its finding that the proposed exceptions will not result in any significant environmental impacts, including impacts to migrant chinook salmon.
11. The State Water Board on October 8, 1992 held a hearing in Sacramento and considered all evidence concerning this matter. Based on available information, the exception should not result in any significant environmental impacts, including impacts to migrant chinook salmon.

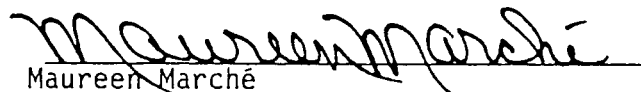
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The State Water Board grants an exception to Specific Water Quality Objective 5A(1)(b) of the Thermal Plan for the District's municipal wastewater discharge to the Sacramento River as follows: elevated temperature waste discharges, either individually or combined with other discharges, shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 2°F above natural receiving water temperature which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of the main river channel at any point.
2. Whenever the temperature of the Sacramento River upstream of the discharge is 65°F or higher, Objective 5A(1)(b) shall be exceeded no more than one hour per day as an average in any thirty-day period.
3. Whenever measurements indicate that the temperature of the Sacramento River upstream of the discharge is 65°F or higher, the District shall determine the fraction of each day that the discharge causes more than a 1°F rise in more than 25 percent of the receiving water cross section at the discharge location. The District shall report the results of such determinations each month to the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region.
4. The exception in paragraph one above expires five years from the effective date of this Resolution, after which time Thermal Plan Objective 5A(1)(b) applies to the discharge.
5. Upon expiration of the exception, the District shall report to the State Water Board the results of its temperature control program, including measures taken and the effectiveness of those measures.

6. The Executive Director shall transmit the decision on the exception request to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, for approval.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on October 22, 1992.


Maureen Marché
Administrative Assistant to the Board

MANAGEMENT AGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AND THE FOREST SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This Management Agency Agreement is entered into by and between the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California (State Board), and the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture (Forest Service), acting through the Regional Forester of the Pacific Southwest Region, for the purpose of carrying out portions of the State's Water Quality Management Plan related to activities on National Forest System (NFS) lands.

WHEREAS:

1. The Forest Service and the State Board mutually desire:
 - (a) To achieve the goals in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended;
 - (b) To minimize duplication of effort and accomplish complementary pollution control programs;
 - (c) To implement Forest Service legislative mandates for multiple use and sustained yield to meet both long- and short-term local, state, regional, and national needs consistent with the requirement for environmental protection and/or enhancement; and
 - (d) To assure control of water pollution through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs).
2. The State Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards are responsible for promulgating a Water Quality Management Plan pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 208, and for approving water quality control plans promulgated by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards pursuant to state law. Both types of plans provide for attainment of water quality objectives and for protection of beneficial uses.
3. The State Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards are responsible for protecting water quality and for ensuring that land management activities do not adversely affect beneficial water uses.
4. Under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the State Board is required to designate management agencies to implement provisions of water quality management plans.
5. The Forest Service has the authority and responsibility to manage and protect the lands which it administers, including protection of water quality thereon.
6. The Forest Service has prepared a document entitled "Water Quality Management for National Forest System Lands in California" (hereafter referred to as the Forest Service 208 Report), which describes current Forest Service practices and procedures for protection of water quality.

7. On August 16, 1979, the State Board designated the Forest Service as the management agency for all activities on NFS lands effective upon execution of a management agency agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The Forest Service agrees:

- (a) To accept responsibility of the Water Quality Management Agency designation for NFS lands in the State of California.
- (b) To implement on NFS lands statewide the practices and procedures in the Forest Service 208 Report.
- (c) To facilitate early State involvement in the project planning process by developing a procedure which will provide the State with notification of and communications concerning scheduled, in-process, and completed project Environmental Assessments (EAs) for projects that have potential to impact water quality.
- (d) To provide periodic project site reviews to ascertain implementation of management practices and environmental constraints identified in the EA and/or contract and permit documents.
- (e) To review annually and update the Forest Service documents as necessary to reflect changes in institutional direction, laws and implementation accomplishment as described in Section IV of the Forest Service 208 Report. A prioritization and schedule for this updating is provided in Attachment A to this Agreement.
- (f) That in cases where two or more BMPs are conflicting, the responsible Forest Service official shall assure that the practice selected meets water quality standards and protects beneficial uses.
- (g) That those issues in Attachment B to this agreement have been identified by the State and/or Regional Boards as needing further refinement before they are mutually acceptable to the Forest Service and the State Board as BMPs.

2. The State Board agrees:

- (a) The practices and procedures set forth in the Forest Service 208 Report constitute sound water quality protection and improvement on NFS lands, except with respect to those issues in Attachment B. The State and Regional Boards will work with the Forest Service to resolve those issues according to the time schedule in Attachment B.
- (b) That Section 313 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act mandates federal agency compliance with the substantive and procedural requirements of state and local water pollution control law. It is contemplated by this agreement that Forest Service reasonable implementation of those practices and procedures and of this agreement will

2. (b) (cont.)

constitute compliance with Section 13260, subdivision (a) of Section 13263, and subdivision (b) of Section 13264, Water Code. It is further contemplated that these provisions requiring a report of proposed discharge and issuance of waste discharge requirements for nonpoint source discharges will be waived by the Regional Board pursuant to Section 13269, Water Code provided that the Forest Service reasonably implements those practices and procedures and the provisions of this agreement. However, waste discharges from land management activities resulting in point source discharges, as defined by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, will be subject to NPDES permit requirements, since neither the State Board nor the Regional Board has authority to waive such permits.

- (c) That implementation will constitute following the Implementation Statement, Section I of the Forest Service 208 Report.

3. It is mutually agreed:

- (a) To meet no less than annually to maintain coordination/communication, report on water quality management progress, review proceedings under this agreement, and to consider revisions as requested by either party.
- (b) To authorize the respective Regional Boards and National Forests to meet periodically, as necessary, to discuss water quality policy, goals, progress, and to resolve conflicts/concerns.
- (c) That the development and improvement of BMPs will be through a coordinated effort with federal and state agencies for adjacent lands and areas of comparable concern.
- (d) To meet periodically, as necessary, to resolve conflicts or concerns that arise from and are not resolved at the Forest and Regional Board meetings. Meetings may be initiated at the request of either party, a National Forest, or a Regional Board.
- (e) To coordinate present and proposed water quality monitoring activities within or adjacent to the National Forests and to routinely make available to the other party any unrestricted water quality data and information; and to coordinate and involve one another in subsequent/continuing water quality management planning and standard development where appropriate.
- (f) That nothing herein shall be construed in any way as limiting the authority of the State Board or the Regional Boards in carrying out their legal responsibilities for management or regulation of water quality.

3. (cont.)

- (g) That nothing herein shall be construed as limiting or affecting in any way the legal authority of the Forest Service in connection with the proper administration and protection of National Forest System lands in accordance with federal laws and regulations.
- (h) That this Agreement shall become effective as soon as it is signed by the parties hereto and shall continue in force unless terminated by either party upon ninety (90) days notice in writing to the other of intention to terminate upon a date indicated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, by their respective duly authorized officers, have executed this Agreement in duplicate on the respective dates indicated below.

FOREST SERVICE,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By *James H. Smith, Jr.*
Regional Forester
Pacific-Southwest Region

By *C. W. Hickey*
Executive Director

Date: 3/17/81

Date: FEB 26 1981

By *J. M. Durbin*
Regional Forester
Intermountain Region

Date: 4-1-81

By *James F. Torrance*
Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region

Date: 5-26-81

ATTACHMENT A

Schedule for Completing the BMPs

| <u>Priority</u> | <u>Best Management Practice</u> | <u>Completion Date (FY.)</u> |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | Cumulative Watershed Impacts | '81 |
| 2 | Closure or Obliteration of Temporary Roads (2.26) | '81 |
| 3 | Minimization of Sidecasting (2.11) | '81 |
| 4 | Stabilization of Road Prisms and of Spoil Disposal Areas | '82 |
| 5 | Control of Road Maintenance Chemicals | '83-'86* |
| 6 | Tractor Windrowing on the Contour (5.5) | '83-'86* |
| 7 | Sanitary and Erosion Control for Temporary Camps | '84-'86* |
| 8 | Administering Terms of the U. S. Mining Laws (3.1) | '84-'86* |

* To be firmed up to a specific fiscal year two years in advance at the annual meeting called for in Section 3(a) of this Agreement.

ATTACHMENT B

Schedule for Resolving Regional Board Issues

| <u>Region</u> | <u>Issue</u> | <u>Completion Date (F.Y.)</u> |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Herbicide Use (Resolution 80-5) | '81 |
| 1 | Protection of Wild and Scenic Rivers | '82 |

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
AND
THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

This Memorandum of Agreement (hereinafter "MOA") sets forth those principles and procedures to which the Department of Health Services (hereinafter "Department") and the State Water Resources Control Board [hereinafter "Board", which also includes and represents the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs)] commit themselves to implement the State's Hazardous Waste Program, including support of the State's implementation of Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, 42 USC 6921 et seq.). Specifically, the MOA covers surveillance and enforcement related to water quality at landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, and land treatment facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste (all hereinafter referred to as "hazardous waste management facilities"). This MOA also covers the issuance, modification, or denial of permits to facilities, including the revision of the water quality aspects of hazardous waste management facility siting, design, closure and post-closure, and surface and ground water monitoring and protection. This MOA hereby includes by reference Exhibit A, entitled "General Procedures for Permit Development for Hazardous Waste Management Facilities". This MOA and subsequent amendments shall be effective as of the date of signature by both the Director of the Department and the Chairperson of the Board. It shall be considered binding on both agencies, to the fullest extent allowed by law. No provision of this memorandum is intended to nor shall be interpreted as amending in any way the provisions of any statute, regulation, order, or permit.

BACKGROUND

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (hereinafter "EPA") may authorize states to administer and enforce a hazardous waste program pursuant to Subtitle C of RCRA, provided that the states can demonstrate to EPA that their state hazardous waste laws, regulations, and program procedures are equivalent to and consistent with the federal counterparts. The first phase of EPA's RCRA regulations were promulgated on May 19, 1980. They included hazardous waste criteria, standards for generators and transporters, and interim status standards for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

The remaining regulations were issued in three components, with standards for storage and treatment promulgated on January 12, 1981, standards for incinerators promulgated on January 26, 1981, and standards for land disposal promulgated on July 26, 1982. These regulations have undergone subsequent revisions and amendments to reflect changes in EPA policy and to provide for more effective environmental protection.

The Department has been designated under State law as the agency to administer and enforce the State's hazardous waste management program authorized under Section 3006(c) of RCRA. The State was granted interim RCRA Phase I authorization on June 4, 1981 and Phase IIA authorization on January 11, 1983. Interim authorization was dependent upon the existence of a state program that is "substantially equivalent" to the federal RCRA program.

Substantial equivalency was demonstrated by using existing California laws governing hazardous waste control and water quality protection, and the administrative regulations of the Department and the Board.

The Department applied for final authorization, with full input from the Board on all water quality areas, for all phases of RCRA on November 7, 1985. Final authorization of the State program depends upon the State's ability to demonstrate equivalency to and consistency with the federal program. Any inconsistencies which would make the State program less stringent must be resolved.

The Department and the Board have promulgated and will maintain regulations which make the State program equivalent to or more stringent than federal laws and regulations.

AUTHORITY

The RCRA regulations are codified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) in Parts 124 and 260 through 271, inclusive.

Unless otherwise stated, all references to "federal law" shall refer to RCRA and references to federal regulations shall refer to 40 CFR, parts 124 and 260 through 271, inclusive. Because EPA may continue to amend their hazardous waste regulations, it may be necessary to revise the aforementioned list of federal regulations from time to time. Such revisions may be proposed by either party and, if agreed to by both parties, may be appended to this MOA, provided such revisions do not change the meaning of the Agreement or otherwise alter its intent.

With the exception of Article 9.5 ("Toxic Pits Cleanup Act of 1984") the Department has the authority to implement and enforce the State's Hazardous Waste Control Law, Health and Safety Code (HSC), Division 20, Chapter 6.5. The Department also has the authority, pursuant to Sections 25159.5 and 25159.7 of the HSC, to enforce federal law until such time as the Department adopts regulations corresponding to and equivalent to, or more stringent or extensive than, federal regulations. The Department has promulgated regulations which establish, in detail, standards for the handling, processing, use, storage, and disposal of wastes, California Administrative Code, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 30.

The Board has the authority to implement and enforce the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Water Code, Division 7; Article 9.5 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the HSC; and to develop standards for local implementation and enforcement of Chapter 6.7 (Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances) of Division 20 of the HSC. The Board has promulgated regulations which

establish, in detail, water quality protection standards for discharges of waste to land: California Administrative Code, Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 15. The Board also has regulations governing other discharges of waste which could affect the quality of waters of the State, and regulations implementing Chapter 6.7 of the HSC. The Board also is the lead agency for implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act in California.

Nothing in this MOA shall be construed as a waiver of the Department's authority to administer and enforce the State hazardous waste management program authorized under Section 3006(c) of RCRA.

PRINCIPLES OF AGREEMENT

For the purpose of this MOA, the Department and the Board agree to the following principles:

1. Only one Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, encompassing all Department and Board standards, shall be issued. It is the intent of the Department and Board to hold a joint public hearing prior to the issuance of a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit and in accordance with Exhibit A. The Department shall be responsible for issuing the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

The Board will adopt necessary waste discharge requirements and agrees to ensure that such requirements are consistent with and no less stringent than 40 CFR 264, Subpart F. Further, in other regulatory areas of this program where the Board's Waste Discharge Requirements may contain water quality requirements or standards which parallel RCRA, the Board agrees to ensure, subject to the availability of supporting resources, that such requirements and standards are consistent with and no less stringent than counterpart Federal regulations at 40 CFR 264.

The Department shall be responsible for providing assurance to EPA that all applicable RCRA standards are incorporated into the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit issued by the Department.

The Hazardous Waste Facility Permit shall incorporate as a condition of the permit any applicable waste discharge requirements issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or a California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and shall be consistent with all applicable water quality control plans adopted pursuant to Section 13170 of the Water Code and Article 3 (commencing with Section 13240) of Chapter 4 of Division 7 of the Water Code and state policies for water quality control adopted pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 13140) of Chapter 3 of Division 7 of the Water Code, and any amendments made to these plans, policies or requirements. The Hazardous Waste Facility Permit shall also include such additional provisions as may be required by the Federal RCRA program. The Board may also issue and enforce additional requirements and orders authorized by state law.

The Board shall notify and provide two copies to the Department of any proposed revision of waste discharge requirements for hazardous waste management facilities at least 30 days before such requirements are issued except where such requirements are issued to correct a deficiency of interim status or permit requirements, in which case the Board shall promptly notify the Department of such action.

The Department shall notify and provide two copies to the Board of any proposed change in a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit or Interim Status Document. Such notice shall occur at least 30 days before modification of an Interim Status Document or public notice of a permit modification except when such a modification is issued to correct a deficiency of interim status documents or permit requirements, in which case the Department shall promptly notify the Board of such action.

The Department and the Board shall develop detailed procedures for permit processing as necessary to ensure an effective and efficient hazardous waste permit program and shall forward draft and final versions and modifications to each other in a timely manner. When finalized, such procedures are included and made part of this MOA.

As a condition of final RCRA authorization, EPA has requested assurance that the Department has the authority to impose RCRA-equivalent water quality standards as hazardous waste facility permit conditions in the unlikely event that the Board's waste discharge requirements for a facility are not RCRA-equivalent. The Department has given EPA the requested assurances with recognition of the Board's primary role in adopting water quality control plans (Basin Plans) and waste discharge requirements for all hazardous waste management facilities.

If EPA or the Department identify a lack of RCRA equivalency in water quality control plans or waste discharge requirements applicable to a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, the Department will notify the appropriate Regional Board in writing requesting necessary corrections or additions to the applicable water quality control plans or waste discharge requirements. If the Regional Board fails to act on the Department's notice, or if the response is inadequate to correct the deficiency, the Department agrees to petition the matter to the State Board for a final ruling. In the interim, the Department may impose the necessary water quality requirements in the permit in order to assure RCRA equivalency. Even if the appeal to the State Board is resolved in favor of the Regional Board, the Department may impose any additional water quality requirements on Hazardous Waste Facility Permits that are necessary to assure RCRA equivalency.

2. The Board shall be responsible for conducting the RCRA surveillance activities for hazardous waste management facilities in accordance with the annually negotiated Interagency Agreement and with the terms and conditions of this MOA.

3. The Department and the Board recognize the separate, but parallel, enforcement authorities of each agency. It is the intent of the Department and Board to strive to eliminate duplicative enforcement action.

The Department agrees that in instances where the Board's authorities are similar to those of the Department's and where the Board uses, subject to the availability of supporting resources, those activities in a timely and appropriate manner, the Department may decide that a particular Board action is sufficient for purposes of RCRA and the authorized State hazardous waste management program, and that further or separate action by the Department is not necessary.

The Department also agrees to provide the Board with notice of any hazardous waste management facility compliance inspection which indicates the violation of water quality protection requirements. If the Board does not act in a timely manner to bring the facility into compliance or demonstrate that the indicated violation does not exist, to the satisfaction of the Department, the Department will take separate action to bring the facility into compliance and shall notify the Board prior to taking such action. The Board shall notify the Department of any enforcement action taken relating to hazardous waste land disposal prior to such action.

If EPA advises the Department of a violation of RCRA water quality standards needing corrections, EPA will also send a copy of the letter to the appropriate Regional Board. If the Board has taken or intends to take action in response to EPA's letter, the Board agrees to notify, in a timely manner, the appropriate DHS regional office that an action has been, or will be, taken. If EPA or the Department is not satisfied with the timeliness or appropriateness, with respect to RCRA, of the Board's action, the Department or EPA will take separate action to bring the facility into compliance. The Department will contact the Board prior to taking such action.

The Department and the Board shall develop detailed surveillance and enforcement procedures to ensure an effective and efficient hazardous waste compliance program and shall forward draft and final versions and modifications to each other in a timely manner. The Department and the Board shall prepare jointly and incorporate into this MOA "General Procedures for Surveillance and Enforcement Activities for Hazardous Waste Land Disposal".

4. The Board shall be responsible for providing the Department with water quality protection requirements consistent with and no less stringent than 40 CFR 264 and 265, Subpart F for facilities operating under interim status or Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

The Department shall be responsible for all aspects outside of 40 CFR 264 and 265, Subpart F for hazardous waste management facilities operating under interim status or Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

The Department and Board recognize that the Board also has separate regulatory authority that parallels RCRA regulations at Subparts in addition to 40 CFR 264 and 265, Subpart F. For this area of parallel authority, subject to the availability of supporting resources, the Board's responsibilities shall include:

- a. the review and evaluation of the water quality aspects of facility siting and design, ground water (including that found in the unsaturated zone) and surface water monitoring and protection programs, the water quality aspects of facility closure plans and post-closure monitoring programs; and
- b. the development of appropriate water quality protection requirements and permit conditions to prevent water quality degradation.

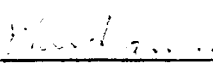
These responsibilities shall be carried out in a manner that is sufficient to assure compliance with applicable RCRA regulations. The specific commitments and responsibilities will be negotiated annually through the Interagency Agreement.

5. The Department and the Board agree to develop jointly and sign an interagency agreement, prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, which clearly defines the tasks, work products, time of performance, and associated costs for the Board's performance of the responsibilities described in this MOA. The Department, contingent upon availability of funding, agrees to reimburse the Board in fulfillment of their responsibilities under the interagency agreement.
6. As the State does not allow intervention as a right in any civil action by any citizen having an interest which may be or is adversely affected, the Board agrees, at a minimum, to provide public participation, relative to enforcement actions taken on behalf of the Department at hazardous waste management facilities, in a manner that is not less stringent than RCRA statute or regulations.
7. The Board agrees that any information obtained or used in the administration of those portions of Subchapter 15 and the Porter-Cologne Act that relate to the terms and conditions of this MOA or the annually negotiated Interagency Agreement shall be available to the Department without restriction. If the information has been submitted to the Board under a claim of confidentiality, the Board agrees to submit that claim to the Department when providing the information. The Department shall acknowledge and respond to such claims of confidentiality as required by state law.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT


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8. On or before September 30 of each year, the Board shall submit to the Department a final accounting of all costs incurred by the Board for all work performed in compliance with this MOA during the previous fiscal year.
9. This MOA may be amended by mutual agreement as necessary to assure effective and timely implementation and operation of the State's hazardous waste program.
10. The Secretary for Environmental Affairs and the Secretary for the Department of Health Services shall make the final determination in any jurisdictional dispute between the Department and the Board concerning the implementation of this memorandum, to the extent such dispute resolution does not render the State's authorization program inconsistent with, or less stringent than, the Federal RCRA program.



Kenneth W. Kizer, M.D., M.P.H.
Director
Department of Health Services

Date



Raymond R. Stone, Chairperson
State Water Resources Control Board

11/27/86

Date

EXHIBIT A

General Procedures for Permit Review Process for Hazardous Waste Land Disposal Facilities*

1. The Department Requests Permit Application (Part B)

The Department will request Board [State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs)] recommendations when selecting facilities for Part B call-in. All recommendations by the Board for Part B call-ins will be considered by the Department. The Department will issue a formal written request for the Part B of the application for a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. The Department's request will also state the authority under which the request is made, set a due date, describe the consequences of a failure to submit a Part B application, and give the number of copies to be submitted.

2. Orientation Meetings for Permit Applicants

Orientation or pre-application meetings for permit applicants will be provided to each applicant upon request by representatives from the Department. The Board (RWQCB and SWRCB, where appropriate) will attend these meetings to discuss the permitting process and application requirements. Subsequent meetings with individual applicants will be part of the technical assistance portion of the Program.

3. Technical Assistance for Permit Applicants

During preparation of the application (Part B), the Department and the Board (RWQCB and SWRCB, where appropriate) will provide technical assistance to permit applicants and track the progress of application development. This assistance will include reviews of preliminary materials prepared for the application package (including documents required under Interim Status), attendance at technical and progress meetings, and inspection of facilities. Areas of technical assistance will include, but not be limited to, design features, ground water monitoring, closure/post-closure plans, and the amount of detail required in general throughout the Part B application.

4. Part B Received by the Department

The Department will request at least five copies of the Part B application. The Department will forward one copy to the SWRCB, one copy to the appropriate RWQCB, and two copies to the appropriate Department regional office. The Department headquarters will retain one copy and maintain records of transmittal.

* After program authorization by EPA

5. Review of Application

The Department (regional office or headquarters, where appropriate) and the Board (RWQCB and SWRCB, where appropriate) will review the Part B for completeness and for compliance with RCRA in the respective areas in which these groups will be working. As part of the review, one or more hazardous waste management facility inspections may be needed. The Department and the RWQCB's will strive to make joint inspections of the facilities whenever feasible. The Department and the Board (RWQCB and SWRCB, where appropriate) will complete their review using applicable state and federal guidance documents. Cost estimates submitted by the applicant for closure/post-closure will be "verified" by Department staff and used during the review for financial responsibility. The Department will track the progress of the application reviews. The RWQCB (and SWRCB, where appropriate) will submit comments to the Department in accordance with guidance documents and checklists provided by the Department.

6. The Department Prepares Responses to Permit Applicant

The Department will consolidate all comments. The Department will incorporate all comments from the Board (RWQCB and SWRCB, where appropriate) relevant to the Board's responsibilities outlined in the interagency agreement. The Department will prepare a Notice of Deficiency (NOD) to the permit applicant regarding the completeness and compliance of the applicant. The Department will seek the Board's input and concurrence prior to sending the NOD to the applicant.

7. Permit Applicant Responds to NOD or Prepares and re-Submits Application, when Required

If more information is needed to complete the Part B application, the applicant will submit such information as directed. At least five copies shall again be submitted to the Department for distribution as previously discussed. Once the application is judged by the Department (with input from the appropriate RWQCB and SWRCB, where appropriate) to be complete, the Department will notify the applicant in writing and the permitting process begins. If the application is judged incomplete, the Department will inform the applicant in writing and a resubmittal will be necessary.

8. RWQCB Prepares Draft Waste Discharge Requirements

The appropriate Department Regional Office shall coordinate a permitting schedule with the appropriate RWQCB. The appropriate RWQCB will prepare draft waste discharge requirements (WDR) or a draft revision of existing WDR and forward these to the Department.

NOTE: The Department will notify and give to the Air Resources Board (ARB) a copy of the complete Part B application whenever air quality could be affected by the facility. ARB comments on the application will be submitted to the Department.

9. The Department Prepares Preliminary Draft Hazardous Waste Facility Permit

The Department will prepare a preliminary draft Hazardous Waste Facility Permit which incorporates the draft WDR and other appropriate input from the SWRCB and RWQCB. The Department will transmit a copy of the draft Hazardous Waste Facility Permit to the RWQCB, SWRCB, and ARB (when appropriate) for concurrence.

10. The Department prepares final draft Hazardous Waste Facility Permit incorporating requirements and input from the SWRCB and RWQCB.

11. The Department gives notice of the proposed permit and public hearing to be held by the Department, as lead agency, and jointly with the RWQCB. The Department shall give notice to the public and all interested parties. With the concurrence of the Department and the appropriate RWQCB, the joint hearing may be held by the RWQCB provided that such a hearing is conducted in a manner that is not less stringent than RCRA statute or regulations.

12. Joint public hearing by the Department and the RWQCB.

13. The RWQCB (and SWRCB, where appropriate) shall provide comments to the Department within 30 days after the hearing. The Department will prepare a joint response to comments from the hearing.

14. RWQCB Adopts the WDR

The adoption of the WDR will occur concurrently with the processing of the permit application. The WDR adoption may also occur following the joint public hearing. A copy of the WDR, as adopted, will be forwarded to the Department and incorporated into the permit.

15. The Department will adopt and issue the final Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
AND
THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
ON USE OF RECLAIMED WATER

This Memorandum of Agreement (hereafter MOA) is made between the Department of Health Services (hereafter the Department) and the State Water Resources Control Board (hereafter the State Board). This MOA sets forth principles, procedures and agreements to which these agencies commit themselves relative to use of reclaimed water in California.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF MOA.

This MOA is intended to assure that the respective authority of the Department, the State Board and the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (hereafter the State Board and the Regional Boards) relative to use of reclaimed water will be exercised in a coordinated and cohesive manner designed to eliminate overlap of activities, duplication of effort, and inconsistency of action. To that end, this MOA establishes basic principles relative to activities of the agencies hereto and the Regional Boards, allocates primary areas of responsibility and authority between these agencies, and provides for methods and mechanisms necessary to assure ongoing, continuous future coordination of activities relative to use of reclaimed water in this State.

The initial MOA is intended to serve as an umbrella agreement between the agencies hereto. It will be supplemented, as appropriate, by addenda which will reflect any additional agreements, commitments and understandings arrived at by the agencies hereto.

II. GENERAL BACKGROUND.

In order to supplement existing surface and underground water supplies to help meet water needs in the State, it is state policy that use of reclaimed water in the State be promoted to the maximum extent commensurate with protection of public health. (See Chapter 7, Div. 7, California Water Code.)

So long as its use is compatible with public health and water quality objectives, reclaimed water can be used in a variety of ways to assist in meeting the water needs of this State. Uses of reclaimed water include use for crop and landscape irrigation, supply for recreation impoundments, industrial cooling, and groundwater recharge including protection against saltwater intrusion.

The Department is the primary state agency responsible for protection of public health. To assure protection of public health where reclaimed water use is involved, the Department has been statutorily directed to establish statewide reclamation criteria for the various uses of reclaimed water. (Water Code Section 13521.) The Department has promulgated regulatory criteria, which are currently set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Section 60301 et seq. The Department's regulatory criteria include numerical limitations and requirements, treatment method requirements, and provisions and requirements related to sampling and analysis, engineering

reports, and design, operation, maintenance and reliability of facilities. The Department's regulations also permit the granting of exceptions to reclaimed water quality requirements in some cases, call for a case-by-case review of groundwater recharge projects, and allow use of alternative methods of treatment so long as the alternative methods used are determined by the Department to assure equivalent treatment and reliability. Many of the regulatory requirements related to sampling, analysis, engineering reports, personnel, operation and design are narrative in nature and leave room for discretionary decisions based on the individual situation in each case.

The Department has also developed Guidelines For Use of Reclaimed Water (hereafter Guidelines). The Guidelines, except insofar as they may incorporate provisions of the Department's regulatory criteria, are not considered binding or mandatory upon permit issuing agencies, such as the Regional Boards.

The State Board and the Regional Boards are the primary state agencies charged with protection, coordination and control of water quality in the State. Where regulatory reclamation criteria have been adopted by the Department, all persons who reclaim or propose to reclaim water, or who use or propose to use reclaimed water, must file a report with the appropriate Regional Board. (Water Code Section 13522.5.) Where regulatory reclamation criteria have been adopted, no person may either reclaim water or use reclaimed water until the appropriate Regional Board has either issued reclamation requirements or waived the necessity for such requirements. (Water Code Section 13524.) In the process of issuing reclamation requirements, the Regional Boards must consult with and consider recommendations of the Department. (Water Code Section 13523.) Any reclamation requirements which are issued by the Regional Boards, whether applicable to the reclaimer or to the user of reclaimed water, must include or be in conformance with any regulatory reclamation criteria adopted by the Department.

Where reclaimed water use is involved or proposed, both the Department and the Regional Boards have authority to require construction reports and such other reports as may be necessary to assure protection of both public health and water quality.

Where use of reclaimed water is involved, both the Department and the Regional Boards have enforcement authority. The Department may take steps to abate any contamination which may result from use of reclaimed water. The Regional Boards may undertake various actions, both of a civil nature and relative to criminal sanctions, for failure to file necessary reports, for reclamation or use of reclaimed water without reclamation requirements, or for violation of any reclamation requirements imposed by a Regional Board.

There are other specific areas involving or associated with use of reclaimed water where interaction between the Department, the State Board and the Regional Boards is required. These areas include direct injection of reclaimed water into groundwater which is suitable for domestic water supply and use of reclaimed water for irrigation of greenbelt areas.

In addition to the authority vested in the Department, the State Board and the Regional Boards relative to use of reclaimed water, various local health authorities have an independent and autonomous role and authority in assuring protection of public health and water quality in areas subject to their jurisdiction.

III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The general principles agreed to by the Department and the State Board are as follows:

- (A) Reclamation requirements issued by the Regional Boards will impose all absolute reclamation criteria established by the Department's regulations.
- (B) All recommendations of the Department which involve areas of critical or essential health concern shall be included in any reclamation requirements issued by a Regional Board or by the State Board, unless variation therefrom is adequately documented and justified by the Regional Board. This principle encompasses all absolute criteria contained in the Department's Guidelines.
- (C) Each agency hereto and the Regional Boards shall, to the maximum extent compatible with fulfillment of its primary responsibility to protect and preserve public health or water quality, promote and facilitate use of reclaimed water in this State.

IV. PROGRAM PROVISIONS AND COMMITMENTS.

To assure fulfillment of the purposes and principles set forth in the MOA, the agencies hereto commit themselves to the following programmatic approaches:

(A) Issuance and Enforcement of Reclamation Requirements:

- 1. The Regional Boards will consult with and seek recommendations from the Department prior to the issuance of any reclamation requirements. The Department will be provided with a copy of any reclamation requirements which a Regional Board proposes to issue as a part of the consultation process, and shall have reasonable opportunity to comment thereon prior to any adoption thereof. Any comments or recommendations which the Department intends to make on proposed reclamation requirements will be expeditiously provided. As a part of the consultation process, the Regional Boards will notify the Department of any intended departure from any absolute criteria contained in the Department's Guidelines.
- 2. Any Department recommendations to the Regional Boards relative to proposed reclamation requirements will identify those nonregulatory recommendations which the Department believes are critical and essential for protection of public health. In the event that the staff of any Regional Board does not intend to recommend inclusion of any such recommendation in the proposed reclamation requirements which will be submitted to the Regional Board, the Department will be notified at the Branch Chief level. The Regional Board Executive Officer and the appropriate Department Branch Chief will attempt to resolve any differences over the terms of the proposed reclamation requirements. If the differences cannot be resolved at this level, the matter will be brought to the attention of the Chief of the Department's Environmental Health Division. If the differences are not resolved at this level, the Regional Board staff will proceed toward presentation of the proposed reclamation requirements to

the Regional Board. The Department will be given adequate notice of any meeting or hearing relative to adoption of the proposed reclamation requirements, and a reasonable opportunity to present its perspectives, arguments and rationale to the Regional Board prior to adoption of the reclamation requirements.

In the event that a Regional Board determines not to impose any nonregulatory recommendations which have been identified by the Department as critical and essential for the protection of public health, the Regional Board will expeditiously provide the Department with a full and detailed written explanation of the basis and rationale for its decision.

3. Other recommendations of the Department, not identified by the Department as critical or essential for the protection of public health, will be included by the Regional Boards in their reclamation requirements in the manner and to the extent determined to be appropriate by the Regional Boards after full consideration of the Department's recommendations. In each case where there is any significant variation from any such recommendation given by the Department to which the Department has not agreed, the Regional Boards will notify the Department in writing that changes have been made to the Department's recommendations. Such notice will clearly identify the changes that have been made and provide a statement of the reasons and rationale for variation from the Department's recommendations.
4. If a Regional Board accepts and imposes any recommendation made by the Department and the requirement so imposed is challenged by any person, the Department will supply justification for, and otherwise reasonably support and defend, such recommendation.
5. The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 above are intended to apply, as appropriate, to all recommendations of the Department, including but not limited to, recommendations related to treatment requirements, treatment methods, necessary facilities, monitoring, sampling requirements and analyses thereof, reporting requirements, reliability features, operation and maintenance requirements, alarm and warning systems, cross connection protections, set back and buffer zones, and pipeline separation.
6. The Regional Boards will not waive the necessity of reclamation requirements for any proposed use of reclaimed water without consultation with the Department.
7. The Regional Boards shall be primarily responsible for reasonable surveillance and monitoring of all activities subject to reclamation requirements. The Regional Boards will expeditiously notify the Department of all significant violations of reclamation requirements or improper reclamation uses within their jurisdictions. The Department will expeditiously notify the appropriate Regional Board of improper reclamation uses or violation of reclamation requirements which become known to the Department.

8. As between the agencies hereto, it is understood that the Regional Boards shall have primary responsibility for enforcement of reclamation requirements and prevention of improper reclamation uses in their respective jurisdictions. The Regional Boards and the State Board will commit sufficient staff resources to assure adequate enforcement of reclamation requirements and reclamation uses within their regions. It is recognized, however, that enforcement action may be undertaken by the Department and by local health authorities for violation of reclamation requirements or improper reclamation use where action by the Department or local health authorities is deemed essential for adequate protection of public health.
 9. The Department will take reasonable steps to assure consistency of action between its various regions and offices.
 10. The State Board will take reasonable steps to assure consistency of action between the Regional Boards.
- (B) Revision of Department Guidelines For Use of Reclaimed Water.
 The agencies hereto recognize that the current Department Guidelines need to be reviewed and revised as appropriate. The Department will undertake to develop updated, mutually acceptable Guidelines, in the following manner:
1. The Department will forward a copy of the current Guidelines and relevant and related material to the Regional Boards, the State Board, the California Conference of Local Health Officers (CCLHO) and the California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health (CCDEH) soliciting comments regarding the Guidelines including any changes or revisions desired.
 2. The recipients will expeditiously, and in any event not later than November 10, 1988, provide any comments which they intend to make.
 3. The Department will prepare and distribute the first draft of proposed revised Guidelines by January 1, 1989.
 4. The agencies hereto will form a Joint Task Force to provide advice to the Department on development of Guidelines. It is anticipated that this Task Force will be comprised of three representatives from the Department, two Regional Board Executive Officers, two representatives from the State Board, one representative from Tri-TAC, and two representatives on behalf of local health authorities, presumably from CCLHO and/or CCDEH.
 5. It is anticipated that final revised Guidelines will be concurred in by the agencies hereto and that, in addition, the revised Guidelines will be endorsed and concurred in by both CCDEH and CCLHO.
 6. In addition to advising the Department on development of revised Guidelines, the Task Force will also make recommendations to the Department concerning what portions of the revised Guidelines should be promulgated in the formally adopted regulations of the Department.

(C) Review of the Department's Regulatory Reclamation Criteria.

The agencies hereto recognize that the Department's regulatory reclamation criteria, presently set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Section 60301 et seq., should be reviewed. In addition, concerns have been periodically expressed over the adequacy of the Department's justification for its current Title 22 reclamation criteria. In the light of these circumstances, the agencies hereto agree as follows:

1. The Department will undertake and expeditiously complete a review of its Title 22 reclamation criteria. The Joint Task Force which is to be formed under Part IV, (B) 4 above will review the current regulatory criteria and provide its comments and recommendations to the Department. Dependent upon the recommendations of the Task Force, the Department may reestablish and reconstitute its Health Effects Advisory Committee to provide additional assistance in the development of revised regulatory criteria. The State Board will supply reasonable support and resources to the Department toward the effort of revision of the regulatory criteria upon request of the Department. The Department anticipates that, by July 1, 1989, it will be able to determine whether the Title 22 regulations do require modification. If modification is determined to be appropriate, the Department will expeditiously undertake the necessary revision.
2. The Department will develop and make available an issue paper which explains and sets forth the justification and rationale for the Current Title 22 reclamation criteria. It is anticipated that the necessary document will be developed by January 1, 1989.

(D) Groundwater Recharge. The State Board and the Department, in conjunction with the Department of Water Resources, are in the process of development of an interagency policy and guidelines relative to use of reclaimed water for groundwater recharge. It is anticipated that the policy and guidelines will be developed in two phases, will address planned, unplanned, and incidental recharge, and will also address mutual goals, objectives, principles and coordination of activities of the agencies hereto relative to groundwater recharge. The State Board and the Department will continue their efforts to develop the necessary interagency policy and guidelines in accordance with the following schedule:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Completion of final draft of Phase I | January 15, 1989 |
| Completion of final draft of Phase II | January 15, 1990 |

It is anticipated that the final policy/guidelines will be approved and adopted jointly by the Department and the State Board, and that, upon concurrence of the Regional Boards, the final approved policy/guidelines will be incorporated by addendum into this MNA.

(E) Inconsistencies Between Regulation of Use of Reclaimed Water and Nonregulation of Reuse of Treated Wastewater (Incidental Reuse): Development of Programs and Strategies. The agencies hereto

recognize that, unlike the strict regulation that occurs where use of

reclaimed water is involved, there are instances where somewhat similar uses of treated wastewater are presently unregulated. It is also recognized that some instances of nonregulation of reuse of treated wastewater may result in cases which involve significant health concerns, and that additional work needs to be done to develop those programs and strategies necessary to assure protection of public health and water quality in such situations. The agencies hereto, however, also recognize that the issues involved are complex. As the other requirements of this MOA are fulfilled and as staff and resources become available, the agencies hereto commit themselves to resolve the problems and issues noted in this paragraph.

As an interim measure, pending further action pursuant to the foregoing paragraph, if the Department notifies a Regional Board of any instance of unregulated reuse of treated wastewater which the Department believes involves critical or essential health concerns, the Regional Board which is involved shall take whatever action is appropriate to protect public health. If the Regional Board declines to take any action, or if the Regional Board in taking action decides not to impose any recommendation of the Department, the Regional Board will expeditiously provide the Department with a full and detailed written explanation of the basis and rationale for its decision.

- (F) Coordination with Local Health Authorities. The agencies hereto acknowledge the need to and desirability of working with and cooperating with local health authorities to assure coordination of activities relative to use of reclaimed water, to reduce conflicts, and to promptly and effectly resolve any conflict which may arise. The Task Force formed under Part IV, B 4 above will undertake to ~~attempt~~ develop appropriate mechanisms to promote cooperation and coordination between state agencies and local health authorities in the reclamation area and to resolve any disputes that may arise. Proposed mechanisms when developed will be presented to the agencies hereto for consideration of appropriate action.

SC
12/5/88

V. DISPUTE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION.

- (A) It is the desire of the agencies hereto to establish a speedy, efficient, informal method for resolution of interagency problems, disputes or conflicts. To that end, except as otherwise provided in this MOA, and to the extent not inconsistent with any formal administrative appeals which may be pending:
1. Department concerns with Regional Board action or inaction, which cannot otherwise be informally resolved, will be brought to the attention of the State Board Executive Director who will attempt to resolve the same with the appropriate Regional Board or Boards. In the event that such concerns still cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the Department, the matter shall be referred to the Director of the Department and the Chairman of the State Board for consideration and appropriate action toward resolution.
 2. Regional Board concerns with Department action or inaction, which cannot otherwise be informally resolved, will be referred to the

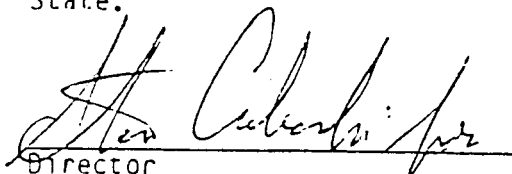
State Board Executive Director who will attempt to resolve the same with the Department's Deputy Director for Public Health. In the event that the concerns still cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the Regional Board or Boards involved, the matter shall be referred to the Director of the Department and the Chairman of the State Board for consideration and appropriate action for resolution.

3. Concerns between the Department and the State Board which cannot otherwise be informally resolved will be referred to the State Board Executive Director and the Department's Deputy Director for Public Health. In the event that the concerns still cannot be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the State Board and the Department, the matters in issue shall be referred to the Director of the Department and the Chairman of the State Board for appropriate action.
4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to deprive the Department of formal appeal rights relative to any alleged Regional Board action or inaction. In the event of such an appeal, the State Board will expedite any review process.

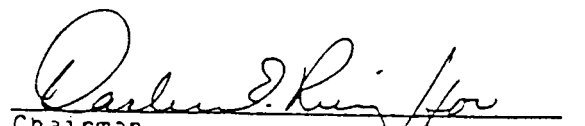
VI. MODIFICATION AND PERIODIC REVIEW.

This MOA may be modified in writing at any time by mutual agreement of the agencies hereto. Proposed modifications may be suggested by any agency hereto at any time.

The agencies hereto will meet periodically, not less than once each year, to discuss the actions of each agency relative to this agreement, to devise and agree to appropriate activities for the forthcoming fiscal year, and to consider additional actions and activities which each agency can take to better coordinate their activities and further promote use of reclaimed water in the State.


Director
Department of Health Services

12-5-88


Chairman
State Water Resources Control Board

11-15-88

MANAGEMENT AGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD,
THE BOARD OF FORESTRY, AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

This Management Agency Agreement (Agreement) is entered into by and between the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board), the State Board of Forestry (BOF), and the State Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Department, CDF), State of California, for the purpose of carrying out, pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act, those portions of the State's Water Quality Management Plan related to silvicultural activities on nonfederal lands in the State of California.

WHEREAS:

1. The Board of Forestry has the authority and responsibility, pursuant to the State's Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act, to promulgate Forest Practice Rules (Rules) and policies to specify practices related to timber operations on non-federal lands in order to restore, enhance and maintain the maximum sustained production of high-quality timber while giving consideration to other natural resources, including the quality and beneficial uses of water.
2. The Department has the authority and responsibility to administer these Rules and policies.
3. The Water Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) have the authority and responsibility, pursuant to the State Porter-Cologne Act and the Federal Clean Water Act (as amended), to promulgate Water Quality Management (WQM) plans and water quality control plans (Basin Plans) which set forth objectives for restoring, enhancing, and maintaining the quality and beneficial uses of the State's waters, to promulgate regulations and policies to attain these objectives, and to administer these regulations and policies to ensure that waste discharges, including those from silvicultural activities, do not degrade the quality and beneficial uses of the State's waters.
4. The Water Board has the authority and responsibility, pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Title 40, Part 35, Subchapter G, of the Code of Federal Regulations, to designate appropriate management agencies for implementing certain provisions of 208 WQM plans and to certify 208 WQM plans which incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for control of nonpoint sources of pollution, including silvicultural land uses.

5. The Board of Forestry, the Department and the Water Board mutually desire:
 - a. To achieve the goals of the Federal Clean Water Act (as amended), of the State Porter-Cologne Act, and of the State Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act by restoring, enhancing, and maintaining the quality and beneficial uses of the State's waters;
 - b. To achieve the water quality objectives set forth in applicable Basin Plans of the State;
 - c. To minimize duplication of effort and to establish complementary resource protection programs; and
 - d. To assure protection of the quality and beneficial uses of the State's waters through development and implementation of BMPs.
6. The Board of Forestry has promulgated, and the Department administers, Rules which are intended to be BMPs for protection of the quality and beneficial uses of the State's waters from waste discharges due to timber operations on nonfederal lands. The BOF has requested certification of these Rules and the procedures (Process) by which they are promulgated and implemented.
7. On January 21, 1988 and effective upon execution of this Agreement, the Water Board designated the Board of Forestry and the Department as joint management agencies for timber operations on nonfederal lands in the State and certified a 208 WQM plan consisting of: (a) the water quality-related Rules effective through December 31, 1986 (See Item C. 1.), (b) the Process by which they are promulgated and implemented, and (c) this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

A. The Board of Forestry agrees:

1. To refine, continue to develop, and adopt BMPs based on consideration of the potential for protecting the quality and beneficial uses of water, technical soundness, and economic and institutional feasibility, in accordance with the Forest Practice Act and with the issues and anticipated schedules set forth in the following attachments:

Attachment A - ITEMS FOR DEVELOPMENT
Attachment B - ITEMS FOR REFINEMENT
Attachment C - ITEMS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

2. That BOF in consultation with the interagency liaison committee (as described in Item D. 8. et. seq.) and others, will approach each issue in Attachments A and B by defining the problem, stating suggested solutions, drafting Rule language and presenting any alternative non-rule approaches which would implement such solutions. Recommendations will be referred through the BOF chairman to the appropriate BOF committee and then, as appropriate, to the BOF District Technical Advisory Committees (DTACs). The DTACs will then review issues and make recommendations after hearing from the public, industry, and concerned agencies. The DTACs' recommendations will be reported to the BOF.

Following receipt of recommendations from DTACs and/or other appropriate committees, BOF will, as part of its regular agenda (including public hearings), do the following in accordance with the anticipated schedules in Attachments A and B:

- a. Evaluate any recommended Rule language and adopt that found to be appropriate;
- b. Evaluate any recommended non-Rule approaches, and in cooperation with other appropriate parties, affect implementation of those found to be appropriate; and
- c. Report results to the Water Board in accordance with Items B.4 and B.5 below.

B. The Board of Forestry and the Department jointly agree:

1. To each accept designation as, and the responsibilities of, a water quality management agency for timber operations on nonfederal lands in the State of California.
2. To consider, in consultation with the interagency liaison committee (as described in Item D. 7. et. seq.) and others, the best means of resolving issues regarding improvement of BMPs and their implementation which are set forth in Attachment C and to develop and implement appropriate improvements.
3. To develop and carry out improved auditing of agency performance in implementing BMPs.

4. To jointly provide progress reports at Water Board workshops regarding resolution of the issues specified herein:
 - a. Semi-annually for the first two years following the date of certification; and
 - b. As mutually deemed necessary thereafter, but not more frequently than semi-annually.
5. To submit, with the annual BOF report to the Legislature, a concurrent written report to the Water Board which:
 - a. Summarizes the following:
 - (1) Progress in resolving issues in accordance with any attachment hereto,
 - (2) Any significant additions, deletions, or amendments of the laws, Rules and Process which have or will become effective after January 1, 1987 and which may affect protection of the quality and beneficial uses of water, with explanation for each such change, and
 - (3) The results of any agency studies or audits of the performance of foresters, timber operators, and agency personnel, and of the Rules and implementation Process; and
 - b. Presents any suggestions for needed studies and for changes in the Rules, the Process, or in this Agreement.

C. The Water Board agrees:

1. That those provisions of the Rules which were in effect before January 1, 1987, and which are set forth in the following Subchapters and Articles of the California Administrative Code, Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 4 constitute BMPs:

Subchapter 1 (Abbreviations and Definitions)

Article 1

Subchapters 4, 5, and 6 (Coast, Northern, and Southern Forest Districts, respectively)

Article 2 (Definitions, Ratings, and Standards),
Article 3 (Silvicultural Methods),
Article 4 (Harvesting Practices and Erosion Control),
and
Article 6 (Watercourse and Lake Protection)

Subchapter 4 (Coast Forest District)

Article 11 (Coastal Commission Special Treatment Areas), and

Article 12 (Logging Roads and Landings)

Subchapters 5 and 6 (Northern and Southern Forest Districts, Respectively)

Article 11 (Logging Roads and Landings)

2. That this Agreement, together with the Rules referenced in Item C.1 above, and the Process (including interagency Review Teams) constitute a 208 WQM plan for control of nonpoint source pollution from timber operations on nonfederal lands which:
 - a. Is consistent with relevant provisions of the State/EPA Agreement and Work Program, Federal regulations, and the Federal Clean Water Act;
 - b. Is technically sound and economically feasible;
 - c. Is consistent with other relevant and approved WQM plans; and
 - d. Represents substantial progress toward achievement of water quality goals.
3. To review the annual written report specified in Item B.5, and to identify any concerns regarding protection of water quality due to changes in the Rules or Process made or proposed by BOF and/or CDF.
4. To direct Regional Boards, upon EPA approval of the 208 WQM plan, to cease issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements for timber operations on nonfederal lands except as provided in Section 4514.3 of the Public Resources Code.

D. The Water Board, the Board of Forestry, and the Department agree:

1. That Rule modifications or other means to resolve, in a manner acceptable to the parties hereto, the issues set forth in Attachments A and B will be pursued through normal BOF procedures.
2. That resolution of the issues in Attachment C will be pursued in a manner acceptable to the parties hereto, after further study.
3. That improved methods for implementing BMPs shall be developed and carried out as follows:
 - a. Implementation of guidance documents developed in accordance with Attachment D shall begin within 2 years after the effective date of certification or as soon thereafter as feasible;
 - b. Training and education programs, and participation therein, shall be pursued on a continuing basis in accordance with Attachment E; and
 - c. State agency procedures which are acceptable to the parties hereto and which are developed in accordance with Attachment F shall be incorporated into appropriate Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) within one year after the effective date of certification.
4. That improved private sector procedures for implementing BMPs shall be encouraged on a continuing basis in accordance with Attachment G.
5. That additional studies to further assess the effects of timber operations on water quality and to provide for continued evaluation, development, and improvement of BMPs and their implementation shall be developed in accordance with Attachment H. Study workplans will be submitted to the parties no more than 2 years after the effective date of certification or as soon thereafter as feasible.
6. That the development and implementation of BMPs and the additional studies conducted by the parties hereto shall be coordinated with concerned state agencies, especially the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and Regional Boards, with Federal agencies, with BOF DTACS, and with the private sector.

7. That activities needed to carry out Items D.1 through D.5 above shall begin within 30 days after the effective date of certification.
8. That the Chairpersons of BOF and the Water Board (or another Board member) and the Director of CDF shall serve as an interagency liaison committee, and the Director of DFG shall be invited to serve with them.
9. That each agency liaison shall:
 - a. Designate an alternate liaison member, if necessary; and
 - b. Coordinate the activities of the designating agency as set forth herein with the activities of the other parties hereto, as well as with DFG, Regional Boards, and Federal agencies.
10. That the liaison committee shall seek mutually acceptable technical support, as needed.
11. That the liaison committee members shall meet no less than annually to maintain coordination and communication, to review and discuss the BOF/CDF annual report, to review activities under this agreement, and to consider any revisions to this Agreement, including anticipated target dates and schedules, which are requested by any party hereto. The Director of DFG, or an authorized representative, shall be invited to participate in such meetings.
12. That the parties hereto shall work together to resolve any conflicts which may arise.
13. That representatives of Regional Boards and CDF Regions shall meet with each other, and with DFG representatives, as needed to resolve conflicts and concerns, and shall submit brief written summaries of the reasons for and results of such meetings to the designated liaison in each agency.
14. That the liaison committee shall meet as necessary to resolve conflicts or concerns which arise from and are not resolved by other meetings or reports. Meetings may be initiated at the request of the Executive Director of BOF and the Water Board, the Director of CDF and DFG, or the Executive Officer of a Regional Board.

15. That this Agreement may be terminated upon a 90 day notice by either board.
16. That another multidisciplinary assessment, in a mutually accepted format, of the adequacy of the Rules and the Process shall be conducted by the parties hereto not more than 5 years after certification. DFG shall be invited to participate in such assessment.
17. That, based on the results of said assessment, certification of the Rules and Process as part of a 208 WQM plan shall be formally reviewed no more than 6 years from the date of certification.
18. That future assessments and related review of certification may again be carried out at such time thereafter as may be mutually agreed upon among the parties.
19. That 208 WQM plan certification or management agency designation shall be reviewed in one or more Water Board hearings under any of the following conditions:
 - a. If, for other than financial reasons, the assessments specified herein cannot be implemented;
 - b. If, at any time, there is substantial evidence that BOF or CDF have failed to maintain a water quality regulatory program consistent with certification or have failed to satisfy terms of this Agreement; or
 - c. If BOF requests such a review.
20. That, except for the provisions of Item C.4 above, nothing herein shall be construed in any way as limiting the legal authority or responsibility of the Water Board or Regional Boards in carrying out their mandates for control of water pollution and protection of the quality and beneficial uses of the State's waters.

21. That nothing herein shall be construed in any way as limiting the legal authority or responsibility of the Board of Forestry or of the Department in carrying out their mandates for regulation of timber and other natural resources on nonfederal lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto, by their respective duly authorized officers, have executed this Agreement in triplicate, on the respective dates indicated below.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By Harold R. Walt
Harold R. Walt,
Chairman

By W. Don Maughan
W. Don Maughan,
Chairman

Date: 2 / 3 / 88

Date: FEB 1 1988

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By Jerry Partain
Jerry Partain,
Director

Date: FEB 3, 1988

ATTACHMENT A

ITEMS FOR DEVELOPMENT

(These issues are not covered by current Rules. Consistent with the process set forth in Item A.2, language for new Rules will be proposed, evaluated and, if appropriate, adopted by BOF. Non-Rule resolutions will also be evaluated and, if appropriate, implemented.)

| <u>Issue</u> | <u>Suggested Resolution</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1. Practices for site preparation after timber harvesting | 1. Regulation of site preparation activities pursuant to AB 1629 (Statute 87; Chapter 987). | 1. 11/88 |
| 2. Long-term maintenance of erosion control facilities | 2. Regulation of long-term maintenance of erosion control facilities in logging area pursuant to AB 1629 (Statute 87; Chapter 987). | 2. 11/88 |
| 3. Evaluation of cumulative watershed effects | 3. Improved requirements and procedures for evaluating cumulative effects. | 3. 12/88 |
| 4. Notification of startup date of operations | 4. Requirement that licensed timber operator (LTO) or landowner notify CDF of actual date logging starts. | 4. 12/89 |
| 5. Timber operator licensing requirements | 5. Requirements for mandatory training for timber operator's license. | 5. 12/89 |

ATTACHMENT B

ITEMS FOR REFINEMENT

(These issues are at least partially covered by existing Rules. Consistent with the process set forth in Item A.2, Rule language to refine and supplement the existing Rules will be proposed, evaluated and, if appropriate, adopted by BOF. Non-Rule resolutions will also be evaluated and, if appropriate, implemented.)

| <u>Issue</u> | <u>Suggested Resolution</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
|--|--|--------------------|
| 1. Transfer of Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) information from preparer to LTO | 1. Pre-operation meeting between THP preparer and timber operator, and operator's signature on any THP or amendment. | 1. 9/88 |
| 2. Extra protection measures where tractor operations, or roads or landings are near or within standard watercourse and lake protection zone (WLPZ) widths or on very highly erodible slopes | 2. THP specification of extra protective measures. | 2. 12/88 |
| 3. Performance standard for planning, locating, constructing, and maintaining all roads to protect water-related values | 3. Improved language in 14 CAC 923, 943, 963 to provide enforceable protection performance standards. | 3. 12/88 |
| 4. Road and landing construction standards | 4. Additional specifications for road and landing construction standards. | 4. 12/89 |
| 5. Temporary road crossing removal | 5. Improved specifications for appropriate removal procedures. | 5. 12/88 |
| 6. Disposal of landing debris over edge of landing above water courses | 6. Improved requirements for disposal of landing debris. | 6. 12/88 |

| <u>Issue</u> | <u>Suggested Resolution</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 7. Alternative protection practices | 7. Clarification of Section 916.2(c), 936.2(c), 956.2(c) regarding "feasible practices" and "adequate protection". | 7. 12/88 |
| 8. Vegetative canopy and structure in WLPZ | 8. Improved criteria and methods for retaining vegetative canopy within WLPZ and for retaining riparian vegetation. | 8. 12/88 |
| 9. Ground cover retention in WLPZ | 9. Improved language in 14 CAC 916.5e, 936.5e, 956.5e, to require retention of adequate ground cover. | 9. 12/88 |
| 10. Terms used in determination of WLPZ width | 10. Rule definitions for "bank" and "change in slope". | 10. 12/88 |
| 11. Flood prone area protection | 11. Inclusion of flood prone areas in WLPZ and/or extra protection to prevent erosion or debris flotation. | 11. 12/88 |
| 12. Determination of WLPZ width and protection measures | 12. Inclusion of geological, hydrological and biological factors in determining appropriate WLPZ width and protection measures. | 12. 12/88 |
| 13. Standards for existing roads | 13. Application of new-road standards for drainage facilities, ditch drains, soil stabilization, etc., to existing roads. | 13. 12/88 |

| <u>Issue</u> | <u>Suggested Resolution</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 14. Domestic water supply protection | 14. Requirements for: (a) protection for water supply springs and pipelines, and identification in THP; (b) identification of potable water supplies within an appropriate distance downstream from operation; (c) notification of THP filing to the owners of such water supplies; and (d) protection for likely potential and restorable human uses. | 14. 12/88 |
| 15. Clear, enforceable performance standards for water quality protection | 15. Clarification of intent Sections 914, 916, 934, 936, 954, and 956, to provide clear, enforceable performance standards. | 15. 12/89 |
| 16. Skid trail erosion control requirements | 16. Requirements for: (a) extra protective measures where skid trails are close to other skid trails, roads and landings; (b) temporary road maintenance and abandonment provisions when skid trails are equivalent to a temporary road; and (c) application of temporary road crossing, drainage stabilization and removal provisions to temporary skid trail crossings. | 16. 12/89 |

| <u>Issue</u> | <u>Suggested Resolution</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 17. Winter operations procedures | 17. THP justification for using 914.7c, 934.7c, 954.7c, in lieu of a winter operating plan. | 17. 12/89 |
| 18. Sensitive area operations | 18. THP specification of methods and equipment for road and landing construction, disposal, drainage, stabilization, maintenance, and abandonment. | 18. 12/89 |
| 19. Erosion control on roads | 19. Requirements for: (a) THP specification of erosion and drainage control on road crossings; (b) THP specification measures to prevent or reduce future failure of road areas being reconstructed; and (c) improved seasonal abandonment of temporary roads. | 19. 12/89 |

ATTACHMENT C

ITEMS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

(These issues need further study to determine the most appropriate resolutions. Both Rule and non-Rule approaches will be considered. Evaluation of Rule language will occur consistent with the process set forth in Item A.2.)

| <u>Issue</u> | <u>Suggested Resolution</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
|--|--|--------------------|
| 1. Erosion hazard rating | 1. Improved use of erosion hazard rating system and minor adjustments to rating system. | 1. 12/89 |
| 2. Retention of riparian hardwood and non-commercial trees | 2. Improved treatment of riparian hardwoods and noncommercial trees, especially after conifer harvest. | 2. 12/89 |
| 3. Registered Professional Forester (RPF) responsibility | 3. Evaluation of: (a) increased RPF accountability for THP adequacy; (b) addition of RPF supervision and (c) reevaluation of present rules for suspension or revocation of RPF and LTO licenses for serious violations of the Rules. | 3. 12/89 |
| 4. Repeal of 14 CAC 898.2e | 4. Consider reinstatement 14 CAC 898.2e which required denial of THPs if implementation would violate state or federal standards. | 4. 12/89 |
| 5. Culvert sizing | 5. THP specification of culvert sizing method used. | 5. 12/89 |
| 6. Agency disagreement over approval of plan | 6. Provide dispute resolution procedure through MOU or consider head-of-agency appeal. | 6. 12/88 |

| <u>Issue</u> | <u>Suggest Resolution</u> | <u>Target Date</u> |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 7. Confusion over meaning of "in lieu" practice | 7. Evaluate use of "in lieu" concept in Rules. | 7. 12/88 |
| 8. Agency consultation prior to approving in-stream cleanup | 8. Provide for such consultation through MOU | 8. 12/88 |
| 9. Improved participation by public and nonreview agencies in review process | 9. Improved procedures for participation | 9. 12/88 |
| 10. Reevaluation by review team after response by RPF | 10. Provide for such re-evaluation through MOU | 10. 12/88 |
| 11. Point of RPF transfer of responsibility to LTO | 11. Study need for Rule. | 11. 12/89 |
| 12. Recognition of and protection against mass wasting hazard | 12. Improved criteria and methods for evaluating and protecting against mass wasting hazard. | 12. 12/89 |
| 13. Use of guidance documents | 13. Requirements for use of guidance documents (if necessary) after development of documents. | 13. 12/89 |

ATTACHMENT D

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS TO
COMMUNICATE INFORMATION TO PRACTITIONERS

- A. Develop or improve guidance documents on the following topics:
1. Criteria and methods for identifying and evaluating (or rating) the following types of sensitive areas or conditions:
 - a. Erodible and unstable slopes;
 - b. Near-stream geological and hydrological conditions;
 - c. Near-stream biological conditions, including riparian zone, canopy cover, and windthrow potential;
 - d. Instream structure, habitat, and wildlife value; and
 - e. Offsite beneficial uses of water.
 2. Criteria and methods for evaluating potential adverse effects and for selecting measures to protect any of the above from adverse effects of:
 - a. Felling, yarding, and stream clearing activities;
 - b. Road and landing location, construction, and maintenance; and
 - c. Site preparation activities; and
 - d. Cumulative watershed effects.
 3. Criteria and methods for road and landing construction, maintenance and abandonment.
 4. THP content needed to:
 - a. Describe the following:
 - (1) site environmental conditions,
 - (2) proposed practices, especially if non-standard, and
 - (3) probable environmental effects of practices;
 - b. Describe and justify proposed protection measures; and
 - c. Set forth the above in a manner which provides for:
 - (1) thorough disclosure and environmental review,
 - (2) clear and comprehensive guidance to LTOs and other responsible parties, and
 - (3) specific and enforceable standards.

- B. Determine the most effective and appropriate methods of assuring use of the guidance documents, considering the following:
1. Incorporation into training and education programs;
 2. Promotion through professional meetings and publications;
 3. Implementation by THP review teams;
 4. Amendment of THP forms to demonstrate use where appropriate;
 5. Amendment of Rules to require use; and
 6. Adoption as Technical Rule Addendum.
- C. In carrying out the above, perform the following tasks:
1. Compile and review available reference material to determine whether, for each subject area, available material is adequate, can be readily supplemented, or whether new guidance documents are needed.
 2. Determine the need for additional financial and administrative assistance, for scientific or technical assistance, and/or for additional studies in order to carry out the foregoing tasks.

ATTACHMENT E

IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- A. Continue to develop and upgrade training and education programs on the topics set forth in Attachment D and on any other topics deemed appropriate by the liaison committee.
- B. In carrying out the above, the following tasks are recommended:
 - 1. Review existing programs and training materials to determine whether, for each topic, existing programs are adequate, could be adequately supplemented, and/or whether new programs are needed.
 - 2. Determine the most important training and education needs of:
 - a. Foresters involved in planning, supervising, or monitoring timber operations;
 - b. Non-foresters (agency personnel) involved in planning, reviewing, inspecting, and monitoring timber operations;
 - c. Timber operators, timber owners, and other parties responsible for operations and environmental protection.
 - 3. Determine the most appropriate program formats and materials (e.g., guidelines, handouts, video cassettes, seminars, workshops, tailgate sessions, etc.).
 - 4. Determine the most appropriate parties (including review team agency representatives) to develop and present program materials.
 - 5. Determine any administrative and financial needs and feasible methods for satisfying these needs.
 - 6. Determine the most appropriate methods of encouraging participation (e.g., credits toward education requirements, payment or waiver of fees, etc.).
- C. Continue to update training programs to meet changing needs.

ATTACHMENT F

INTERAGENCY PROCEDURES FOR BMP IMPLEMENTATION

- A. Determine appropriate interagency procedures for each of the following:
 1. Improved training programs in forestry and protection of water-related values for Review Team agencies and assuring adequate agency participation.
 2. Procedures by which Review Team agencies shall more consistently seek and provide consultation before, during, and after timber operations, giving special consideration in the following:
 - a. Appropriate use of watercourse classification system, especially for Class II and III watercourses;
 - b. Sensitivity of onsite geological, hydrological, and biological conditions which may affect water-related values;
 - c. Probable effects of timber operations on sensitive conditions and water-related values, especially where:
 - (1) Yarding, roads, or landings will be, are or were within or close to standard WLPZ widths, reducing density of ground cover or canopy cover,
 - (2) Sensitive geological, hydrological, or biological conditions exist onsite which are likely to be disturbed by operations,
 - (3) Non-standard practices will be, are, or were used, and
 - (4) Special concerns have been raised;
 - d. Appropriateness of practices and protection measures which may be, are, or were used.
 3. Procedures to provide for cooperative monitoring studies to better determine the effects of forest practices, especially under the conditions listed in Item A.2.
 4. Access by DFG and Regional Board representatives onto nonfederal timberlands.
 5. Improved procedures for assuring the adequacy of THP content.

6. Improved procedures for THP review, including the following:
 - a. Increased review agency attendance at Review Team meetings and preharvest inspections;
 - b. Increased participation by public and non-Review Team agencies in Timber Harvesting Plan review;
 - c. Increased review times if needed;
 - d. Review Team re-evaluation of any post-review changes made to THP between review and approval of THP; and
 - e. Improved resolution of conflicts between representatives of Review Team agencies, including a stepwise time-certain process for negotiating or appealing disagreements to higher levels of authority within each agency.
 7. Procedures to improve operator compliance with Rule and THP requirements, including the following:
 - a. Increased use of unannounced inspections;
 - b. Increased use of inspections focused on operations in sensitive areas which may threaten water-related values;
 - c. Increased participation in compliance inspections by other Review Team representatives;
 - d. Increased and improved inspection of road construction practices; and
 - e. Increased use of DFG and Regional Boards in support of CDF enforcement actions.
- B. Incorporate appropriate improvements in agency procedures into any needed and mutually acceptable MOUs (or other agreements) which specify:
1. The authority and responsibility (including decision-making and advisory roles) given to each agency for implementing such improvements; and
 2. The levels of adequately trained staff and other resources to be maintained by each agency in order to implement these improvements.

ATTACHMENT G

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY PROCEDURES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR BMP IMPLEMENTATION

- A. Encourage adoption of clear comprehensive policy statements by landowners, companies and/or professional associations by doing the following:
 - 1. Working with representatives of the timber industry and related professional associations to assist in development of policy statements regarding environmental protection for use by the private sector.
 - 2. Where feasible, developing key concepts and suggested language for incorporation into policy statements.
- B. Encourage private sector implementation of BMPs by suggesting feasible procedures, such as the following:
 - 1. Encouraging foresters to more frequently consult with other subject matter experts when warranted.
 - 2. Training employees using appropriate techniques.
 - 3. Improving communication between foresters and operators regarding desired site-specific environmental results of operations.
 - 4. Improving and standardizing flagging and marking codes used in site layout to assist operator.
 - 5. Improving supervision of operations by foresters.
 - 6. Improving inhouse monitoring of effects of operations to ensure that desired results are being achieved.
 - 7. Improving auditing of operator performance.
 - 8. Improving self-policing within industry and professional associations of persons who repeatedly violate environmental protection policies.

ATTACHMENT H

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS FOR ADDITIONAL STUDIES

- A. Study appropriate criteria and methods for evaluating or rating sensitive conditions listed in Attachment D, Item A.
- B. Develop and conduct studies of the best feasible methods for the following:
 - 1. Establishing natural resource databases which are:
 - a. Located in state agencies (including DFG, CDMG, CDF, Water Board, and Regional Boards) and Federal agencies involved with natural resource management.
 - b. Mutually compatible in structure and format in order to facilitate interagency use;
 - c. Capable of using the existing files, databases, and unorganized information currently in the State agencies, and, to the degree feasible, in Federal agencies, educational institutions, and the private sector;
 - d. Capable of expanding to incorporate new information developed by additional studies of natural resources;
 - e. Accessible to users in the private sector, educational institutions, and Federal agencies;
 - f. Descriptive of the characteristics and geographical distribution of geologic, topographic and climatic features, soils, vegetation, animals, wildlife habitats, land uses (past, present, and potential), water quality, and beneficial uses.
 - 2. Establishing watershed planning programs which are:
 - a. Capable of facilitating evaluation of the location and sensitivity of unstable or erodible slopes, near-stream geological, hydrological, and biological conditions, instream or lacustrine aquatic habitats, and human uses of water; and
 - b. Capable of facilitating evaluation of the probable effects of alternative courses of action or combinations of activities within a watershed.

- C. Study criteria and methods for evaluating actual and potential cumulative watershed effects. The methods shall be:
1. Feasible and reasonably accurate.
 2. Mutually acceptable to State and Federal agencies and capable of being used in areas of mixed Federal and nonfederal ownership of land.
 3. Capable of evaluating contributions to cumulative effects from every significant land use or activity within a watershed.
 4. Capable of evaluating the variability of individual cumulative effects with time and location.
- D. Study long-term effects on mass wasting and water-related values caused by timber harvesting and related activities, especially in sensitive near-stream locations.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS

Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is to outline the procedures for reporting proposed oil, gas, and geothermal field discharges and for prescribing permit requirements. These procedures are intended to provide a coordinated approach resulting in a single permit satisfying the statutory obligations of both parties to this MOA. These procedures will ensure that construction or operation of oil, gas, and geothermal injection wells and surface disposal of waste water from oil and gas and geothermal production does not cause degradation of waters of the State of California.

General

Responsibilities of the Agencies

The Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas (CDOG) has the statutory responsibility to prevent, as far as possible, damage to underground and surface waters suitable for irrigation or domestic purposes resulting from the drilling, operation, maintenance, or abandonment of oil, gas, and geothermal wells (Public Resources Code Sections 3106 and 3714). In March 1983, CDOG received primacy from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to the provisions of Section 1425(a) of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act that gives CDOG additional authority and responsibility to regulate Class II wells in the State. Class II wells are used to inject fluids into the subsurface that are related to oil and gas production.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (collectively RWQCB) have statutory responsibility to protect the waters of the State and to preserve all present and anticipated beneficial uses of those waters (Water Code, Division 7, Chapters 1 through 7).

Scope of Agreement

The following procedures have been formulated and adopted by the CDOG and SWRCB to: (1) simplify reporting of proposed waste discharges by the oil, gas, and geothermal operators; (2) achieve coordination of activity; and, (3) eliminate duplication of effort among the State agencies. As far as these agencies are concerned, the method of reporting proposed oil, gas, and geothermal underground injection and surface discharges will be uniform throughout the State. The attached maps show district and regional boundaries and office addresses.

The following procedures will not generally be applicable to injection wells or surface disposal methods used by operators to dispose of wastes other than produced water and fluids defined by the EPA as Class II. Other discharges (e.g., refinery wastes) must be issued waste discharge requirements or waivers through the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 4). Such discharges will not be subject to regulation by CDOG unless the subject disposal well is within the administrative limits of an oil, gas, or geothermal field. In such case, the CDOG must also issue a permit for the well construction (Public Resources Code Sections 3008 and 3203). The conditions of this permit should be in agreement with the waste discharge requirements for this well.

The CDOG personnel shall report all pollution problems, including spills to the ground surface or surface streams, to the appropriate Regional Board.

Procedures

Underground Injection

1. Application: Oil, gas, or geothermal operators must file an application for all proposed injection projects with the appropriate CDOG District office. The District office will forward a copy of the application to the appropriate Regional Board for its review and comment. Data to be included with the application shall include: (1) a chemical analysis, as appropriate, to characterize the proposed injection fluid considering the source of the fluid and/or the exposures the fluid has or will undergo before disposal; (2) a chemical analysis, as appropriate, from the proposed zone of injection considering the characteristics of the zone (to include name, location, depth and formation for well from which zone fluid was sampled); and, (3) depth, location, and injection formation of the proposed well. If the Regional Board wishes to comment prior to the issuance of a draft permit for review, comments shall be received by CDOG within 14 days.
2. Review and Consultation: During the review of the application, the CDOG, the Regional Board and the State Board shall consult with one another and local agencies, as necessary, and may require the applicant to submit additional data, as necessary, to demonstrate that the proposed injection will not cause a water quality problem. Additional data required by the RWQCB, if reasonably available, shall be forwarded upon request. Data regarded as confidential by CDOG, or the applicant, will be identified and kept confidential by the RWQCB.

3. Permit Preparation and Issuance:

- a. CDOG will prepare a draft permit, including monitoring requirements, for the injection in accordance with statutory obligations, furnishing a copy of the draft document to the appropriate Regional Board.
- b. The Regional Board will have the opportunity to comment on the draft requirements during the public review period established pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the CDOG and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- c. The Regional Board shall determine whether or not the draft requirements provide protection to ground and surface waters having present or anticipated beneficial uses. If the draft requirements are not adequate, the Regional Board shall, within 30 days, propose conditions or revisions which would satisfy Regional Board concerns. CDOG will not issue final requirements until Regional Board concerns have been satisfied.

If no response is received from the Regional Board by the end of the public comment period, the requirements will be presumed to be acceptable to the Regional Board.

CDOG will furnish a copy of the final requirements to the Regional Board.

Surface Discharge

1. Application: The oil, gas, or geothermal operator shall file a Report of Waste Discharge with the appropriate Regional Board. The Regional Board will review the Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with applicable state and federal requirements, including 40 CFR Part 435. No report need be filed when such a requirement is waived by the Regional Board pursuant to Water Code Section 13269.

When a Report of Waste Discharge is not adequate in the judgment of the Regional Board, the Board may require the applicant to supply additional information as it deems necessary. If a surface disposal site is within the administrative limits of an oil, gas, or geothermal field, the Regional Board shall send a copy of the Report of Waste Discharge to the CDOG for review and comment when the report is complete. If CDOG wishes to comment, the Regional Board should receive comments within 14 days to ensure consideration of these comments during the drafting of waste discharge requirements.

2. Preparation and Adoption of Waste Discharge Requirements:

- a. The Regional Board will prepare draft waste discharge requirements for the disposal of production waters by surface discharge. If a surface disposal site is within the administrative limits of an oil, gas, or geothermal field, a copy of the draft document shall be furnished to the appropriate CDOG District office.
- b. The CDOG shall determine whether or not the draft requirements fulfill CDOG's statutory obligations related to water quality. If the draft requirements are not adequate, the CDOG shall, within 30 days, propose conditions to the Regional Board which would meet these statutory obligations. The Regional Board will not issue final requirements until CDOG concerns have been satisfied.

If no response is received from CDOG by the end of the public comment period, the requirements will be presumed to be acceptable to CDOG. The Regional Board will furnish a copy of the final requirements to CDOG.

Enforcement Coordination

After construction, CDOG will notify the appropriate Regional Board of any pollution problems noticed during its inspection activities. The Regional Boards will notify CDOG of any suspected violations of CDOG requirements uncovered during the Regional Boards' inspection activities.

If a determination is made by CDOG, or by the Regional Board, or the SWRCB, that an injection or surface disposal operation is violating the terms of its permit or is causing an unacceptable water quality problem, the permitting agency shall take any necessary actions to assure that compliance is achieved, or that the practice causing water pollution is abated forthwith. If necessary, the permitting agency shall order work to be done and/or order operation to be halted. Enforcement actions involving both statutory authorities should be coordinated among the parties involved in this MOA, but neither agency is precluded from taking independent enforcement action.

Modification of this Agreement

This agreement will be effective upon signature by the designated parties. The agreement may be modified upon the initiative of either party for the purpose of ensuring consistency with State or Federal statutes or regulations, or for any other purpose mutually agreed upon. Any such modifications must be in writing and must be signed by the Director of the Department of Conservation, the State Oil and Gas Supervisor, and the Chairman of the SWRCB.

Page 5

Memorandum of Agreement Between the State Water Resources Control Board
and the Department of Conservation Division of Oil and Gas

Randall M. Ward
State Department of Conservation

3-9-88
Date

W. J. McAllister
State Oil and Gas Supervisor

3-4-1988
Date

W. Don Mauls
Chairman, State Water Resources Control Board

MAY 19 1988
Date

James L. Githen
Executive Director, State Water Resources
Control Board

MAY 19 1988
Date

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION 88- 61

APPROVAL OF AMENDMENTS TO THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS
REGARDING CLASS II INJECTION WELLS

WHEREAS:

1. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and the Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in August 1982 that outlined the procedures for reporting proposed oil, gas, and geothermal field discharges and the procedures for prescribing permit requirements for said discharges.
2. The CDOG received primacy to administer the federal Underground Injection Control Program for Class II wells in California from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in March 1983.
3. The EPA revised its classification of materials that are considered Class II fluids in July 1987.
4. The EPA revised classification requires revisions to the MOA for consistency.
5. Additional revisions to the MOA are necessary to clarify procedures.

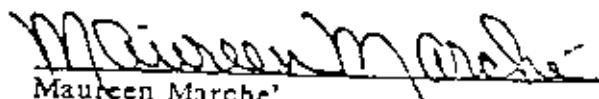
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the State Board approves the revised MOA with CDOG and directs the Chairman and Executive Director to sign said agreement.

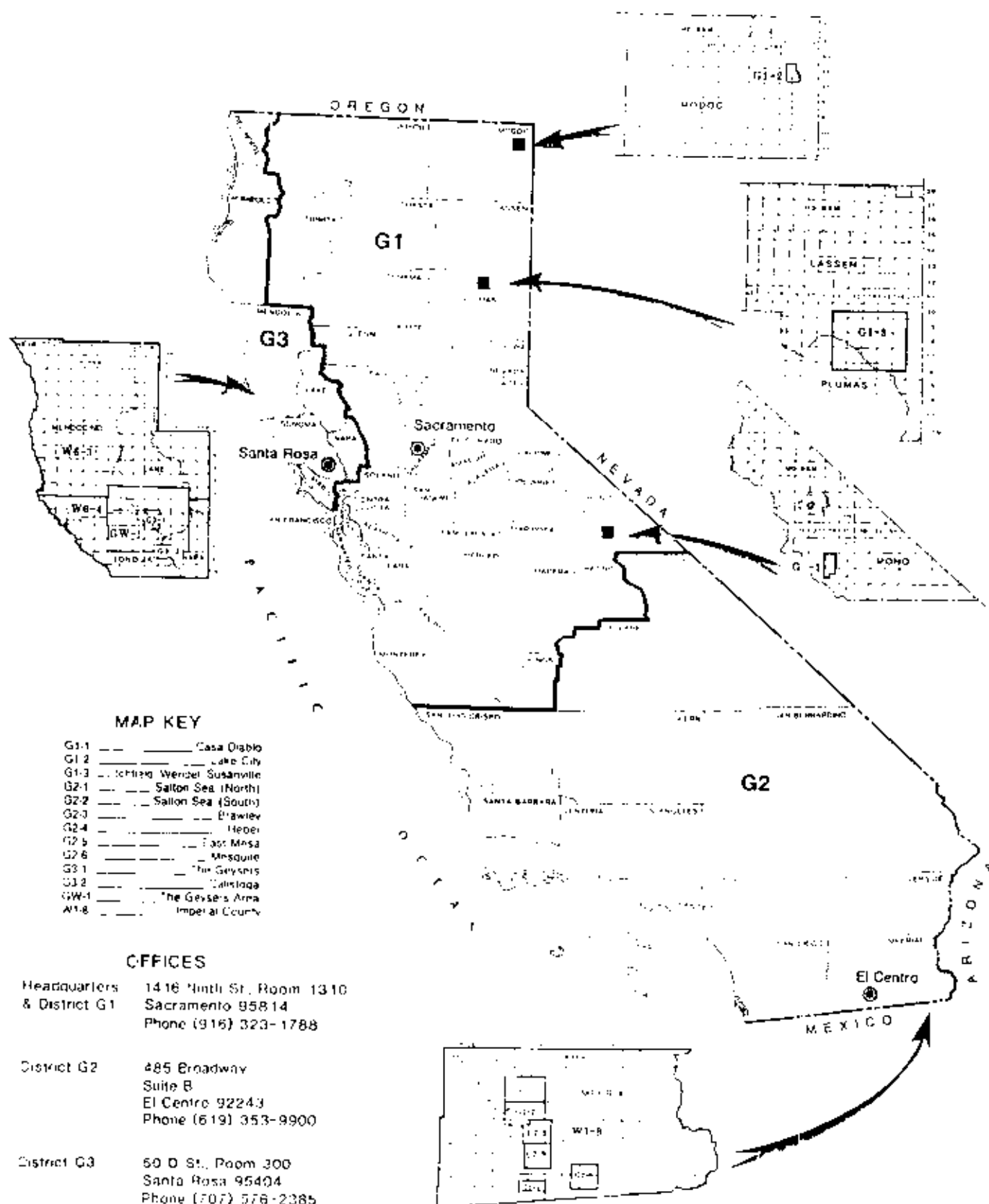
CERTIFICATION

----- The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on

MAY 19 1988


Maureen Marche
Administrative Assistant to the Board

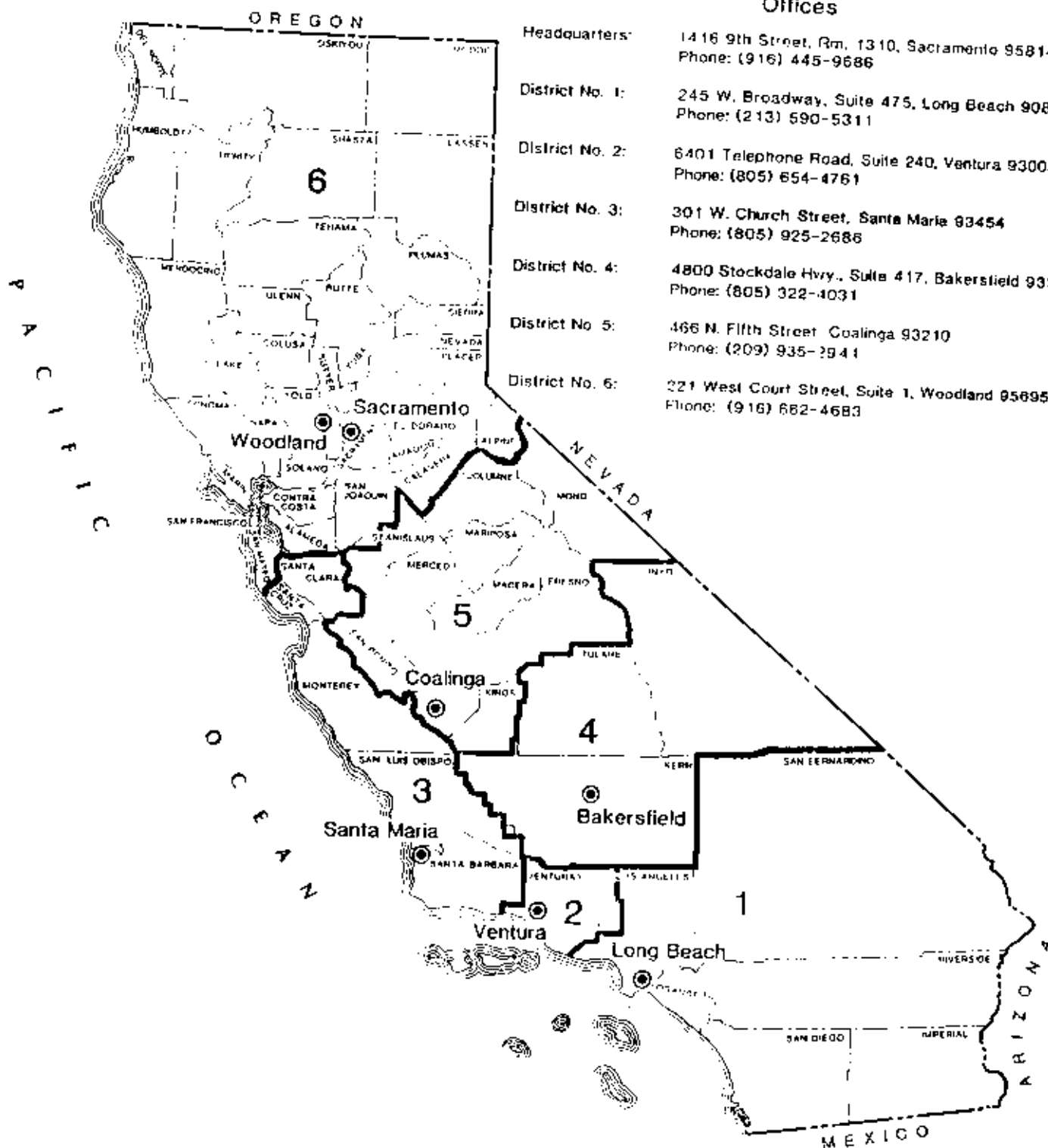
GEOHERMAL DISTRICT AND FIELD MAPS



OIL AND GAS DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Offices

- Headquarters:** 1416 9th Street, Rm. 1310, Sacramento 95814
Phone: (916) 445-9686
- District No. 1:** 245 W. Broadway, Suite 475, Long Beach 90802
Phone: (213) 590-5311
- District No. 2:** 6401 Telephone Road, Suite 240, Ventura 93003-4458
Phone: (805) 654-4761
- District No. 3:** 301 W. Church Street, Santa Maria 93454
Phone: (805) 925-2686
- District No. 4:** 4800 Stockdale Hwy., Suite 417, Bakersfield 93309
Phone: (805) 322-4031
- District No. 5:** 466 N. Fifth Street, Coalinga 93210
Phone: (209) 935-2941
- District No. 6:** 221 West Court Street, Suite 1, Woodland 95695
Phone: (916) 662-4683



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
AND
THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS
FOR THE CLEANUP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

August 1, 1990

INTRODUCTION

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) consists of general and specific provisions for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. General provisions include the scope of the agreement, which defines the parties and the type of sites to which the MOU applies; the principles, not found in law or regulation, which govern the conduct of the parties; and the methods for implementation, which explain the manner by which the parties will execute, and perform according to, this MOU.

Specific provisions, which address the protocol the parties will follow for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites, include: the method by which the lead agency and, consequently, the support agency are determined; the responsibilities of the lead and support agencies, which are defined in terms of tasks to be accomplished; procedures to be followed to ensure coordination; outputs to be produced to ensure that minimum technical requirements are satisfied; the manner by which the parties will enforce their respective authorities and settle their claims against hazardous waste site owners, operators, or dischargers; and the manner by which the parties will settle their disputes.

BACKGROUND

Based on a recommendation of the Governor's Task Force on Toxics, Waste, and Technology, Governor Deukmejian issued Executive Order D-55-86, which states, in part, that the Department of Health Services (DHS), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) shall enter into an MOU that specifies each agency's responsibilities in hazardous waste site cleanup, defines standards and criteria for use in Remedial Action Plan (RAP) development, and identifies a conflict resolution process to resolve interagency disputes. Subsequently, the Legislature included a provision in the Supplemental Report of the 1988 Budget Act requiring the development of this MOU.

Statutes of the State of California, embodied in the state codes, authorize certain actions or express fundamental principles which must govern the intent and goals of the MOU. Relevant code sections include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. DHS is mandated to carry out all hazardous waste management responsibilities imposed or authorized by the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and any regulations promulgated pursuant to these federal acts (Health and Safety Code [HSC] 25159.7).
- B. DHS shall prepare a plan for the expeditious implementation of the Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act of 1984 which shall include procedures required for the development and adoption of final RAPs by DHS and RWQCB (HSC 25351.6 and 25334.5).
- C. DHS, or if appropriate, the RWQCB shall prepare or approve RAPs for all sites listed by DHS for Remedial Action (RA) (HSC 25356.1 and 25356).

- D. DHS or the RWQCB shall review and consider any public comments, revise the draft plan if appropriate, and then issue the final RAP. (HSC 25356).
- E. DHS shall implement procedures for the abatement of an imminent and substantial endangerment (HSC 25358.3).
- F. DHS is authorized to spend funds from the Hazardous Substance Account or the Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund for removal or remedial actions on any site included on the list established pursuant to HSC 25356 only if DHS enters into an enforceable agreement or issues an order and determines in writing that the potential responsible party(s) is not in compliance with the order or agreement. (HSC 25355.5)
- G. The SWRCB and each RWQCB shall be the principal state agencies with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality (Water Code (WC) 13001).
- H. Each RWQCB shall obtain coordinated action in water quality control, including the prevention and abatement of water pollution and nuisance (WC 13225).

Under direction from the Governor, DHS signed a Defense (Department)-State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) in May 1990, which allows for funding state oversight of remedial actions at military facilities in California. Although both DHS and the State and Regional Boards are eligible to receive payment for their oversight costs, federal funding is limited and qualified. Separate agreements between DHS regional offices and the RWQCBs for specific sites will be required in order to allocate available funding. This MOU provides a basis for DHS and the Boards to agree on funding and performance at military facilities.

DHS, also, has recently signed an Agreement in Principle (AIP) with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The AIP will provide reimbursement of state costs for oversight of specified environmental compliance activities at DOE facilities. An Interagency Agreement between the DHS Environmental Health Division and the SWRCB will specify water quality oversight tasks which the State and Regional Boards will perform.

THE DHS AND THE SWRCB AND THE RWQCBs AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING:

I. SCOPE

This MOU is effective immediately and is binding upon DHS, the SWRCB, and the nine RWQCBs. It covers the cleanup of hazardous substances at all sites or facilities where such substances must be cleaned up in order to protect public health or the environment. The cleanup of other substances is not covered under this agreement. Sites include, but are not limited to, sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) and in the DHS Site Mitigation annual work plan. This MOU shall be used to determine the relationship of the parties and to guide the site-specific communications between them on activities at the sites. The provisions of this MOU are applicable both at sites where a state agency is the lead agency as well as at sites where the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (EPA) is the lead agency. In the latter case, the provisions of this MOU shall be utilized to determine which state agency will act as the liaison between the State and EPA and how the state agencies will coordinate their review and comment on site-specific documents submitted by EPA.

Contracts and agreements also exist which involve DHS, SWRCB, RWQCB, and local agencies in the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks. There are also other specific agreements between state and/or federal agencies. This MOU is not intended to conflict with the provisions of those contracts and agreements nor is it intended to add procedure and requirements which the agencies agree are not necessary for the satisfactory cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks.

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) exists between DHS and the SWRCB regarding coordination of activities at facilities subject to regulation pursuant to RCRA. For coordination of cleanup activities at these facilities, the agencies should refer to both this MOU and the RCRA MOA.

II. PRINCIPLES

The parties recognize that certain principles, not found in law or regulation, should govern their conduct. One principle is that the participation of both agencies acting within their respective authorities, jurisdiction, and expertise, whether acting as lead agency or support agency, is essential for the successful cleanup of hazardous waste sites and is in the best interest of the State.

In the cleanup of hazardous waste sites, mutual trust, confidence, cooperation, and communication between the parties are to be expected. It is a basic aim of this MOU and the policy of the parties that duplication of effort in the site cleanup program be avoided. Public health and the environment are best served by each party minimizing duplication of effort on the greatest number of sites possible. Both parties do, however, recognize that there are certain situations where one or the other will have the necessary technical resources, expertise, or authority. To the extent staff and other resources allow, and in a manner set forth in this MOU, the parties agree to assist each other. This cooperative approach is in the best interest of public health and the environment.

Finally, the parties recognize that cleanup of hazardous waste sites throughout California can best be achieved if the state agencies act with consistency and predictability. Both the public and the responsible parties expect that state government will apply rational methodologies and standards to site cleanup. Compliance with the terms of this MOU will eliminate or significantly reduce any apparent inconsistencies between the agencies. Consistency will be achieved by agreement on minimum technical and procedural requirements, coordination of enforcement actions, close and constant communication between project staff, and exchange of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) or state standards for site cleanup. If either agency is developing such standards, that agency will involve the other agency in the development at an early stage so that consistency in technical issues can be maintained.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

In order to facilitate implementation of this MOU, the parties will establish an "MOU Technical Advisory Committee" (TAC) within four months of the effective date of this MOU. The TAC will serve to provide guidance and advice to management and staff on technical issues that develop during performance under this agreement and will assist, if called upon, in the settlement of technical disputes. The TAC will also evaluate the achievement of the goals of the Executive Order and the compliance principles of this MOU and will provide an annual report to management. This report will be submitted by March 1 of each year, will cover the prior calendar year and will, if appropriate, include recommendations for modifications to this MOU to improve attainment of the principles of the parties. The TAC will consist of a total of six members, each at a level equivalent to Supervising Engineer, Supervising Hazardous Materials Specialist, or above, as follows: one member from DHS Headquarters, two members from DHS Regional Sections, one member from SWRCB, and two members from RWQCBs. Annually the TAC will elect one of its members as chairman who will be responsible for coordinating the activities of the TAC.

IV. LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATION

DHS Regional Offices and RWQCBs will meet to determine the lead agency as appropriate under this section.

- A. The agency which first discovers a potential or actual hazardous waste site shall serve as the lead agency until the criteria of this MOU are utilized to determine a lead agency.
- B. Within 180 days after the effective date of this MOU, the agencies shall determine the lead and support agencies for each hazardous waste site on which either agency plans to work in Fiscal Year 1990-91. Each Regional Board Executive Officer (EO) and Department Regional Administrator (RA) shall compile an inventory of hazardous waste sites within their respective regions and shall determine whether resources are or will be available to perform the tasks required by this MOU. The EO and RA shall then agree on which agency shall be lead and which shall be support for sites of common jurisdiction. Sites for which neither agency has resources shall be listed in a holding pool until resources become available or priorities change. This process shall be repeated for each subsequent fiscal year as necessary to implement this MOU. The designation of lead agency may be changed at any time by agreement of the agencies.
- C. The determination of a lead agency shall be made by considering the factors listed in Paragraph D of this section. It is probable that more than one factor may be applicable to a site. In these situations, more weight should be given to those factors listed first.
- D. The lead agency as between DHS and SWRCB/RWQCB, for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites shall be determined using the following guidance:
 1. DHS should be the lead agency at sites where there is no responsible party.
 2. If the site does not meet the criteria in number 1 above, then the following conditions apply:
 - a. If after reasonable enforcement actions are implemented, the responsible party is unwilling or is financially unable to perform cleanup and the expenditure of state Superfund monies is deemed appropriate to perform actual site cleanup, then DHS should be the lead agency.
 - b. If the site is on the NPL, then DHS should be the lead agency.
 - c. If one agency has a significantly longer history of involvement working to clean up the site, then it should be the lead agency.
 - d. If the source of the contamination is a leaking underground storage tank, then the RWQCB or a local agency, upon delegation by a Regional Board, or by contracting with the state Board, should be the lead agency.
 - e. If the contamination is primarily airborne, then DHS should be the lead agency in consultation with the Air Resources Board and the appropriate Air Quality Management District.
 - f. If the site is primarily a result of agricultural activities, then the RWQCB should be the lead agency.
 - g. If the source of the contamination is an inactive mine, then the RWQCB should be the lead agency.
 - h. If the contamination is confined to soils, then DHS should be the lead agency.
 - i. If the contamination is primarily impacting surface waters, then the RWQCB should be the lead agency.

- j. If the source of the contamination is a RCRA regulated disposal facility, then DHS should be the lead.
 - k. If the source of the contamination is a non-RCRA surface impoundment, then the RWQCB should be the lead agency.
 - l. If the source of the contamination is a landfill which would not normally be regulated by DHS, then the RWQCB should be the lead agency in consultation with the California Integrated Waste Management Board.
- E. Notwithstanding a determination under Paragraph D of this section, DHS Regional Offices and the RWQCB may otherwise agree which agency shall be lead agency at a particular site. Specific examples of situations where this provision may be used are where multiple sources are contributing to the same problem or where resource availability affects the determination; however, other situations may warrant a decision using this provision.
- F. The agency determined to be the lead agency for purposes of site cleanup under this MOU is not necessarily the lead agency for implementing programs or tasks that are applicable to the site but not within its authority or jurisdiction. Where the support agency happens to have sole or primary responsibility or exclusive capability for a program or task related to cleanup activities, then that agency shall perform those required tasks pursuant to its exclusive lead authority in a manner consistent with its role under this MOU. Examples of such tasks and programs include, but are not limited to, issuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, approval of a transportation plan, regulation of nonhazardous wastes, enforcement of the Toxic Pits Control Act, approval of a solid waste water quality assessment test report, performance of a public health evaluation, or the imposition of restrictions for land use. The support agency will coordinate all activities described in this paragraph with the lead agency.
- G. Any dispute regarding the determination of the lead agency shall be resolved pursuant to Section VII.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEAD AND SUPPORT AGENCIES

A. Coordination Procedures

1. General

- a. The lead agency is responsible for coordinating and communicating with the support agency in a timely manner. This includes, but is not limited to, providing schedules, technical reports, correspondence, and enforcement papers; soliciting and responding to comment, analysis, evaluation, and advice; and meeting, conferring and discussing the project.
- b. The support agency is responsible for coordinating and communicating with the lead agency in a timely manner. This includes, but is not limited to, providing notification that selected sites are of particular interest; providing comment, analysis, evaluation, and advice, especially that within the unique expertise of the agency; and meeting, conferring, and discussing the project.
- c. EPA will be the lead agency for many sites listed on the NPL. The State will designate a state lead agency using the criteria specified in Section IV. The agency so designated has the responsibility of maintaining communications between the State and EPA. This agency does not have responsibility for ensuring completion of the tasks listed in Section V B. However, this agency shall ensure that comments from all state agencies

are transmitted to EPA and shall coordinate the resolution of any disputes so that the State presents only one position to EPA.

- d. Neither agency will significantly change its procedures for the cleanup of hazardous substances without notification to and review and comment from the other agency. Examples of such changes include technical guidance documents and applicable regulations.

2. Specific

- a. Each agency will coordinate with the other agencies on its enforcement activities as specified in Section VI.
- b. The lead agency shall provide to the support agency any California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents at least ten working days prior to sending these documents to the state clearinghouse. If the support agency decides to comment, it shall do so within ten working days after receipt, or during the formal review process as mandated by CEQA.
- c. The lead agency shall contact the support agency to identify ARARs for each specific site at the following times:
 - (1) During the scoping phase of the remedial investigation/ feasibility study (RI/FS) or equivalent.
 - (2) During the site characterization phase of the RI or equivalent.
 - (3) During the development of alternatives in the FS or equivalent.
 - (4) During Remedial Design (RD).

The support agency shall respond within 30 calendar days after a request for ARARs. The lead agency shall apply the ARARs identified by the support agency or it shall provide to the support agency, at least 20 calendar days prior to informing the responsible party or the public, a written memorandum which identifies ARARs that will not be applied and the reasons for such decisions.

For those sites where EPA is the lead agency, the state lead agency as determined according to this MOU, shall notify EPA of all ARARs identified by the parties to this agreement. However, the party identifying the ARARs shall be responsible for defending the application of its ARARs should EPA elect not to apply them.

- d. The lead agency shall prepare or have the responsible party(ies) prepare the draft RAP or equivalent cleanup plan as an internal working draft document and provide a copy to the support agency at least 20 working days prior to general public distribution. If the support agency decides to comment, it will do so within 20 working days after receipt. Unless a shorter period of time is mutually agreed upon, any dispute shall be resolved by Section VII.
- e. The lead agency shall provide all other technical documents, as specified in Section V.B.9., and not otherwise referred to above, within a time sufficient for review and comment. In all cases, the lead agency shall provide at least 15 working days for review and response by a support agency unless a shorter period of time is mutually agreed upon. The support agency shall respond, as appropriate, in a timely manner.

B. Tasks

1. For sites listed on the NPL or in the DHS Site Mitigation annual work plan:
 - a. The lead agency shall be responsible for ensuring completion of the following tasks:
 - (1) Identifying imminent threats and initiate removal actions (if necessary).
 - (2) Identifying responsible parties.
 - (3) Issuing an order or entering into an enforceable agreement (if necessary).
 - (4) Coordinating enforcement actions (see Enforcement and Settlement Section VI).
 - (5) Establishing and maintaining an administrative record.
 - (6) Providing project oversight:
 - (i) Assigning a remedial project manager.
 - (ii) Maintaining a field presence including, if necessary, providing an on-scene coordinator.
 - (iii) Preparing and maintaining site schedules and workplans.
 - (iv) Reviewing technical documents listed in Section 9 of this paragraph for comment or approval.
 - (v) Managing applicable contracts.
 - (vi) Accounting for project costs.
 - (7) Preparing and/or reviewing RI/FS which includes:
 - (i) Site characterization.
 - (ii) RA alternatives.
 - (iii) Risk assessment.
 - (8) Requiring and approving the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP).
 - (9) Providing technical documents to the support agency, including, but not limited to, as appropriate:
 - (i) Site schedule.
 - (ii) RI/FS workplan.
 - (iii) RI report.
 - (iv) FS report.

- (v) Health and Safety Plan.
- (vi) QAPP.
- (vii) SAP.
- (viii) Community relations plan.
- (ix) RAP.
- (x) CEQA documents.
- (xi) Transportation plan.
- (10) Maintaining community relations:
 - (i) Developing and implementing a community relations program.
 - (ii) Managing any technical assistance grants.
- (11) Compiling ARARs.
- (12) Conducting a complete Public Health Evaluation (PHE) (as appropriate).
- (13) Preparing and approving the RAP.
- (14) Preparing and/or approving RD/RA
- (15) Complying with CEQA.
- (16) Recovering cost (if necessary).
- (17) Overseeing operations and maintenance, including long-term monitoring (if necessary).
- (18) Restricting land use (as appropriate).
- b. The support agency shall be responsible for reviewing and, if appropriate, providing comments on the documents listed in Section V.B.1.a.(9) within the time periods determined utilizing Section V.A.2. or the lead agency may assume that the support agency does not have any comments. Additionally, the support agency shall always respond to a request for ARARs, and shall perform tasks as appropriate according to its exclusive authority or capability.
- 2. For sites not listed on the NPL nor on the DHS Site Mitigation annual work plan:
 - a. The lead agency shall be responsible for ensuring completion of the following tasks:
 - (1) Conducting removal actions (if necessary).
 - (2) Identifying a responsible party.
 - (3) Coordinating enforcement action (see Enforcement and Settlement, Section VI).

- (4) Establishing and maintaining an administrative record.
 - (5) Providing project oversight.
 - (i) Assigning a project manager.
 - (ii) Preparing and maintaining site schedules and workplans.
 - (iii) Reviewing technical documents.
 - (iv) Maintaining a field presence, as necessary.
 - (6) Preparing or approving an Employee Health and Safety Plan.
 - (7) Characterizing the nature and extent of the problem.
 - (8) Requiring and approving quality assurance and sampling plans.
 - (9) Evaluating cleanup alternatives.
 - (10) Complying with CEQA.
 - (11) Conducting community relations.
 - (12) Preparing or approving the cleanup plan.
 - (13) Overseeing cleanup.
 - (14) Providing technical reports to the support agency.
- b. The support agency shall be responsible for reviewing and, if appropriate, providing written comments on the documents submitted pursuant to Section V.B.2.a within the time periods determined utilizing Section V.A.2. or the lead agency may assume that the support agency does not have any comments. Additionally, the support agency shall always respond to a request for ARARs, and shall perform tasks as appropriate according to its exclusive authority or capability.

C. Technical Requirements

1. The following outputs or items, in whole or in part, are required to be addressed for the completion of RAs at hazardous waste sites:
 - a. For sites Listed on the NPL or in the DHS Site Mitigation annual work plan:
 - (1) RAs (if needed).
 - (2) Identification of responsible parties.
 - (3) Enforceable agreement or order.
 - (4) Cooperative agreement.
 - (5) Administrative record.

- (6) Remedial project manager.
 - (7) On-scene coordinator.
 - (8) Site schedule.
 - (9) Workplans.
 - (10) Community relations plan.
 - (11) QAPP.
 - (12) SAP.
 - (13) RI.
 - (i) Site history.
 - (ii) Identification of sources.
 - (iii) Site characterization.
 - (14) ARARs.
 - (15) FS.
 - (16) Record of decision (ROD)/RAP
 - (17) RD
 - (18) RA.
 - (19) PHE.
 - (20) CEQA document.
 - (21) Health and Safety Plan.
 - (22) Transportation plan (if needed).
- b. For sites not listed on the NPL nor in the DHS Site Mitigation annual work plan:
- (1) RAs.
 - (2) Identification of responsible parties.
 - (3) Administrative record.
 - (4) Remedial project manager.
 - (5) Site schedule.
 - (6) Workplan.

- (7) Quality assurance plan.
- (8) Sampling and analysis plan.
- (9) RAP or cleanup plan.
 - (i) Site history.
 - (ii) Identification of sources.
 - (iii) Site characterization.
 - (iv) Feasible remedial alternative.
 - (v) RD.
- (10) Community relations plan.
- (11) RA.
- (12) Employee Health and Safety Plan.
- (13) Community Health and Safety Plan (if needed).
- (14) CEQA compliance.
- (15) Transportation plan (if needed).

2. The agencies shall define these requirements, as appropriate, according to 40 CFR 300 et seq., and HSC 25350 et seq., in addition to the guidance documents listed in Attachment A.

VI. ENFORCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT

- A. For purposes of this MOU, enforcement means the action by an agency to compel performance by a responsible party, such as the issuance of an order or the filing of a complaint. Settlement means the resolution by agreement with the responsible party, in whole or in part, of matters in dispute, such as the performance required for satisfactory remedial action, claims for money, or liability.
- B. The lead agency will communicate with the other agencies regarding its enforcement and settlement activities for hazardous waste sites. Communication means, for example, notification at least 10 working days in advance, if feasible, of a decision to issue an order or to initiate settlement negotiations; provision of enforcement or settlement documents for information or for review and comment; and, to the extent feasible, modification of a proposed order or agreement to incorporate the other agency's concerns. Staffs will meet and confer, as necessary, during drafting of enforcement and settlement documents.
- C. Unnecessary or redundant enforcement documents are to be avoided. Neither agency will take enforcement actions that are not compatible or complementary to the enforcement actions of the other agencies. To the extent possible, consistent with preserving their respective authority or mandates, each agency will coordinate time schedules and demands so that responsible parties can respond to consistent direction.

- D. To the extent practicable, each agency will assist the other in enforcement. Information that may be used to determine compliance or noncompliance will be transmitted to the enforcing agency as soon as possible but no later than 15 working days after being obtained and formalized.
- E. Upon a determination of noncompliance with an administrative order and a decision to pursue litigation (i.e., referral to the Attorney General or filing a complaint), the responsible agency will notify the other agencies at least seven working days prior to referring a matter to the Attorney General. Each agency will coordinate its legal actions to the extent practicable so that the Attorney General may bring joined or consolidated causes of action.
- F. Negotiations may be commenced with a responsible party to enter into an enforceable agreement either to take cleanup action without the issuance of an order, to resolve noncompliance with an order that has been issued, or to resolve causes of action alleged in complaint. All decisions to negotiate with a responsible party will be coordinated between the agencies.
- G. The lead agency will act as lead spokesperson for the negotiating team. The lead spokesperson will be responsible only for initiating and maintaining communications with the responsible parties, for coordinating the State's position, and for directing the agenda for settlement. The negotiating team will be composed of representatives from each agency with authority, with legitimate claims, and electing to participate. For purposes of dispute resolution in Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs), the lead agency and support agency may agree to designate which state agency will cast the State's vote.

Each agency is responsible for presenting its respective position. If an agency fails to attend negotiations or to meet other negotiating responsibilities without good cause, or without notifying the other participating agency in advance, then that agency must either defer to negotiating participants on issues discussed at the missed negotiation or withdraw from further negotiations relative to that particular site.

However, where practicable, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure of resources for conducting negotiations, the support agency, after prior notification to and agreement by the lead agency, may elect to withdraw from or not participate in active negotiations, either temporarily or permanently. In such cases, the support agency is responsible for providing to the lead agency the details of their specific concerns regarding settlement. If this information is not provided, the lead agency will negotiate in the best interest of the State, but will have no responsibility to negotiate on behalf of the support agency issues for which the lead agency has neither authority nor assistance.

When the support agency does not attend negotiations, the lead agency is responsible for obtaining for the support agency terms of settlement identical to its own, provided that: the support agency provides the necessary information and assistance to the lead agency pursuant to this section; and the terms requested by the support agency are similar in scope and documentation to that of the lead agency ("identical terms" means similar percentage of settlement request or similar conditions as opposed to a dollar-for-dollar separation). Moreover, the lead agency is responsible for notifying the support agency if new issues arise which may be within the sole authority of the support agency, in order that the support agency has the opportunity to participate in those portions of the negotiations addressing such issues. The negotiation of FFAs with the federal government is an example of when this situation may occur. In this example, the lead agency will not settle for recovery of their costs without including those similarly justifiable costs of the support agency.

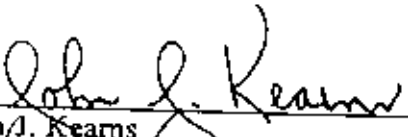
- H. All communications with a responsible party related to negotiations will be coordinated by the lead spokesperson. Documents related to negotiations will be shared freely between the agencies and such documents which are confidential will be maintained in a manner consistent with any applicable requirements for confidentiality.

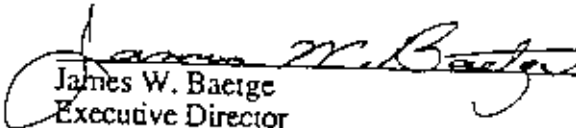
- I. Each agency will support the other during negotiations. A single position is essential, and the agency advocating the most conservative or stringent position will be responsible for defending its position. A disagreeing agency will remain silent or request a recess. All agencies involved should meet prior to each negotiating session in order to minimize disagreements.
- J. Before agreement or settlement with responsible parties can be reached, the concerns and claims of each agency regarding the issues to be agreed upon or settled will be resolved. An agency will not settle independently with responsible parties without advance concurrence by the other participating parties. Disputes shall be settled pursuant to the procedure described in Section VII.
- K. Settlement with a responsible party will include provision for payment by the responsible party for all oversight costs incurred or to be incurred by any negotiating agency that will participate in the RA procedure.

VII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A. Disputes shall be resolved, if at all possible, through informal discussion, negotiation, and consensus. Such informal discussions may, if necessary, include staff at all levels, including those listed in Section VII.B.1. If the dispute cannot be resolved informally within a reasonable length of time or if continuing nonresolution of the dispute would place either party at a disadvantage, then either party may notify the other party that such a dispute exists and exercise the formal dispute resolution procedure described below.
- B. Disputes shall be resolved formally using the following procedure:
 1. Jointly the staffs of the agencies involved in the dispute shall prepare a memorandum describing the dispute. The lead agency shall provide copies to the appropriate RA of the Toxic Substances Control Program (TSCP) and to the Executive Officer (EO) of the appropriate Regional Board. The memorandum shall address and explain all sides to the dispute, shall state the consequences of each recommended decision and shall provide a date by which a decision is needed. The lead staff person for each agency shall co-sign the memorandum prior to submitting it to management.
 2. If the DHS RA and the RWQCB EO cannot resolve the dispute within the time requested in the memorandum, then they will jointly present written notification of the dispute to both the Executive Director (ED) of the SWRCB and the Deputy Director of the TSCP.
 3. If the SWRCB ED and the TSCP Deputy Director cannot resolve the dispute within 30 calendar days from the day the memorandum is delivered to them, then the memorandum shall be delivered to the SWRCB and the Director of DHS. If within 30 calendar days they cannot resolve the dispute, the memorandum shall be delivered to the Secretary of Environmental Affairs and to the Secretary of Health and Welfare. If within 30 calendar days they cannot resolve the dispute, the memorandum shall be delivered to the Governor.
 4. When the dispute is resolved, a written decision shall be provided to all parties to this MOU.
- C. During such time that any formal or informal dispute is not yet resolved, neither agency will comment adversely in public. The time required to resolve a dispute shall not be used to unnecessarily or unfairly delay action by either agency.

August 1, 1990


John J. Kearns
Acting Deputy Director
Toxic Substances Control Program
Department of Health Services
State of California


James W. Baerge
Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
State of California

Date: 7/30/90

Date: 7-31-90

ATTACHMENT A

APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

- A. California Water Code.
- B. California Health and Safety Code.
- C. Titles 22/23 (Subchapter 15) California Code of Regulations.
- D. California Environmental Quality Act.
- F. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan.
- G. Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERCLA.
- H. Superfund Public Health Evaluation Manual.
- I. Superfund Exposure Assessment Manual.
- J. Methodology for Characterization of Uncertainty in Exposure Assessments.
- K. RCRA Ground-Water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document.
- L. The Endangerment Assessment Handbook.
- M. Superfund Remedial Design and Remedial Action Guidance.
- N. Standard Operation Safety Guides (OSWER).
- O. Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (DHS (NIOSH)).
- P. Data Quality Objectives for Remedial Response Activities (OSWER).
- Q. Samplers and Sampling Procedures for Hazardous Waste Sources (EPA).
- R. A Compendium of Superfund Field Operations Methods.
- S. Handbook on Remedial Action on Waste Disposal Sites.
- T. Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Ranking System—A User's Manual.
- U. Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook (EPA) 03/86.
- V. The California Site Mitigation Decision Tree Manual.
- W. Small Site Cleanup Guidance Document (to be completed).
- X. Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Manual.

ATTACHMENT B

ACRONYMS USED IN THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

1. AIP Agreement In Principle
2. ARARS Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
3. CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
4. CEQA California Environmental Quality Act
5. DHS Department of Health Services
6. DOE U.S. Department of Energy
7. DSMOA Defense (Department)-State Memorandum of Agreement
8. ED Executive Director
9. EO Executive Officer
10. EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
11. FFA Federal Facility Agreement
12. FS Feasibility Study
13. HSC Health and Safety Code
14. MOA Memorandum of Agreement
15. MOU Memorandum of Understanding
16. NPL National Priorities List
17. PHE Public Health Evaluation
18. QAPP Quality Assurance Project Plan
19. RA Remedial Action or Regional Administrator
20. RAP Remedial Action Plan (State equivalent to ROD)
21. RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
22. RD Remedial Design
23. RI Remedial Investigation
24. ROD Record of Decision (Federal equivalent to RAP)
25. RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

- 26. SAP Sampling and Analysis Plan
- 27. SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board
- 28. TAC Technical Advisory Committee
- 29. TSCP Toxic Substances Control Program
- 30. WC Water Code

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FOR
PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO
WATER QUALITY POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to formalize cooperation between U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), and to develop appropriate guidelines and procedures related to water quality activities. The SCS and State Board share a common interest in maintaining, protecting, and improving the quality of waters (surface and ground water) of the State.

Through this MOU, the State Board seeks to utilize the personnel and expertise of SCS to increase the assistance available to California in the development and implementation of water quality programs and projects. Coordination and cooperation between SCS and State Board will reduce unnecessary duplication of effort, accelerate the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and other nonpoint source (NPS) measures, and increase overall program effectiveness.

II. AUTHORITIES:

This MOU is entered into under the authorities of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. Section 590-f), as amended, Division 7 of the California Water Code (Porter-Cologne Act), and the authorities of the Clean Water Act (CWA), [Section 304(l), 314, 319, and 320], as amended.

Nothing in this MOU alters the statutory or regulatory authority of SCS or the State Board. This MOU is intended to strengthen those statutory requirements through the development of cooperative federal-State efforts.

III. BACKGROUND:

USDA Regulation 9500-7, Nonpoint Source Water Quality Policy, December 5, 1986 and USDA Regulation 9500-8, Policy for Groundwater Quality, November 9, 1987 established policy for integrating surface and ground water quality protection and improvement into the appropriate programs and activities.

The report to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture in the National Program for Conservation of Soil and Water: The 1988-90 Update gives top priority to the solution of soil erosion on agricultural land. The second priority is the "protection of the quality of surface and ground water from harmful contamination from nonpoint sources".

SCS, a technical agency of the USDA and, in cooperation with Resource Conservation Districts in California, provides technical assistance for implementation of water quality programs. SCS has a number of field offices which can provide technical assistance to most of the counties within California.

The Porter-Cologne Act, administered by the State Board, establishes a comprehensive program for the protection of water quality and the beneficial uses of the waters of the State. The Porter-Cologne Act is intended to provide a "statewide program for water quality control".

Section 319 of the CWA, as amended, requires the State to develop a NPS management program for controlling NPS pollution. The State Board has developed a State NPS Management Program which lists the SCS as providing technical and financial assistance to improve and protect land and water resources.

The State Board and SCS recognize the need to improve, conserve, and protect the quality of surface and ground water by undertaking efforts to avoid harmful NPS contamination and, thereby maintain the quality and quantity of water available for safe drinking supplies, irrigated agriculture, fisheries, and other beneficial uses. A coordinated effort is necessary to address these issues.

IV. SCS AGREES TO:

- A. Integrate water quality concepts and management techniques into all programs and activities to address surface and ground water NPS pollution.
- B. Implement internal policies that elevate the importance of water quality in all SCS programs and assure consistency of SCS actions with the State NPS Management Program.
- C. Provide technical assistance to the State Board in the support and development of BMPs appropriate for the control and reduction of NPS pollution.
- D. Encourage the targeting of water resource projects to hydrologic units that are tributary to the high priority waterbodies identified in the State Board's Clean Water Strategy and Water Quality Assessment Process.
- E. Encourage the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts (CARCDs) and their more than 100 member districts to cooperate with appropriate State and local agencies in addressing the water quality priorities of federal agencies and the State Board.
- F. Provide technical assistance through RCDs to landowners in dealing with NPS pollution problems.

V. STATE BOARD AGREES TO:

- A. Use the SCS Field Office Technical Guide as a resource reference in the development and implementation of BMPs.
- B. Assist the SCS in the selection of priority hydrologic units for the implementation of water resource projects.
- C. Jointly develop with the SCS and CARCD demonstration projects addressing water quality concerns.
- D. Encourage the voluntary or cooperative approach as the first step in the development and implementation of solutions to the NPS problem.
- E. Consider the development of a statewide water quality policy for reducing NPS pollution of surface and ground waters and achieving water quality standards by working with other agencies.
- F. Coordinate the activities of the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards with those activities being proposed and implemented by the SCS.
- G. Define the goals and objectives of the NPS Interagency Advisory Committee and conduct regular meetings.

VI. SCS AND STATE BOARD MUTUALLY AGREE TO:

- A. Develop a process for BMP selection and implementation to reduce or prevent agricultural pollution in priority waterbodies.
- B. Continue to upgrade and update the SCS's Field Office Technical Guide and BMPs as new technology is developed.
- C. Develop agricultural BMPs for NPS pollution control with input from the NPS Interagency Advisory Committee, and others.
- D. Develop implementation priorities and policies for NPS pollution activities.
- E. Provide guidance and technical assistance to implementation agencies.
- F. Encourage participation of other federal, State, and local agencies in the control of NPS pollution.

VII. OTHER CONDITIONS OF THE MOU:

- A. This is not a fiscal or a funds obligation document. Endeavors involving reimbursements or transfer of funds between SCS and the State Board for the purposes of this Agreement will be in accordance with USDA/SCS and State Board financial procedures. Any reimbursement agreement will be contingent upon the availability of funds and upon limitations of appropriations authorized by law.

B. This MOU complies with the nondiscrimination provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other nondiscrimination statutes, namely, Section 504, Title IX and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 provides that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, or handicap be excluded from participation in, or be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal or State assistance.

C. This MOU becomes effective on the date of signature by both parties and shall continue indefinitely. It may be modified at any time upon the mutual consent of the parties and it may be terminated by either party giving a 30-day advance written notice to the other party.

BY:

W. Don Maughan
W. Don Maughan
Chairman
State Water Resources
Control Board
Sacramento, California

Date: July 31, 1990

BY:

Pearlie S. Reed
Pearlie S. Reed
State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
Davis, California

Date: July 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

AMONG

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENCY
AIR RESOURCES BOARD
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

I. INTRODUCTION

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) expresses the desire of the Air Resources Board (ARB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), and Environmental Affairs Agency (Agency) to enhance program coordination. We undertake this task to minimize risks to public health and the environment, eliminate duplication of effort, and provide regulatory consistency.

The MOU consists of general and specific provisions. General provisions include (A) the scope of the agreement, which defines the parties and issues to which the MOU applies, (B) the principles which will govern the conduct of the parties and, (C) the existing statutory framework.

Specific provisions, which address the protocols the parties will follow, include (A) the responsibilities of the Boards and the Agency, (B) procedures to be followed to ensure communication and program coordination, (C) the manner by which the parties will settle their disputes, (D) implementation steps, and (E) procedures for amending, withdrawing from, and repealing this MOU.

II. BACKGROUND

California has a decentralized environmental management system. At the state level, the ARB, SWRCB, CIWMB, and Department of Health Services (DHS) formulate policies and regulations pertaining to air quality, water quality, solid waste, and hazardous waste, respectively. At the regional and local levels, the Air Quality Management Districts, Air Pollution Control Districts, Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and Local Enforcement Agencies conduct permitting and enforcement activities.

Many environmental issues cut across organizational lines. These interagency issues stem from the fact that pollutants do not recognize the boundaries of environmental media or political and institutional subdivisions. To effectively deal with interagency issues, the management of the Boards and the Agency set forth in this MOU some guiding principles and procedures to govern our conduct.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. SCOPE

This MOU is binding upon the ARB, SWRCB, CIWMB, and Agency. This MOU is effective immediately.

This MOU covers all activities of the Boards, and shall be used to determine the relationship of the Boards and guide communication among them and with the Agency.

- An MOU is being prepared by the three Boards regarding solid waste disposal site testing and remediation (the SWAT program). For coordination of SWAT program activities, the parties should refer to both this MOU and the SWAT program MOU.

It is anticipated that in a limited number of instances, other, program-specific MOUs may be developed as a result of the problem identification and dispute resolution provisions of this MOU.

Although the local air districts, regional water quality control boards, and solid waste local enforcement agencies are not signatories to this agreement, the three Boards understand and agree that it is each Board's responsibility to inform and coordinate with their respective local or regional counterparts as outlined in Section IV(B)(3)(a) below.

B. PRINCIPLES

The Boards and the Agency recognize that we share a common goal--protection of public health and the environment. We also recognize that the resources available to achieve this goal are limited, and that duplication of effort, conflict, and confusion detract from our collective efforts. It therefore is the policy of the Agency and the Boards that the parties work together, in an atmosphere of mutual trust, confidence, cooperation and communication, to maximize the efficient use of our resources. Accordingly, the ARB, SWRCB, CIWMB, and the Agency are committed to work together, with other state agencies and other levels of government, to closely follow these guiding principles:

- We will resolve conflicts promptly.
- We will promote a multimedia approach to pollution control and pollution prevention that minimizes the total exposure to pollution faced by humans and the environment.
- We will avoid duplication of effort, and maximize the efficient use of resources.

C. EXISTING STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

1. Statutes of the State of California authorize certain actions or provide fundamental authority which must govern the operation of this MOU. Relevant sections include:

- a. The ARB has the responsibility for control of emissions from motor vehicles and shall coordinate, encourage, and review the efforts of all levels of government as they affect air quality (Health and Safety Code Section 39500).

The ARB is the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law (Health and Safety Code Section 39602).

- b. The SWRCB is the principal state agency with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality (Water Code Section 13001).

The SWRCB is the state water pollution control agency for all purposes stated in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and any other federal act (Water Code Section 13160).

- c. The CIWMB shall adopt and revise minimum standards for solid waste handling and disposal for the protection of air, water, and land from pollution (Public Resources Code Section 43020). The Board shall adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out Division 30 of the Public Resources Code (Public Resources Code Section 40502). The standards which the CIWMB must adopt shall include the design, operation, maintenance and ultimate reuse of solid waste processing or disposal facilities (Public Resources Code Section 43021).

The CIWMB is the state solid waste management agency for all purposes stated in the Federal Resources Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and any other federal act affecting solid waste (Public Resources Code Section 40508).

- d. The Chairperson of the ARB serves as the principal advisor to the Governor on, and assists the Governor in establishing, major policy and program matters on environmental protection. The Chairperson also serves as the principal communications link for the effective transmission of policy problems and decisions to the Governor relating to the activities of the SWRCB and the CIWMB (Health and Safety Code Section 39511).

2. Other statutory provisions, noted below, speak to the interaction of the Boards. In particular, these provisions address the interaction of the Boards with respect to control of the air quality and water quality impacts of solid waste management facilities. However, these provisions do not adequately cover all

situations that arise, they are themselves subject to interpretation, and in general they need to be viewed in the context of each Board's general authority as outlined above. Section IV(A)(4) below sets forth procedures to be used to address such issues.

3. The statutory provisions which speak to the interaction of the Boards are as follows:
 - a. The CIWMB shall consider any recommendations of the ARB for the prevention of air pollution and the SWRCB for the prevention of water pollution (Public Resources Code Section 43020).
 - b. Division 30 of the Public Resources Code (which confers CIWMB authority) is not a limitation on the power of any state agency in the enforcement or administration of any provision of law which it is specifically authorized or required to enforce or administer, including, but not limited to, the exercise by the state water board or the regional water boards of any of their powers and duties pursuant to Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code, and the exercise by the State Air Resources Board or any air pollution control district or air quality management district of any of its powers and duties pursuant to Part 3 (commencing with Section 40000) of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code. (Public Resources Code Section 40055 (a)).
 - c. The exercise of CIWMB authority under Division 30, including, but not limited to, the adoption of regulations, plans, permits, or standards and enforcement actions shall not duplicate or be in conflict with any determination relating to water quality control made by the state water board or regional water boards. (Public Resources Code Section 40055(b)).
 - d. Any plans, permits, standards, or corrective action taken by the CIWMB pursuant to Division 30 shall incorporate, as a condition of the action, any applicable waste discharge requirements issued by the state water board or a regional water board, and shall be consistent with all applicable water control plans adopted pursuant to Section 13170, and Article 3 (commencing with Section 13240) of Chapter 4 of Division 7, of the Water Code and the state policies for water quality control adopted pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 13140) of Chapter 3 of Division 7 of the Water Code existing at the time of the action or proposed action. (Public Resources Code Section 40055(c)).
 - e. No provision of Division 7 of the Water Code (which confers SWRCB authority) or any ruling of the state [water] board or a regional board is a limitation . . . on the power of a state agency in the enforcement or administration of any provision of law which it is specifically permitted or required to enforce or administer (Water Code Section 13002).

IV. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

A. BOARD AND AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The ARB is responsible for development of standards and regulations pertaining to air quality, the SWRCB is responsible for development of standards and regulations pertaining to water quality, and the CIWMB is responsible for development of standards and regulations pertaining to waste management.
2. It is the responsibility of all Boards to act in a fashion to minimize overlap and duplication of effort. Management of the Boards has an affirmative responsibility to identify areas of duplication and overlap, work towards a mutually-agreeable delineation of activity, and foster a multimedia approach to pollution prevention and pollution control. The Agency will, as a back-up mechanism, screen Board material to identify issues with potential multi-Board implications.
3. It is the intent of the Boards and the Agency that regulations pertaining to issues of mutual interest, to the extent possible, be jointly developed by the affected Boards. The development of regulations by the Boards shall be governed by the following procedure:
 - a. When a Board determines that it intends to develop or modify regulations, it shall notify the other Boards and the Agency in writing as to the subject matter of any proposed new regulation, and the section numbers of any existing regulations proposed to be modified.
 - b. The other Boards shall review the notice and, within 30 days, notify the originating Board and the Agency in writing as to which proposals, if any, deal with issues that are of concern.
 - c. For issues so identified, regulatory language shall be jointly developed by the affected Boards. The resulting language shall be adopted by each affected Board and placed in the relevant portion of the California Administrative Code for each affected Board.
 - d. Any disputes that arise during this process shall be resolved according to the dispute resolution procedure outlined in Section IV(C) below. If the dispute cannot be resolved in a manner that results in the adoption of identical language by each affected Board, then any Board may proceed with individually developed regulations.
4. The Boards shall apply the following procedures when interpreting and implementing the statutory provisions regarding the interaction of the Boards cited in Section III(C)(3) above:

- a. Any disagreement as to the interpretation of the above-referenced statutory provisions shall be resolved according to the dispute resolution procedure outlined in Section IV(C) below.
 - b. The CIWMB shall be the principal coordinating agency for all matters concerning the collection and disposal of solid waste in California, acting in concert with other affected state agencies. To "act in concert" means to act in a manner consistent with the intent and the provisions of this MOU.
 - c. As a pro-active measure to prevent potential conflict, the Executive Officers, at the first quarterly meeting convened pursuant to Section IV(D) below, shall identify critical waste management-related regulatory areas where cooperative work is needed. ("Executive Officers" refers to the Executive Officer of the ARB, the Executive Director of the SWRCB, and the Chief Executive Officer of the CIWMB). The Executive Officers shall define tasks and milestones necessary to address the identified issues.
 - d. At subsequent quarterly meetings the Executive Officers shall review progress on waste management coordination, take corrective action as needed, and identify future needs.
5. It is the responsibility of each Board to:
- a. Communicate with the other Boards in a timely manner.
 - b. Forward applicable draft policies, regulations, guidance documents or other relevant materials to the Agency for screening.
 - c. Notify other Boards when a particular facility, site or issue is of interest.
 - d. Provide comment, analysis, evaluation and advice on areas within its unique expertise.
 - e. Carry forward to other Boards the concerns and positions expressed by advocacy groups active in its issue areas.
6. It is the responsibility of the Agency to:
- a. Screen the draft materials forwarded pursuant to Section IV(A)(5)(b) above to identify areas with potential multi-Board impact. If the Agency identifies such a potential impact, the Agency will provide comments to all Boards.

B. COMMUNICATION

The parties recognize that achieving the goals of this MOU rests upon effective communication across programmatic and organizational lines. This MOU therefore sets forth procedures addressing communication at the management level, at the staff level, with other levels of government, and with regulated facilities. The purpose of these procedures is to systematize and formalize the existing communication mechanisms.

1. At the management level, the Executive Officers or their designees will meet quarterly as described in Section (IV)(D) below.
2. Another essential step is fostering an awareness, at the staff level, that our environmental programs are inter-related, and that actions taken in one program can have an effect upon other programs. In order to encourage such an awareness, the Executive Officers will:
 - a. Identify the issues where inter-staff communication is needed.
 - b. Designate, for each Board, a contact person on that issue.
 - c. Ensure that the contact persons meet on a regular basis.
 - d. Provide regular opportunities for cross-program training and orientation.
 - e. Provide copies of Office of Administrative Law rulemaking calendars to Agency and to the other Boards.
3. Local government and the federal government are essential components of California's environmental regulatory system. The Boards and the Agency recognize that the state must work with other levels of government in a clear, consistent fashion, and that each Board has a unique relationship with its local and federal counterparts.
 - a. Each Board and the Agency agrees to work through the appropriate Board when communicating with local and regional agencies on a statewide basis. Any communication addressed to all local air pollution districts shall be routed through the ARB, communication addressed to all Regional Boards shall be routed through the SWRCB, and communication addressed to all Local Enforcement Agencies shall be routed through the CIWMB. Communication addressed to a single local or regional agency on a site-specific basis need not be routed through the appropriate Board. In such cases, however, the Board shall receive a copy of the correspondence.
 - b. When providing comments to or otherwise communicating with federal agencies, each Board shall work with the other Boards to ensure that a consistent, coordinated state position is expressed.

4. It also is important that the Boards and the Agency deal with regulated facilities in a consistent, predictable fashion. The long-term credibility and effectiveness of our environmental programs suffers whenever regulatory agencies impose conflicting or duplicative requirements on facilities.

In order to prevent such occurrences, each Board will establish procedures to ensure that appropriate notification is provided to other Boards regarding activities which affect facilities which are also regulated by other Boards.

C. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. It is the intent of the three Boards and the Agency that programmatic conflicts be resolved, to the extent possible, through informal discussion, negotiation, and consensus. However, it is also the intent that conflicts be resolved promptly.

If a dispute cannot be resolved informally within a reasonable length of time or if continuing nonresolution of the dispute would place a Board at a disadvantage, then any Board may notify the other Boards and the Agency that a dispute exists and invoke the formal dispute resolution procedure described below.

2. Disputes shall be resolved formally using the following procedure:

- a. A meeting shall be convened involving staff from the affected Boards. At the meeting the staffs shall clarify the issues subject to dispute, identify alternative solutions, identify the consequences that would result from each alternative, and determine the date by which a decision is needed. This information shall be provided to the relevant Division Chiefs, who shall have no more than 30 days to resolve the issue.
- b. If the Division Chiefs from the affected Boards cannot resolve the dispute within the time allowed, then they will jointly notify the Executive Officers of the affected Boards, and the Agency Secretary.

The affected Boards shall jointly be responsible for resolving the dispute. If the dispute is not resolved within 30 days, then the issue shall be referred to the Agency Secretary for resolution. The Agency Secretary, acting in consultation with the affected Boards, shall develop a recommended course of action and act as coordinator to bring about a resolution to the dispute.

- c. If the Agency Secretary is unable to develop a consensus course of action acceptable to all affected Boards within 30 calendar days of referral from the Boards, then each affected Board shall prepare a memorandum providing direction to their respective staffs as to how to proceed in the case. These memoranda will not necessarily describe a single course of action, but are intended to communicate and document each Board's future direction.

- d. If the dispute is resolved by the Agency Secretary, then a written decision shall be provided to all parties of this MOU.
3. If, on an issue for which the formal dispute resolution mechanism has been invoked, a formal petition for review of an action or inaction by a Board is filed by a third party, the statutory or regulatory time periods required for action on the petition shall take precedence over those in Section IV(C)(2) above. However, the parties shall attempt to complete the actions described in Section IV(C)(2) to resolve the dispute within the statutory or regulatory time periods associated with the petition.

D. IMPLEMENTATION

1. In order to facilitate implementation of this MOU, the Executive Officers or their designees and the Secretary of Environmental Affairs designee will meet quarterly. This group will provide guidance and advice to the Agency Secretary and Board staff on technical issues that develop during performance under this agreement, and will assist, if called upon, in the settlement of technical disputes. The group will also evaluate the achievement of the principles of this MOU and will provide an annual report to the Agency Secretary. This report will be submitted by March 1 of each year, will cover the prior calendar year and will, if appropriate, include recommendations for modifications to this MOU to improve attainment of the principles of the parties.

The quarterly meetings will be held on a rotating chair basis, with each Executive Officer or designee and the Agency Secretary designee being responsible, in turn, for organizing and hosting the meeting and preparing the agenda.

2. The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Officers or their designees will be held within 30 days of the execution of this MOU.


E. AMENDMENT, WITHDRAWAL, AND REPEAL

1. This MOU may be amended with the mutual written approval of all signatories or their successors.
2. Any signatory to the MOU, or his or her successor, may withdraw from the MOU by sending written notification to the Agency Secretary. In the event that one party withdraws from the MOU, the MOU continues in full force for the remaining parties and continues to govern their activities.
3. This MOU may be repealed in its entirety with the mutual written approval of all signatories or their successors.


The parties hereto have caused this MOU to be duly executed on the respective dates set forth opposite their signatures.


Jananne Sharpless
Secretary of Environmental Affairs

8/27/90
Date


James Boyd, Executive Officer
Air Resources Board

8/27/90
Date


James Baetge, Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board

8/27/90
Date


George Larson, Chief Executive Officer
California Integrated Waste Management Board

8/27/90
Date

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
AND THE
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
WATER QUALITY (SURFACE AND GROUND WATER)
FROM POTENTIALLY ADVERSE
EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES

BACKGROUND

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) have responsibilities relating to the protection of water quality from the potentially adverse effects of pesticides. Both agencies believe that the State will benefit by a unified and cooperative program to address water quality problems related to the use of pesticides.

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the SWRCB and CDPR is to ensure that pesticides registered in California are used in a manner that protects water quality and the beneficial uses of water while recognizing the need for pest control.

The Food and Agricultural Code, as amended by the 1991 Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1, charges CDPR with the responsibility of ensuring the orderly regulation of pesticides while protecting the quality of the total environment (including water quality) and the health, and safety of the public.

SCOPE

This MOU is intended to assure that the respective authorities of the SWRCB and CDPR, relative to the protection of water quality and beneficial uses from impairment by the use of pesticides, will be exercised in a coordinated and cohesive manner designed to eliminate overlap of activities, duplication of effort, and inconsistency of action. To that end, this MOU establishes principles of agreement regarding activities of the signatory agencies, identifies primary areas of responsibility and authority between these agencies, and provides methods and mechanisms necessary to assure ongoing coordination of activities relative to such purposes. This MOU also describes how the agencies will work cooperatively to achieve the goals of the respective agencies.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a comprehensive water quality control program for California. The Federal Clean Water Act adds additional water quality control provisions to be implemented nationwide. The SWRCB and the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (CRWQCB) are responsible for protecting the beneficial uses of water in California and for controlling all discharges of waste into waters of the State. The SWRCB sets overall State policy, adopts or approves all water quality control plans, and hears petitions to review CRWQCB decisions. The CRWQCBs have primary responsibility for permitting, inspection, and enforcement actions. The CRWQCBs implement and enforce the policies adopted by the SWRCB.

CDPR is the lead agency for pesticide regulation in California. California law requires CDPR to register and regulate the use of pesticides and protect public health and safety by providing for environmentally sound pest management.

The Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act of 1985 (Article 15, Chapter 2, Division 7 of the Food and Agricultural Code) authorizes CDPR to:

1. Collect and analyze environmental fate data on all pesticides registered for agricultural use in California to determine ground water data gaps and identify and monitor potential ground water contaminants;
2. Review any pesticide or related chemical found in ground water or in soil under certain conditions to determine if that chemical pollutes or threatens to pollute ground water as a result of legal agricultural use and take appropriate corrective action when necessary; and
3. Compile and maintain a statewide database of wells sampled for pesticide active ingredients and to make an annual report on that inventory and any corrective actions taken by CDPR and/or the SWRCB.

The Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act (Act) also prescribes a cooperative working relationship between CDPR, as the lead agency, and the SWRCB for the purpose of protecting ground water from pesticide pollution as a result of agricultural uses. A subcommittee of CDPR's Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee (PREC) is established by the Act for this purpose.

The local administration of CDPR's pesticide regulatory program is the responsibility of the County Agricultural Commissioners (Commissioners), with coordination, supervision, and training provided by CDPR. The Commissioners enforce pesticide laws and regulations and evaluate permit requests for the use of restricted pesticides. In addition, the Commissioners monitor and inspect pesticide handling and use operations, investigate suspected pesticide misuse, and take enforcement action against violators.

PRINCIPLES OF AGREEMENT

The SWRCB and CDPR agree that the use of certain pesticides may degrade water quality and threaten beneficial uses. To protect the State's water, it is necessary to prevent water pollution by pesticides by establishing water quality objectives and by implementing control measures for those pesticides which have a potential to unreasonably affect beneficial uses.

In order to provide for better protection of water quality and beneficial uses for the people of California, the SWRCB and CDPR mutually agree to:

1. Promote both technical and policy consultations concerning pesticide water quality issues through formal channels, such as standing interagency committees and SWRCB workshops and meetings, as well as through informal staff exchanges of information. The SWRCB and CRWQCBs and CDPR will consult during the early stages of planning any investigation related to pesticides and water quality. The agencies will provide technical assistance to each other upon request.
2. Implement a pesticide detection notification system to ensure mutual awareness of pesticide finds in the waters of the State. Results of pesticide monitoring will be provided in an expeditious manner. Results of pesticide monitoring related to ground water will be provided in compliance with "Minimum Reporting Requirements for Well Sampling" approved by the SWRCB, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and California Department of Health Services in July 1986. Reporting requirements and procedures for data referrals relative to surface water will be described in an implementation document.
3. Collect, exchange, and disseminate information on (a) the use of pesticides, (b) impacts on the quality of the State's waters from such uses, and (c) any efforts to mitigate those impacts.

4. Share information on pesticide formulations and environmental fate and toxicity of active ingredients, inert ingredients, and break-down products. Procedures to protect proprietary information will be described in an implementation document.
5. Consult each other in developing or revising water quality objectives for pesticides and in developing or revising regulations which may impact water quality.
6. Participate in the development of State policies, guidelines, and management plans relative to pesticide use and water quality control.
7. Promote the development and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) whenever necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the waters of the State from the potentially adverse effects of the use of certain pesticides. CDPR's plans to implement BMPs, as furnished to the SWRCB and/or CRWQCBs, should (a) describe the nature of the actions which are necessary to achieve the objectives, including recommendations for appropriate actions by any entity, public or private; (b) set a time schedule for actions to be taken; and (c) describe the points of application and the monitoring to be undertaken to determine compliance with the water quality objectives.
8. Implement BMPs initially upon voluntary compliance to be followed by regulatory-based encouragement of BMPs as circumstances dictate. Mandatory compliance will be based, whenever possible, on CDPR's implementation of regulations and/or pesticide use permit requirements. However, the SWRCB and CRWQCBs retain ultimate responsibility for compliance with water quality objectives. This responsibility may be implemented through the SWRCB and CRWQCBs' Basin Planning Programs or other appropriate regulatory measures consistent with applicable authorities and the provisions of the Nonpoint Source Management Plan approved by the SWRCB in November 1988.
9. Develop an implementation plan to (a) provide uniform guidance and direction to the CRWQCBs and to the Commissioners regarding the implementation of this MOU, (b) describe in detail procedures to implement specific sections of this MOU, and (c) make specific the respective roles of units within the signatory agencies.

DISPUTE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

It is the desire of both agencies to establish a speedy, efficient, and informal method for the resolution of interagency conflicts. Conflicts between the SWRCB and CRWQCBs, CDPR, and the Commissioners which cannot otherwise be informally resolved will be referred to the Executive Director of the SWRCB and the Director of CDPR. Conflicts which cannot be resolved at this level will be elevated to the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency.

To assist the Executive Director of the SWRCB and the Director of CDPR in resolving conflicts, two staff persons will be appointed by the Chairman of the SWRCB and the Director of CDPR representing the interests of the SWRCB and CRWQCBs and CDPR and Commissioners, respectively.

This MOU shall become effective upon the date of final signature and shall continue in effect until modified by the mutual written consent of both parties or until terminated by either party upon a thirty (30) day advance written notice to the other party.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

W. Don Maughan
W. Don Maughan, Chairman

Dec. 23, 1991
Date

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

James W. Wells
James W. Wells, Interim Director

Dec 23, 1991
Date

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)
FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DRAINAGE PROGRAM'S RECOMMENDED PLAN
DECEMBER 1991

The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Water Resources Control Board agree to the following:


1. Background. A management plan for agricultural subsurface drainage and related problems on the westside San Joaquin Valley was developed by the Federal-State San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program (SJVDP) during the period 1985-1990, and published in a September 1990 report by the same name.
2. Purpose. All parties to this MOU will use the management plan described in the September 1990 final report of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program (SJVDP Recommended Plan) as the principal guide for remedying subsurface agricultural drainage and related problems. All parties will work together to identify and define specific tasks and associated responsible parties, to seek needed funding and authorities, and to determine schedules for accomplishment, as necessary to implement all components of the SJVDP Recommended Plan.
3. Program. The parties will use the strategy described in "A Strategy for Implementation of the Management Plan for Agricultural Subsurface Drainage and Related Problems on the Westside San Joaquin Valley", December 1991, as the initial step in developing an action plan. Based on it, the parties will prepare an annual work plan to establish priorities and coordinate activities to address the objectives of the Recommended Plan. During 1992, the parties will prepare work plans for 1992 and 1993. Subsequent work plans will be prepared two years in advance to facilitate budget development and funding requests. The parties will prepare an annual report that will outline and evaluate accomplishments during the year.


4. Funding and Legal Authority. It is understood by all parties that implementation of this MOU and the SJVDP Recommended Plan are subject to the availability of funding and legal authority. All parties to this MOU agree to support attempts by signatory agencies to secure the funding and authority necessary to implement work plans adopted pursuant to this MOU.

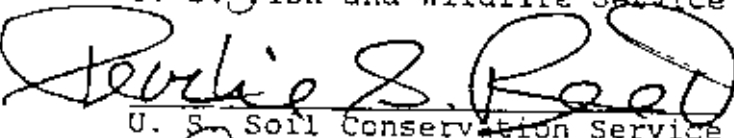
In order to enhance efficiency and economy, and reduce duplications or conflicts in efforts, all parties to this MOU agree to coordinate requests for funding and authority.


5. Amendments. This MOU may be modified by mutual agreement as necessary to accomplish drainage management objectives.
6. Withdrawal. Any party to this MOU may withdraw by submitting a written notice to each of the other parties 120 days in advance of the intended withdrawal.
7. MOU not a contract. In entering into this MOU, it is the intention of the parties that this MOU shall not be construed to be an enforceable contract or agreement, but is rather a statement of principles.
8. Term of MOU. This MOU shall remain in effect until all components of the SJVDP Recommended Plan have been fully implemented or until it is dissolved by unanimous agreement of the signatory parties.

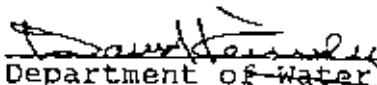
SIGNATURES

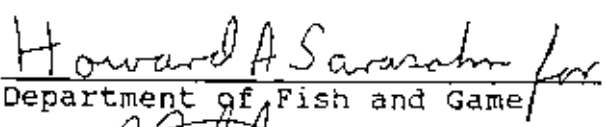

U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

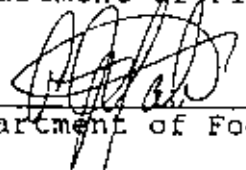

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service



U. S. Soil Conservation Service


U. S. Geological Survey


Department of Water Resources


Department of Fish and Game


Department of Food and Agriculture


State Water Resources Control Board

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
AND
THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
FOR THE REVIEW OF
BACKLOGGED SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT TEST REPORTS**

INTRODUCTION

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) consists of general and specific provisions for the review of Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) reports as required by Assembly Bill 3348 (Eastin), signed by the Governor September 29, 1992.

BACKGROUND

1. Agency Authority:

The California Water Code, Division 7 designates the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) as the State's lead regulatory agency for water quality protection.

The California Public Resources Code, Division 30 designates the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) as the state's lead regulatory agency for solid waste disposal.

2. Solid Waste Assessment Test Program:

In 1984, the Legislature adopted California Water Code §13273 which, among other things, required:

- A. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to group all solid waste disposal sites (both active and closed) in ranks of 150 each in accordance with their threat to water quality,
- B. All landfill owner/operators, one rank per year, to conduct a SWAT (a determination whether the landfill is leaking hazardous waste) and to submit to the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) a report signed by a specified professional containing the findings of the SWAT together with appropriate conclusions,
- C. The Regional Water Boards are to review this report and determine whether, (1) the monitoring system was adequate to determine whether hazardous waste had leaked for the site and (2) the report author's conclusions were credible.

3. **Current SWAT Program Status:**

Between the start up of the SWAT program and June 30, 1991, 195 SWAT reports were approved and 15 SWAT waivers granted (for those cases where hazardous waste leakage was already well known). In addition, another 231 SWAT reports had been received, but not approved. Because of the heavy demands on the State's General Fund, funding for SWAT report review was eliminated in July 1991, leaving this large backlog of unreviewed SWAT reports.

4. **Assembly Bill Number 3348 (Eastin):**

In 1992, the Legislature adopted Assembly Bill 3348 (Eastin) which contains in Section 10, the following language:

"The following sums are hereby appropriated from the Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup and Maintenance Account in the Integrated Waste Management fund to the State Water Resources Control Board:

"(a) (1) Two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000), as a one-time allocation, but without regard to fiscal year, to complete a review of all solid waste assessment test reports that are required to be submitted to the appropriate regional water quality control boards by July 1, 1991, that have been classified in ranks one through five in the Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) program pursuant to Section 13273 of the Water Code.

"(2) The expenditure of these funds shall be subject to the conditions specified in a memorandum of understanding which shall be entered into by the California Integrated Waste Management Board and the State Water Resources Control Board and which shall include, but need not be limited to, provisions linking the review and ranking of solid waste landfill facilities by the State Water Resources Control Board with the Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup and Maintenance Program implemented by the California Integrated Waste Management Board."

and the following:

"(c) The Legislature encourages the State Water Resources Control Board to complete the review performed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) on or before June 30, 1995."

THE CIWMB AND THE STATE WATER BOARD AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. Scope:

This MOU is effective immediately and is binding upon CIWMB, the State Water Board, and the nine Regional Water Boards.

This MOU includes provisions for sharing data, ensuring that activities at sites of common interest are coordinated, and conflict resolution.

2. Sharing of Data:

- A. SWAT Report Summaries:** The State Water Board will provide the CIWMB copies of all SWAT Report Summaries as prepared by the Regional Water Boards. Newly prepared Summaries shall be transmitted quarterly.
- B. Quarterly Progress Report:** Every three months, the State Water Board will provide the CIWMB an updated SWAT Status Report showing the current SWAT report review status for each landfill included in Ranks 1 through 5. For those SWAT reports which have not been approved yet, these status reports shall include for each, the name of the staff person assigned to work on it and the anticipated quarters (1) the review will start, (2) a corrected Report will be submitted, or (3) the SWAT report will be approved.
- C. Final Report:** The State Water Board will prepare a Summary Report of the findings of all the SWAT reports to date including, but not limited to, discussions of the following:
 - 1. Hazardous waste presence in landfills,
 - 2. General characterization of solid waste disposal site leakage,
 - 3. Chemical characterization of leakage,
 - 4. Impact of leakage on quality of nearby waters,
 - 5. Impact of leakage on beneficial uses of nearby waters, especially of drinking water supply wells, and
 - 6. Completed or proposed remedial actions.

In addition, this report shall contain a discussion of needed improvements in landfill designs and monitoring to reduce the threat which landfills pose to the beneficial uses of the State's waters.

A copy of this report shall be provided to the CIWMB by June 30, 1995.

3. **Ensuring that Activities of Common Interest are Coordinated:**

Whenever the CIWMB has a need for expedited Regional Water Board review of any landfill's SWAT report, CIWMB shall:

- A. Request such a review in writing to the State Water Board and
- B. State the date by which they need these data.

The State Water Board shall respond within 10 working days of the receipt of the request with:

- A. The anticipated date the review will be completed, and
- B. Reasons for delay should it be impossible to meet the CIWMB's due date.

4. **Conflict Resolution:**

Any dispute arising out of the implementation of this Agreement shall be resolved in the following manner:

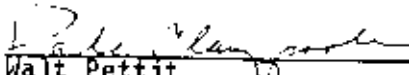
- A. The designated Program Managers for the CIWMB and the State Water Board shall meet within ten (10) days of a request by either party. The party calling the meeting shall provide, in writing, at least five (5) days in advance of the meeting, a clear description of the dispute and a proposed solution. Following the meeting, the CIWMB Program Manager shall make a determination on the dispute, in writing, including reasons for the determination. The determination shall be sent to the State Water Board Program Manager within ten (10) days of the meeting.
- B. If the State Water Board does not agree with the determination, the State Water Board may make a written request for a meeting between the Deputy Executive Director of the CIWMB, and the Chief of the Division of Clean Water Programs of the State Water Board. Such a meeting should occur within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of such request. The request must be accompanied by a statement of the disputed issues and a proposed solution. The CIWMB shall make a determination, in writing, and shall send this to the Chief, Division of Clean Water Programs, State Water Board, within fifteen (15) days of the meeting.
- C. If the two Division Chiefs cannot resolve the issue in dispute, the matter shall be elevated to the Executive Directors of the two agencies for resolution.
- D. Unresolved issues may be elevated to the Board Chairpersons of the State Water Board and the CIWMB.

- E. Any issues which cannot be resolved by the Board Chairpersons shall be forwarded to the Secretary for Environmental Protection for a final and binding decision.



Ralph Chandler
Executive Director
California Integrated Waste
Management Board
State of California

Date: 1/8/93



for Walt Pettit
Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
State of California

Date: DEC 15 1992

SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT TEST (SWAT)/AB 3348 PROGRAM
QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT
EXAMPLE FORMAT

For each landfill included in Rands 1 through 5:

1. Rank: 4
2. Name (including SWIS and WMUDS numbers): Klamath County Landfill,
59-AA-001, 1A123456789
3. Location (County and Nearest Community): Klamath, Deadman's Bar
4. Review Status:
 - A. Approved, ☐
 - B. Awaiting Review, ☐
 - C. In Review, ☐
 - D. Returned to Owner/Operator for Corrections, or ☒
 - E. Never received, ☐
5. Regional Water Board (if status 4B, 4C, or 4D above, name and telephone number of review): North Coast, Jane Doe, (209) 555-1212
6. Review Target Dates (by Quarter)
 - A. State of Review:
 - B. Due date for Owner/Operator to have corrections made: 3rd Quarter,
FY 1992-93
 - C. Approval of SWAT Report:
7. Comments: No ground water sample taken. SWAT Investigation was clearly inadequate. Letter to owner/operator ordering correction of deficiencies was sent out February 1992 with a March 1993 deadline.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FOR
PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF
NONPOINT SOURCE WATER QUALITY POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to formalize cooperation between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Department of the Interior, and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and to develop appropriate procedures and clarify responsibilities related to nonpoint source (NPS) water quality issues and activities. The BLM and SWRCB share a common interest in maintaining, protecting, and improving the quality of waters (surface and ground water) of the State.

II. OBJECTIVES:

Through this MOU, SWRCB seeks to utilize the personnel and expertise of BLM to increase the development and implementation of water quality programs and projects relative to, but not limited to, agricultural, animal husbandry, silvicultural, mining, and construction activities on the public lands managed by BLM within the State of California. Coordination and cooperation between BLM and SWRCB will reduce unnecessary duplication of effort, accelerate the implementation of best management practices (BMPs), management measures (MM), and other NPS measures (NPSM) and increase overall program effectiveness.

The SWRCB and BLM recognize the need to improve, conserve, and protect the quality of surface and ground water by undertaking efforts to avoid pollution by NPSs and thereby maintain the quality and quantity of water available for safe drinking water supplies, irrigated agriculture, fisheries, and other beneficial uses. A coordinated effort will improve the likelihood of meeting these goals.

III. AUTHORITIES:

This MOU is entered into under the authorities of Division 7 of the California Water Code (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act)), the

authorities of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), [Section 304(1), 314, 319, and 320], as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.

BLM Manual Section 7000.06(D-E), March 8, 1984, established BLM's policy for coordination with State agencies for related programs and provided for compliance with applicable State and federal water pollution control laws, standards, programs, and implementation plans.

BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 88-511, June 17, 1988, provides guidance to BLM field offices regarding coordination with State agencies on NPS pollution control activities. Instruction Memorandum No. 88-511 also addresses how BLM's NPS actions will be incorporated into the BLM planning process and into BLM's overall multiple-use resource objectives.

BLM has management responsibility for over 17 million acres of federal public lands throughout California. BLM's land-use oversight is provided through four district offices which are further subdivided into 15 resource area offices.

The Porter-Cologne Act, administered by SWRCB and the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (CRWQCBs) establishes a comprehensive program for the protection of water quality and the beneficial uses of the waters of the State. The Porter-Cologne Act provides a "statewide program for water quality control."

SWRCB sets overall State policy, adopts statewide water quality control plans, approves all water quality control plans adopted by the CRWQCBs, and hears petitions to review CRWQCBs actions or inactions. The CRWQCBs have primary responsibility for permitting, inspecting, and enforcing actions regarding dischargers of waste. The CRWQCBs implement and enforce the policies and plans adopted by SWRCB.

Section 319 of CWA, as amended, requires the State to develop an NPS management program for controlling NPS pollution. SWRCB has developed a State NPS management program which lists the BLM as an agency with BMP/MM/NPSM implementation capability.

IV. PROCEDURES:

A. BLM AGREES TO:

1. Integrate water quality concepts and management techniques into the BLM planning system and into environmental review and clearance of land-use proposals to address surface and ground water NPS pollution.
2. Provide copies of draft Resource Management Plans, draft Environmental Impact Statements, and draft Environmental Assessments which have significant water quality issues to the CRWQCBs responsible for the affected area.
3. Provide BLM activity plans for those actions which have NPS issues as a primary concern to the responsible CRWQCBs for review and comment.
4. Incorporate BMP/MM/NPSM into BLM land uses and BLM permitted land uses, when necessary, to protect or maintain water quality.

B. SWRCS AGREES TO:

1. Encourage the voluntary or cooperative approach as the first step in the development and implementation of solutions to the NPS problem.
2. Coordinate the activities of the CRWQCBs with those activities being proposed and implemented by the BLM.
3. Define the goals and objectives of the NPS Interagency Advisory Committee and conduct regular meetings.
4. Emphasize to the CRWQCBs the importance of a timely response to BLM documents submitted for review.

C. BLM AND SWRCS MUTUALLY AGREE TO:

1. Encourage participation of other federal, State, and local agencies and land users in the control of NPS pollution.

2. Develop a process for BMP/MM/NPSM selection and implementation to reduce or prevent NPS pollution from public lands.
3. Develop BMP/MM/NPSM for federal land uses with input from the NPS Interagency Advisory Committee and other affected parties.
4. Develop implementation priorities and policies for NPS pollution activities.
5. Provide NPS guidance and technical assistance to parties responsible for implementation of NPS pollution control on public lands.
6. Encourage the participation of BLM, SWRCB, and CRWQCB staffs in on-the-ground inspections and tours to discuss public land NPS issues and proposed, ongoing, or completed BMPs.
7. Develop a Water Quality Management Plan and a Management Agency Agreement for the purpose of carrying out portions of the State's NPS Management Program on BLM lands.
8. Wherever appropriate, encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive management plans covering entire or significant portions of watersheds. These plans would be developed using the principles of Coordinated Resource Management and Planning and, as appropriate, would seek to resolve issues relating to biological diversity as they relate to NPS pollution.

V. ADMINISTRATION:

- A. Nothing in this MOU alters the statutory or regulatory authority of BLM or SWRCB or requires the participants to obligate or expend funds in excess of available appropriations.
- B. The terms of this MOU may be renegotiated at any time at the initiative of one of the participants following at least 30 days notice to the other participant.
- C. This MOU may be cancelled at any time by one of the participants following at least 30 days notice to the other participant.

- D. Any participant may propose changes to the MOU during its term. Such changes will be in the form of an amendment and will become effective upon signature by all of the participants.
- E. The need for this MOU is expected to continue until the Water Quality Management Plan and Management Agency Agreement are in effect.
- F. This MOU will become effective upon the date of signature by both parties.

APPROVED:

Ed Hastey
Ed Hastey, California State Director
U.S. Bureau of Land Management

2/3/93
Date

Eliseo M. Samaniego
Eliseo M. Samaniego, Vice Chairman
State Water Resources Control Board

January 27, 1993
Date

RESOLUTION
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

DELEGATION OF CERTAIN DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD
TO ITS EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 13223
CALIFORNIA WATER CODE

Resolution No: 70-118

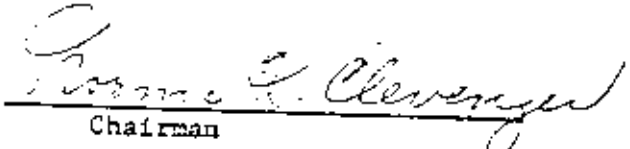
Adopted: 1-22-70

WHEREAS, Section 13223 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides that the Regional Board may delegate any of its powers and duties, with certain exceptions, to its Executive Officer, be it, therefore;

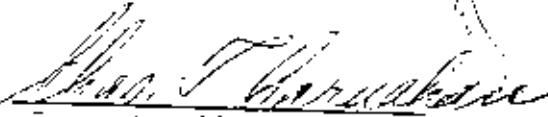
RESOLVED, that the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, does hereby delegate to its Executive Officer, under the general direction and control of the Board, all of the powers and duties of the Board under Division 7 of the California Water Code except those specified in Section 13223(a); and,

RESOLVED further, That the Executive Officer is authorized, and he is hereby directed to certify and submit copies of this resolution to such agencies and individuals as may have need therefor or as may request same; and

RESOLVED further, That any action that may be taken by the Regional Board pursuant to Division 7, California Water Code, includes such action by its Executive Officer pursuant to powers and duties delegated to him by the Board.


Chairman

ATTEST:


Executive Officer



Memorandum of Understanding

Between

Ukiah District
U.S. Bureau of Land Management

and

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board, Central Valley Region

This agreement expresses an understanding made this date between the Bureau of Land Management, Ukiah District, hereinafter referred to as the BLM, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, hereinafter referred to as the "Board."

Whereas:

The State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards have overall responsibility for water quality protection and, as such, must ensure that land management activities do not cause adverse impacts on beneficial water uses, and

Whereas:

The BLM is responsible for management and protection of the public land,

Therefore:

This agreement is hereby entered into between the BLM and the Board in order to improve and facilitate future coordination between these agencies, thereby ensuring that environmental degradation resulting from actions taken on the BLM lands relating to locatable minerals, solid leasable minerals, and other leasable minerals including oil and gas and geothermal activities in California is minimized.

Agreement

I. Permitting:

- 1) BLM approval of plans of operations, permits, leases or other use authorization on the BLM lands that involve the potential for a discharge of hazardous wastes or substances ^{1/}into the environment will be conditioned on the approval by the Board of waste discharge requirements for the proposed activity, when applicable prior to commencement of any discharge.
- 2) The Board agrees to notify the BLM of the earliest possible time of any new applications for waste discharge requirements or permits for activities located on BLM lands and to provide the BLM with the opportunity to recommend requirements necessary to ensure adequate bonding for site closure, neutralization and surface reclamation, i.e., removal and/or neutralization necessary for full cleanup.

- 3) BLM agrees to notify the Board of and to circulate documents prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) which involve the interests of the State, such as the issuance of waste discharge requirements. This action is consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the State and BLM on November 23, 1983.
- 4) BLM will supply lists of mining operations that may involve the use of hazardous materials when 3809 "Notice" has been submitted for a plan of operations (operations under 5 acres), to ensure the Board is aware of all operations occurring on the BLM lands and to ensure that operators required to obtain waste discharge requirements have applied for them.

II. Compliance

- 1) The Board will provide the BLM with a list identifying the operator/discharger and locations of all sites on BLM lands where hazardous materials are used or stored onsite that are currently regulated under waste discharge requirements.
- 2) The Board will provide BLM with a list of indicators of potential waste discharge violations that BLM inspectors can use to assist in the identification of potential violations, i.e., lists of the types of indicators at a site that should be noted when performing an inspection.
- 3) The BLM will notify the Board of any potential violations of waste discharge requirements established by the Board on the BLM lands discovered during routine compliance checks or otherwise brought to the BLM's attention.
- 4) The Board will provide BLM with a summary of all compliance inspection reports issued for sites on the BLM lands and copies of those reports which document violation.
- 5) Upon the Board's determination that a violation exists, the Board will take appropriate action to enforce the stipulations found in waste discharge requirements with assistance from BLM.
- 6) BLM will assist the Board in obtaining the operator/discharger's compliance with State and Federal regulations during any cleanup/detoxification of a site.

III. Abandonment

For purposes of this agreement, "abandonment cases" means sites located on the BLM lands where the operator/discharger is unknown.

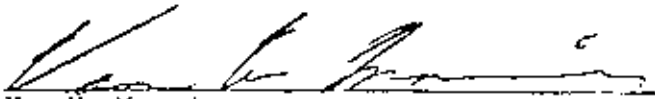
Prior to taking any formal enforcement action for violations of federal, state, or local requirements respecting waste discharges at abandoned sites located on the BLM lands, the Board will notify the BLM of the violation and provide the BLM with an opportunity to meet with the Board staff to explore methods of abating the violation. It is understood that this may not be possible in emergency situations. It is jointly agreed that this MOU can be canceled with 30 days notice and this agreement does not commit funds.



William Crooks
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Central Valley RWQCB

9-30-85

Date



Van W. Manning
DISTRICT MANAGER
BLM, Ukiah District

9/6/85

Date

1/ As defined in Title 22 of the California Administrative Code, Division 1, Chapter 30.

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

Susanville District
U.S. Bureau of Land Management

and

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board, Central Valley Region

This agreement expresses an understanding made this date between the Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District, hereinafter referred to as the BLM, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, hereinafter referred to as the "Board."

Whereas:

The State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards have overall responsibility for water quality protection and, as such, must ensure that land management activities do not cause adverse impacts on beneficial water uses, and

Whereas:

The BLM is responsible for management and protection of the public land.

Therefore:

This agreement is hereby entered into between the BLM and the Board in order to improve and facilitate future coordination between these agencies, thereby ensuring that environmental degradation resulting from actions taken on the BLM lands relating to locatable minerals, solid leasable minerals, and other leasable minerals including oil and gas and geothermal activities in California is minimized.

Agreement

I. Permitting:

- 1) BLM approval of plans of operations, permits, leases or other use authorization on the BLM lands that involve the potential for a discharge of hazardous wastes or substances¹ into the environment will be conditioned on the approval by the Board of waste discharge requirements for the proposed activity, when applicable prior to commencement of any discharge.
- 2) The Board agrees to notify the BLM of the earliest possible time of any new applications for waste discharge requirements or permits for activities located on BLM lands and to provide the BLM with the opportunity to recommend requirements necessary to ensure adequate bonding for site closure, neutralization and surface reclamation, i.e., removal and/or neutralization necessary for full cleanup.

- 3) BLM agrees to notify the Board of and to circulate documents prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) which involve the interests of the State, such as the issuance of waste discharge requirements. This action is consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the State and BLM on November 23, 1983.
- 4) BLM will supply lists of mining operations that may involve the use of hazardous materials when 3809 "Notice" has been submitted for a plan of operations (operations under 5 acres), to ensure the Board is aware of all operations occurring on the BLM lands and to ensure that operators required to obtain waste discharge requirements have applied for them.

II. Compliance

- 1) The Board will provide the BLM with a list identifying the operator/discharger and locations of all sites on BLM lands where hazardous materials are used or stored onsite that are currently regulated under waste discharge requirements.
- 2) The Board will provide BLM with a list of indicators of potential waste discharge violations that BLM inspectors can use to assist in the identification of potential violations, i.e., lists of the types of indicators at a site that should be noted when performing an inspection.
- 3) The BLM will notify the Board of any potential violations of waste discharge requirements established by the Board on the BLM lands discovered during routine compliance checks or otherwise brought to the BLM's attention.
- 4) The Board will provide BLM with a summary of all compliance inspection reports issued for sites on the BLM lands and copies of those reports which document violation.
- 5) Upon the Board's determination that a violation exists, the Board will take appropriate action to enforce the stipulations found in waste discharge requirements with assistance from BLM.
- 6) BLM will assist the Board in obtaining the operator/discharger's compliance with State and Federal regulations during any cleanup/detoxification of a site.

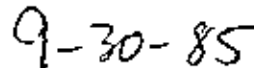
III. Abandonment

For purposes of this agreement, "abandonment cases" means sites located on the BLM lands where the operator/discharger is unknown.

Prior to taking any formal enforcement action for violations of federal, state, or local requirements respecting waste discharges on abandoned sites located on the BLM lands, the Board will notify the BLM of the violation and provide the BLM with an opportunity to meet with the Board staff to explore methods of abating the violation. It is understood that this may not be possible in emergency situations. It is jointly agreed that this MOU can be canceled with 30 days notice and this agreement does not commit funds.



William Crooks
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Central Valley RWQCB



Date



Rex Cleary
DISTRICT MANAGER
BLM, Susanville District



Date

1/ As defined in Title 22 of the California Administrative Code, Division 4, Chapter 30.

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

Bakersfield District
U.S. Bureau of Land Management

and

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board, Central Valley Region

This agreement expresses an understanding made this date between the Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield District, hereinafter referred to as the BLM, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, hereinafter referred to as the "Board."

Whereas:

The State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards have overall responsibility for water quality protection and, as such, must ensure that land management activities do not cause adverse impacts on beneficial water uses, and

Whereas:

The BLM is responsible for management and protection of the public land,

Therefore:

This agreement is hereby entered into between the BLM and the Board in order to improve and facilitate future coordination between these agencies, thereby ensuring that environmental degradation resulting from actions taken on the BLM lands relating to locatable minerals, solid leasable minerals, and other leasable minerals including oil and gas and geothermal activities in California is minimized.

Agreement

I. Permitting:

- 1) BLM approval of plans of operations, permits, leases or other use authorization on the BLM lands that involve the potential for a discharge of hazardous wastes or substances¹ into the environment will be conditioned on the approval by the Board of waste discharge requirements for the proposed activity, when applicable prior to commencement of any discharge.
- 2) The Board agrees to notify the BLM of the earliest possible time of any new applications for waste discharge requirements or permits for activities located on BLM lands and to provide the BLM with the opportunity to recommend requirements necessary to ensure adequate bonding for site closure, neutralization and surface reclamation, i.e., removal and/or neutralization necessary for full cleanup.

- 3) BLM agrees to notify the Board of and to circulate documents prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) which involve the interests of the State, such as the issuance of waste discharge requirements. This action is consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the State and BLM on November 23, 1983.
- 4) BLM will supply lists of mining operations that may involve the use of hazardous materials when 3809 "Notice" has been submitted for a plan of operations (operations under 5 acres), to ensure the Board is aware of all operations occurring on the BLM lands and to ensure that operators required to obtain waste discharge requirements have applied for them.

II. Compliance

- 1) The Board will provide the BLM with a list identifying the operator/discharger and locations of all sites on BLM lands where hazardous materials are used or stored onsite that are currently regulated under waste discharge requirements.
- 2) The Board will provide BLM with a list of indicators of potential waste discharge violations that BLM inspectors can use to assist in the identification of potential violations, i.e., lists of the types of indicators at a site that should be noted when performing an inspection.
- 3) The BLM will notify the Board of any potential violations of waste discharge requirements established by the Board on the BLM lands discovered during routine compliance checks or otherwise brought to the BLM's attention.
- 4) The Board will provide BLM with a summary of all compliance inspection reports issued for sites on the BLM lands and copies of those reports which document violation.
- 5) Upon the Board's determination that a violation exists, the Board will take appropriate action to enforce the stipulations found in waste discharge requirements with assistance from BLM.
- 6) BLM will assist the Board in obtaining the operator/discharger's compliance with State and Federal regulations during any cleanup/detoxification of a site.

III. Abandonment

For purposes of this agreement, "abandonment cases" means sites located on the BLM lands where the operator/discharger is unknown.

Prior to taking any formal enforcement action for violations of federal, state, or local requirements respecting waste discharges on abandoned sites located on the BLM lands, the Board will notify the BLM of the violation and provide the BLM with an opportunity to meet with the Board staff to explore methods of abating the violation. It is understood that this may not be possible in emergency situations. It is jointly agreed that this MOU can be canceled with 30 days notice and this agreement does not commit funds.

William H Crooks

William Crooks
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Central Valley RWQCB

9-30-85

Date

Robert D. Rheiner, Jr.

Robert D. Rheiner, Jr.
DISTRICT MANAGER
BLM, Eakersfield District

8/13/85

Date

^{1/} As defined in Title 22 of the California Administrative Code, Division 4, Chapter 10.

1 UNITED STATES
2 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
3 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
4 NEW MELONES UNIT
5 CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

6 MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT
7 OF THE WATER QUALITY OF THE STANISLAUS AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS
8 AS AFFECTED BY THE NEW MELONES PROJECT
9 UNDER WATER RIGHT APPLICATION NO. 19304
10 OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
11 AND BY MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES

12 WHEREAS, THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO CONSTRUCT A DAM AND RESERVOIR IN
13 AND ACROSS THE STANISLAUS RIVER AT A POINT UPSTREAM FROM CANDALE, STANISLAUS
14 COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND WILL UTILIZE SAID DAM AND RESERVOIR AND THEIR RELATED
15 WORKS FOR THE DIVERSION AND STORAGE OF WATER OF THE STANISLAUS RIVER PRIMARILY
16 FOR FLOOD CONTROL, DOMESTIC, IRRIGATION, RECREATION, MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL,
17 FISH CULTURE, AND WATER QUALITY CONTROL PURPOSES AND FOR THE GENERATION OF
18 HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY; SAID DAM TO BE KNOWN AS NEW MELONES DAM AND THE RESERVOIR
19 CREATED THEREBY TO BE KNOWN AS NEW MELONES RESERVOIR; AND

20 WHEREAS, THE UNITED STATES HAS FILED AN APPLICATION AND IS SEEKING TO
21 OBTAIN A PERMIT AND LICENSE TO APPROPRIATE AND APPLY TO BENEFICIAL USE WATERS
22 OF THE STANISLAUS RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPERATION
23 OF THE NEW MELONES DAM AND RESERVOIR, SUCH APPLICATION BEING DESIGNATED IN THE
24 FILES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD AS NUMBER 19304;
25 AND

26 WHEREAS, THE CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD WITH RE-
27 SPECT TO ITS REGION HAS THE DUTY TO OBTAIN COORDINATED ACTION IN WATER QUALITY
28 CONTROL AND IN THE ABATEMENT, PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION AND
29 NUISANCES; AND

30 WHEREAS, THE BENEFICIAL USES OF THE STANISLAUS AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS
31 ARE DEPENDENT ON WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS, AND THE PARTIES RECOGNIZE THAT
32 WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS MAY BE PROTECTED AND ENHANCED BY FACILITIES CON-
33 STRUCTED AND OPERATED UNDER A PERMIT AND LICENSE ISSUED ON APPLICATION 19304;

1 WHEREAS, AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE THE NEED FOR WATER QUALITY CONTROL IS
2 CONTAINED IN THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1961 (PUBLIC
3 LAW 87-88, APPROVED JULY 20, 1961) WHICH PROVIDES IN PART

4 "...IN THE SURVEY OR PLANNING OF ANY RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPS
5 OF ENGINEERS, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY,
6 CONSIDERATION SHALL BE GIVEN TO INCLUSION OF STORAGE FOR
REGULATION OF STREAMFLOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF WATER QUALITY
CONTROL..."

7 AND, IN ADDITION, THE 1962 FLOOD CONTROL ACT AUTHORIZING THE NEW MELONES
8 PROJECT (PUBLIC LAW 87-874) PROVIDES

9 "...THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY GIVE CONSIDERATION DURING
10 THE PRECONSTRUCTION PLANNING FOR THE NEW MELONES PROJECT TO
11 THE ADVISABILITY OF INCLUDING STORAGE FOR THE REGULATION OF
STREAMFLOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY CON-
TROL..."

12 AND

13 WHEREAS, COOPERATIVE STUDIES BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, BUREAU OF
14 RECLAMATION, AND CORPS OF ENGINEERS OF WATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS IN STANISLAUS
15 RIVER AND LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER FOR IRRIGATION, FISH, AND OTHER PURPOSES WERE
16 MADE DEMONSTRATING THE FEASIBILITY OF ADDING WATER QUALITY CONTROL AS A FUNCTION
17 OF THE NEW MELONES PROJECT; AND

18 WHEREAS, THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW MELONES DAM BY THE UNITED STATES
19 AND OPERATION, AS PROVIDED IN THIS AGREEMENT, WILL ASSIST IN PROVIDING PRO-
20TECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF THE WATERS OF THE STANISLAUS AND
21 SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS AND IT IS MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND DESIRABLE THAT THE PARTIES
22 FORMALIZE THEIR UNDERSTANDING BY THIS MEMORANDUM OF OPERATING AGREEMENT;

23 NOW, THEREFORE, THE UNITED STATES ACTING BY AND THROUGH THE BUREAU OF
24 RECLAMATION, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE BUREAU, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, AND
25 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACTING BY AND THROUGH ITS CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL
26 WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE REGIONAL BOARD, ITS SUCCE-
27SORS AND ASSIGNS, AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PREMISES CONTAINED AGREE AS
28 FOLLOWS:

- 29 1. THE BUREAU SHALL, IN ADDITION TO FISHERY REQUIREMENTS, RELEASE FROM
30 NEW MELONES DAM, FOR WATER QUALITY CONTROL PURPOSES IN THE DOWNSTREAM
31 REACHES OF THE STANISLAUS RIVER AND IN THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER...

1 CONFLUENCE OF THE TWO RIVERS, FLOWS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE OB-
2 JECTIVES LISTED BELOW, BUT NOT IN EXCESS OF 70,000 ACRE-FEET IN ANY
3 ONE YEAR. RELEASES OF WATER FOR QUALITY CONTROL PURPOSES SHALL BE
4 SCHEDULED TO MAINTAIN THE OXYGEN LEVEL AT OR ABOVE 5 MILLIGRAMS PER
5 LITER (MG/L) IN THE STANISLAUS RIVER AND THE LEVEL OF TOTAL DISSOLVED
6 SOLIDS NOT TO EXCEED A MEAN MONTHLY CONCENTRATION OF 500 MG/L IN THE
7 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE STANISLAUS RIVER.
8 PROVIDED: THAT IF HYDROLOGIC OR OTHER CONDITIONS PREVENT MAINTENANCE
9 OF A 500 MG/L TDS LEVEL ON A MEAN MONTHLY BASIS DURING THE ENTIRE
10 YEAR IN THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE
11 STANISLAUS RIVER, OPERATIONAL RELEASES OF THE WATER QUALITY RESER-
12 VATION WILL BE RESTRICTED TO THE IRRIGATION SEASON IN ACCORDANCE
13 WITH IRRIGATIONISTS' NEEDS.

- 14 2. THE BUREAU SHALL MAKE ALL REASONABLE EFFORTS TO PERFECT AND PROTECT
15 WATER RIGHTS NECESSARY FOR THE WATER QUALITY RESERVATION AND FOR
16 WATER QUALITY OPERATIONAL PURPOSES.
- 17 3. THE REGIONAL BOARD SHALL MAKE ALL REASONABLE EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE
18 BUREAU TO OBTAIN AND PROTECT WATER RIGHTS FOR THE WATER QUALITY RESER-
19 VATION OF THIS PROJECT AND TO PROTECT THE WATER RELEASED FOR WATER
20 QUALITY CONTROL PURPOSES.
- 21 4. SHOULD THE BUREAU ASSIGN, CONVEY OR OTHERWISE DISPOSE OF ANY INTEREST
22 IN THIS PROJECT OR RIGHTS PURSUANT TO APPLICATION 19304, SUCH DIS-
23 POSITION SHALL EXPRESSLY BE MADE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS
24 AGREEMENT.
- 25 5. THE BUREAU AND THE REGIONAL BOARD HEREBY AGREE THAT THE PROVISIONS
26 OF THIS AGREEMENT SHOULD BE INCLUDED BY WAY OF REFERENCE OR OTHERWISE
27 IN ANY PERMIT OR LICENSE BY THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
28 OF CALIFORNIA PURSUANT TO WATER RIGHT APPLICATION 19304.

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DATED: THIS 2 DAY OF July, 1969.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

By

B. B. Radford
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION 2

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

By

John Van Allen
CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL BOARD

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, THE CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD AND MOSQUITO ABATEMENT AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGARDING VEGETATION MANAGEMENT IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES.

A meeting of representatives of the California Department of Fish and Game and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region and representatives from Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control Districts (Districts) from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Region was held on June 22, 1992 in the Department of Fish and Game office in Fresno, California. Also present at the meeting, though not in a participatory function, were representatives from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Health Services, Environmental Management Branch. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss concerns regarding the vegetation management operations of Wastewater Treatment Facilities in the region.

During the course of the meeting several areas of agreement between the Department of Fish and Game, the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Districts were reached. It is the intent of this Memorandum of Understanding to record and formalize these understandings.

Whereas, it is understood and agreed that:

1. The Districts have the legal authority to abate mosquitoes and mosquito breeding sources pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 2270.
2. The Department of Fish and Game has the legal authority for the protection of nesting birds, eggs and nests pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.
3. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has the legal authority to order abatement of nuisances created by and to regulate discharges from wastewater treatment facilities, and may establish conditions in waste discharge requirements to prevent nuisance and pollution pursuant to California Water Code Sections 13304 and 13263.
4. Wastewater treatment facility operators are subject to waste discharge requirements and are responsible for the vegetation management operations at their respective facilities. Vegetation management includes the chemical or physical control of weeds in and around water impoundments.

5. Vegetation associated with impounded water promotes mosquito breeding and the production of mosquitoes constitutes a public health nuisance.
6. Effective, on site, vegetation control by operators of wastewater treatment facilities is essential for the reduction of mosquito breeding in water impoundments and to maintain accessibility to the impoundments for inspection and mosquito control activities.
7. Birds, including waterfowl, shorebirds and passerines, utilize wastewater treatment facilities during the nesting season that occurs from April 1 through June 30.
8. Weed control operations, during the nesting season, are potentially detrimental and may result in the destruction of nesting birds, nests and eggs.
9. The diverse authorities of the various regulatory agencies has led to confusion on the part of wastewater treatment facility operators with regard to weed control operations.

Therefore, it is understood and agreed that:

1. The District will act as the lead agency in determining the adequacy of vegetation management operations in abating mosquito breeding sources.
2. On site, vegetative management operations at wastewater treatment facilities should include the maintenance of weed-free embankments, water edges and peripheral access roads, and the elimination of emergent and floating vegetation in all water impoundments.
3. Vegetation management operations in areas that attract nesting birds at wastewater treatment facilities should be carried out either before or after, but not during, the April 1 to June 30 bird nesting season.
4. In the event the District determines the existence of a potential public health nuisance from mosquito breeding, weed control may be conducted during the nesting season; provided that wastewater treatment facility personnel first survey the area and flag all existing nests and assure that these nests and birds are avoided during the weed control activities. Prior to conducting the survey, the Department of Fish and Game must be notified and given the opportunity to advise or assist facility personnel.

5. Should a public health threat create a situation where the destruction of nests and eggs due to weed control activity is unavoidable, the District will first contact the Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to request the issuance of an incidental take permit.
6. Areas away from impounded water may be left in a vegetated (weedy) state to attract nesting birds and to offer nesting habitat throughout the nesting season. These areas cannot be flooded unless vegetation is removed and vegetation cannot be removed during the nesting season.

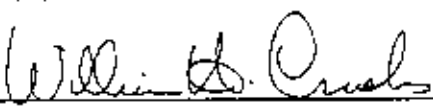
These understandings were reached and this memorandum is signed in a spirit of cooperation among the signatory agencies. It is signed in the belief that a healthy environment and the protection of natural resources and the concern for and protection of the public health are compatible issues.

These understandings may be amended or terminated at any time provided that the Department of Fish and Game, the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Districts agree in writing.

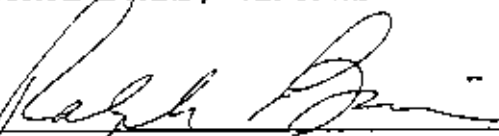
Concurrence:

By 
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND GAME

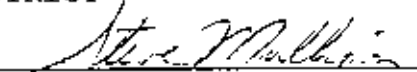
Dated 3/16/93

By 
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD, CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

Dated 2-24-93

By 
COALINGA-HURON MOSQUITO ABATEMENT
DISTRICT

Dated 3-25-93

By 
CONSOLIDATED MOSQUITO ABATEMENT
DISTRICT

Dated 2-25-93

By 
DELANO MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Dated 2-24-93

By Michael W. Alhura
DELTA VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

Dated 2-25-93

By [Signature]
FRESNO MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

Dated 3-18-93

By Elizabeth Ann Cline
FRESNO WESTSIDE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Dated 2/25/93

By Harmon F. Almond
KERN MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

Dated 2-25-93

By [Signature]
KINGS MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Dated 02-25-93

By [Signature]
MADERA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Dated 2-25-93

By Marshall Hargraves
TULARE MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Dated 2-25-93

By [Signature]
WEST SIDE MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

Dated 2-25-93

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

RESOLUTION NO. 89-247

CONDITIONAL WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AT
RETAIL FERTILIZER FACILITIES

WHEREAS, Section 13269 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the Regional Board to waive waste discharge requirements for a specific discharge or a specific type of discharger; and

WHEREAS, there are approximately 195 retail fertilizer facilities in the Central Valley Region; only 11 of which are covered by waste discharge requirements; and

WHEREAS, all retail fertilizer facilities generate waste associated with the mixing and/or transport and/or application of fertilizer materials; and,

WHEREAS, the waste generated has the potential to affect water quality if improperly disposed of; and

WHEREAS, the California Fertilizer Association, in cooperation with Regional Board staff, has developed a set of management practices to protect water quality at retail fertilizer facilities; and

WHEREAS, the fertilizer industry has indicated a willingness to implement these management practices at retail fertilizer facilities; and

WHEREAS, implementation of these management practices will ensure the future protection of water quality, will limit the need for waste discharge requirements, and will reduce the amount of Regional Board staff time needed to oversee these facilities; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of these management practices is to the benefit of the public and the waiver of individual waste discharge requirements is not against the public interest; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Board has assumed lead agency role for this project and has conducted an Initial Study in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15603; and

WHEREAS, the Initial Study concluded that the project as proposed would not have a significant effect on the environment and that a Negative Declaration should be prepared; and

WHEREAS, copies of the Initial Study, Negative Declaration, and attached *Conditions for Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Retail Fertilizer Facilities* were transmitted to all agencies, and persons known to be interested in this matter, and to the State Clearinghouse; and

CONDITIONAL WAIVER OF
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR RETAIL FERTILIZER FACILITIES

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WHEREAS, no comments were received from any party receiving the Initial Study and proposed Negative Declaration; and

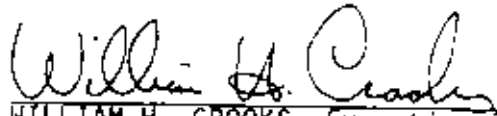
WHEREAS, the Board considered all testimony and evidence at a public hearing on 8 December 1989 in Sacramento, California, and good cause was found to approve the Initial Study and adopt a Negative Declaration; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15074, a Negative Declaration has been adopted for this project; Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board hereby waives waste discharge requirements for retail fertilizer facilities. This waiver shall only apply to those facilities that comply with the attached *Conditions for Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Retail Fertilizer Facilities*; and be it further

RESOLVED, that this action waiving waste discharge requirements is conditional and may be terminated for any specific discharger at any time.

I, WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 8 December 1989.


WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer

Attachment

31/2/10

ATTACHMENT I

CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AT RETAIL FERTILIZER FACILITIES

The following management practices have been recommended by the California Fertilizer Association and the Regional Water Quality Control Board as methods to protect water quality at retail fertilizer facilities. The Regional Board waived waste discharge requirements for retail fertilizer facilities, conditioned on their compliance with these management practices. A Time Schedule for implementing these management practices is given in Section 2. If the time schedule and the Management Practices are not followed by an individual facility, waste discharge requirements will be issued for that facility.

1. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. Office Buildings

1. Good housekeeping practices shall be implemented which will prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, and rain runoff.
2. If conditions are such that the office building and associated parking area are separated from the rest of the facility, signs should be posted indicating "Office Parking Only." By restricting delivery, vendor and application equipment from these areas, the potential for accidental contamination will be eliminated.
3. Roof and parking lot runoff should be controlled to the extent that they are prevented from intercepting potential contamination areas. Collection of this water will be necessary if contamination occurs.
4. Berming, rain gutters, and/or other control devices shall be used where necessary.

2. Equipment Storage Area

1. Good housekeeping practices and organizational practices shall be implemented which will prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, and rain runoff.
2. Equipment, known or suspected of being in disrepair, shall not be stored in these areas unless completely empty of commercial grade fertilizer material.
3. Equipment that contains visual evidence of overtilling, or visual evidence of exterior residues, shall be cleaned by rinsing in the field or at a properly designed wash facility prior to storing in this area.

CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER

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C. Bulk Warehousing and Storage of Fertilizer Materials

1. Good housekeeping practices shall be implemented which will prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, and rain runoff.
2. If a fertilizer material is susceptible to wind suspension, it should be placed away from the open areas of the warehouse in order to prevent airborne contamination of soil, surface water, groundwater, or rain runoff.
3. Provided good housekeeping practices are sufficient, collection of surface runoff will not be necessary. If conditions are such that good housekeeping practices are not sufficient, surface runoff shall be collected from all contaminated areas associated with the warehouse and overhead bins, and transferred to an approved storage facility for dilute fertilizer solutions.
4. Berms, sloping rain gutters, and/or other water control devices shall be used where necessary.
5. All spilled dry material shall be collected immediately and handled in an appropriate manner.

D. Material Transfer Points

1. Good housekeeping practices shall be implemented which will prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, and rain runoff.
2. Transfer systems shall be installed which eliminate unnecessary spillage. Hoses should not be drained in these areas unless facilities have been designated for this practice.
3. Provided good housekeeping practices are sufficient, collection of surface runoff will not be necessary. If conditions are such that good housekeeping practices are not sufficient, surface runoff shall be collected from this area, and transferred to an approved storage facility for dilute fertilizer solutions.
4. Berms, sloping rain gutters, and/or other water control devices shall be used where necessary.

E. Blending and Mixing Areas

1. Good housekeeping practices shall be implemented which will prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, and rain runoff.
2. Dust and splash control devices shall be used where necessary.

3. Acceptable spill containment shall be provided in all newly constructed or renovated blending and mixing areas. The spill containment shall be capable of containing the maximum anticipated spill in accordance with operating conditions and practices.
4. Provided good housekeeping practices are sufficient, collection of surface runoff will not be necessary. If conditions are such that good housekeeping practices are not sufficient, surface runoff shall be collected from the blending and mixing area, and transferred to an approved storage facility for dilute fertilizer solutions.
5. Berms, below-grade construction, sumps, and/or other water control devices shall be used where necessary.
6. Liquid contained in an approved storage facility for dilute fertilizer solutions can be used in the blending and mixing operations.

F. Fertilizer Wash and Rinse Facility

1. Rinse water from facility equipment and application equipment shall be collected and transferred to an approved storage facility for dilute fertilizer solutions.
2. Contaminated surface runoff from the rinse pad shall be collected and transferred to an approved storage facility for dilute fertilizer solutions.
3. Berms, sloping, sumps, and other water control devices shall be used where necessary.
4. Solids from central collection points or from settling devices can be disposed of on agricultural land, provided that good agronomic practices are used.
5. Identification of the type of products that can be washed and rinsed at the wash/rinse facility shall be posted in a conspicuous area and enforced.

G. Tank Farms and Other Liquid Storage Areas

1. Good housekeeping practices shall be implemented which will prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, and rain runoff.
2. Transfer systems shall be constructed that eliminate spillage. Hoses and connections shall not be drained into these areas.
3. Acceptable spill containment shall be provided for all new tank farms or renovated tank farms.

CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER

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4. Pipes, connections, pumps, and/or tanks in disrepair shall not be used until the situation is rectified.

4. Provided good housekeeping practices are sufficient, collection of surface runoff will not be necessary. If conditions are such that good housekeeping practices are not sufficient, surface runoff shall be collected from all contaminated areas associated with the tank farm, and transferred to an approved storage facility for dilute fertilizer solutions.

5. Berms, sloping, and other water control devices shall be used where necessary.

4. Dilute Fertilizer Solutions Containment

1. Tanks and/or above ground containment shall be used to contain all liquids classified as dilute fertilizer solutions.

2. Adequate capacity shall be provided such that the system is operational at all times, and has the capability of containing all contaminated surface runoff.

3. Adequate storage shall be provided in the design of a tank or above ground containment, such that containment and/or evaporation of all collected dilute fertilizer solutions is available at all times, unless alternative methods of use are available (i.e. agronomical use on agricultural land, use in processes, or disposal to approved discharge facilities).

4. Access to the tank and/or above ground containment shall be restricted to qualified personnel only.

5. Pesticide Use

Note: These conditions implement existing laws and regulations, and do not impose any new restrictions.

1. There shall be no discharge of pesticide rinse water to any surface water, ground water, or subsurface disposal system.

2. There shall be no disposal or storage of a) pesticide rinse waters, b) unrinsed pesticide containers, or c) ineffectively rinsed pesticide containers, if there is the potential for residual pesticides to affect water quality via percolation, runoff, or soil erosion.

3. Facilities used to generate, collect, or store pesticide rinse waters shall not allow percolation to underlying soils or ground water.

CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER

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4. Disposal or treatment areas for pesticide rinse water, pesticide containers, and wastes from spills or leaks shall comply with *Discharges of Waste to Land*, Subchapter 15, Chapter 3, Title 23, California Code of Regulations. In particular, there is no on-site treatment or disposal of 'hazardous waste' without a permit from the California Department of Health Services.
5. Waste management facilities shall be designed and managed to prevent nuisances and to provide for controlling access to the facilities.
6. If wastewater containing pesticides is applied to fields, such application must be in compliance with regulations contained in Title 3, Food and Agriculture, California Code of Regulations.
7. A report shall be submitted to the Regional Board addressing the containment and disposal of the following wastes: pesticide rinse waters, pesticide containers, contaminated soils resulting from leaks or spills, and wastes from any on-site rinse water recycling system. (See 1 January 1991 report, below).

2. TIME SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

In order to implement the above management practices, the following time schedule shall be utilized. Considerations of exemptions for specific facilities will be made by the Regional Board on a case-by-case basis.

By 1 June 1990

- designate office parking only area (A2)¹
- clean equipment containing fertilizer residues before parking in equipment storage (B3)
- move fertilizer that may become airborne (C2)
- identify products that can be washed at the washrack, post a sign (F5)
- broken pipes, connections, pumps, and tanks can not be used until fixed (G4)
- broken application equipment may not be parked in equipment area unless empty (B2)
- restrict access to dilute fertilizer storage area to qualified personnel (H4)
- collect all dry material spilled in the bulk warehouse (C6)
- comply with provisions 1-6 of the Pesticide section (I)

¹ numbers in parentheses refer to the specific items in Section 1 (Management Practices)

CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER

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By 1 January 1991

- submit a report to the RWQCB detailing 1) the facility's 'good housekeeping' plans (A1, B1, C1, C3, D3, E4, G1, G5); 2) pesticide use/disposal practices (I.7); and a listing of the dates that facility modifications will be in place

By 1 January 1992

- control roof and office parking lot runoff (A3)
- control dust in bulk warehouse (C4)
- install transfer systems which eliminate spillage (D2, G2)
- control dust and splash in blending areas (E2)
- dispose of any solids onto agricultural lands (F4)

By 1 January 1994

- collect contaminated surface runoff from the bulk warehouse, material transfer points, blending/mixing areas, and tank farms, and transfer to an approved storage facility (C3, D3, E4, G4)
- construct spill containment structures for new or renovated blending and tank farms (E3, G3)
- collect rinsewater and transfer to an approved facility (F1)
- collect contaminated surface runoff from the wash pad (F2)
- construct a dilute fertilizer solutions containment system (H1, H2, H3)

Amended 12/8/89

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

RESOLUTION NO. 89-246

APPROVING THE INITIAL STUDY AND
ADOPTING A NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR
THE CONDITIONAL WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AT RETAIL FERTILIZER FACILITIES

WHEREAS, Section 13269 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the Regional Board to waive waste discharge requirements for a specific discharge or a specific type of discharger; and

WHEREAS, there are approximately 195 retail fertilizer facilities in the Central Valley Region; only 11 of which are covered by waste discharge requirements; and

WHEREAS, all retail fertilizer facilities generate waste associated with the mixing and/or transport and/or application of fertilizer materials; and,

WHEREAS, the waste generated has the potential to affect water quality if improperly disposed of; and

WHEREAS, the California Fertilizer Association, in cooperation with Regional Board staff, has developed a set of management practices to protect water quality at retail fertilizer facilities; and

WHEREAS, the fertilizer industry has indicated a willingness to implement these management practices at retail fertilizer facilities; and

WHEREAS, implementation of these management practices will ensure the future protection of water quality, will limit the need for waste discharge requirements, and will reduce the amount of Regional Board staff time needed to oversee these facilities; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of these management practices is to the benefit of the public and the waiver of individual waste discharge requirements is not against the public interest; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Board has assumed lead agency role for this project and has conducted an Initial Study in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15603; and

WHEREAS, the Initial Study concluded that the project as proposed would not have a significant effect on the environment and that a Negative Declaration could be prepared; and

APPROVAL OF INITIAL STUDY
AND ADOPTION OF A NEGATIVE DECLARATION

- 2 -

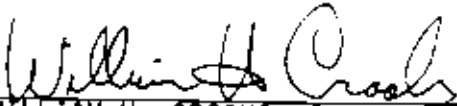
WHEREAS, copies of the Initial Study, Negative Declaration, and attached *Conditions for Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Retail Fertilizer Facilities* were transmitted to all agencies, and persons known to be interested in this matter, and to the State Clearinghouse; and

WHEREAS, no comments were received during the thirty day public comment period from any party receiving the Initial Study and proposed Negative Declaration; and

WHEREAS, the Board considered all testimony and evidence at a public hearing on 8 December 1989 in Sacramento, California, and good cause was found to approve the Initial Study and adopt a Negative Declaration: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, approves the Initial Study and adopts a Negative Declaration for conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements at retail fertilizer facilities.

I, WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 8 December 1989.


WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

RESOLUTION 90-034

CONDITIONAL WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AT
PESTICIDE APPLICATOR FACILITIES

WHEREAS, Section 13269 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act states that the Regional Board may waive waste discharge requirements for a specific type of discharge; and

WHEREAS, there are several hundred pesticide applicators in the Central Valley Region who have the potential to discharge waste which could be regulated by the Regional Board; and

WHEREAS, pesticide waste management practices that comply with existing laws and regulations and will protect water quality have been described in a Regional Board document "Conditions for Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Pesticide Applicator Facilities" a copy of which is incorporated in this Resolution as Attachment 1; and

WHEREAS, staff have developed a regulatory program for pesticide applicators so that the waste management practices that they utilize can be reviewed; and

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that reviews will reveal that waste management practices at many of these facilities do not pose a threat to water quality; and

WHEREAS, only a few of the facilities operated by pesticide applicators are currently under waste discharge requirements; and

WHEREAS, it is to the benefit of the public that waste discharge requirements be waived at pesticide applicator facilities that do not pose a threat to water quality and such waiver is not against the public interest; and

WHEREAS, such a waiver program is a 'project' under the California Environmental Quality Act and the Regional Board has assumed lead agency role for the project and has conducted an Initial Study in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15603; and

WHEREAS, the Initial Study concluded that the project as proposed would not have a significant effect on the environment and that a Negative Declaration should be prepared; and

WHEREAS, copies of the Initial Study, proposed Negative Declaration, and the 'Conditions for Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Pesticide Applicator Facilities' were transmitted to all agencies and persons known to be interested in this matter and to the State Clearinghouse; and

WHEREAS, no comments were received during the thirty-day public comment period from any party regarding the Initial Study, proposed Negative Declaration,


and the waiver conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Board considered all testimony and evidence at a public hearing on 26 January 1990 in Sacramento, California, and good cause was found to approve the Initial Study and adopt a Negative Declaration for conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements at pesticide applicator facilities; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15074, a Negative Declaration has been adopted for this project; Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board hereby waives waste discharge requirements for pesticide applicator facilities which meet the "Conditions for Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Pesticide Applicator Facilities". This waiver is conditional and may be revoked at any time.

I, WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 26 January 1990.



WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer

Amended

ATTACHMENT 1 / RESOLUTION 90-034

CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AT PESTICIDE APPLICATOR FACILITIES

Purpose Of This Document

Pesticide application using aerial or ground equipment may result in production of wastes which can affect water quality. The subject wastes consist of pesticide rinse waters, unrinsed or ineffectively rinsed pesticide containers, leaks, and accidental spills. Residual pesticides from treated fields are not addressed by this document.

This document describes waste management practices which, if utilized by pesticide applicators, will not result in an adverse impact on surface or ground water. Those applicators who adopt the practices presented in this document will qualify for a waiver of waste discharge requirements. The waiver will be issued at the discretion of the Regional Board and may be revoked by the Board at any time.

Acceptable Waste Management Practices

1. There is no discharge of pesticide rinse water to any surface water, ground water, or subsurface disposal system.
2. There is no disposal or storage of pesticide rinse waters or unrinsed or ineffectively rinsed pesticide containers where residual pesticides can affect water quality via percolation, runoff, or soil erosion.
3. Facilities used to generate, collect, or store pesticide rinse waters do not allow percolation to underlying soils or ground water.
4. Disposal or treatment areas for pesticide rinse waters, pesticide containers, and wastes from spills or leaks comply with Subchapter 15, Chapter 3, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR). In particular, there is no on-site treatment or disposal of 'hazardous waste' without a permit from the California Department of Health Services (DHS) if such a permit is required by law or regulation.
5. Waste management facilities are designed and managed to prevent nuisances and to provide for controlling access to the facilities.
6. If wastewater containing pesticides is applied to fields, such application must be in compliance with regulations contained in Title 3, CCR.

Regional Board's Review Program

All pesticide applicators are expected to manage their waste in compliance with State laws and regulations. Upon order by the Regional Board, a Certified Commercial Applicator or other pesticide applicator shall prepare a technical report for his facility. The report shall be submitted to the Regional Board upon request and shall address containment and disposal of the following wastes:

1. Pesticide rinse waters.
2. Pesticide containers.
3. Contaminated materials resulting from leaks or spills.
4. Wastes from on-site rinse water recycling systems.

Based on a review of the technical report, Board staff shall determine if:

- A. Investigation by staff demonstrates that there is no expected impact on water quality from the proposed waste management practices and that the pesticide applicator facilities meet the conditions for waiver of waste discharge requirements, or
- B. A monitoring program should be implemented to develop additional information on the impacts from on-site waste discharges, or
- C. The conditions for waiver of waste discharge requirements have not been met and, consequently, a Report of Waste Discharge should be requested and waste discharge requirements prepared.

If staff makes the finding in A above, a waiver of waste discharge requirements shall apply pursuant to Board Resolution 90-034 and shall apply only for the practices described in the technical report. Staff shall instruct the operator to file an updated technical report if there is any substantial change in waste management practices.

If staff makes the finding in B above, the Regional Board may choose to waive waste discharge requirements for that specific operator pending review of monitoring reports. The waiver shall be at the discretion of the Board.

Definition of Terms Used in This Document

Some of the terms used in this document are defined in the CCR, and appropriate citations are given below:

1. "Certified Commercial Applicator" means:
 - (a) a current authorized agent on an Agricultural Pest Control Operator license issued by the director of the Department of Food and Agriculture (director);
 - (b) a pilot holding a valid Journeyman certificate issued by the director;
 - (c) a person holding a Certified Technician certificate issued by the Vector Biology and Control Section of the Department of Health Services;

- (d) a person holding a valid Structural Pest Control Operator or Field Representative license issued by the Structural Pest Control Board of the Department of Consumer Affairs; and
 - (e) a person holding a valid Certified Commercial Applicator certificate issued by the director. (Section 6000.2, Title 3, CCR.)
2. "Designated waste" is defined in Section 2522 of Title 23, CCR.
 3. "Field" means any area (including a greenhouse) upon which one or more crops are commercially grown. (Section 6000.4, Title 3, CCR.)
 4. "Hazardous waste" means waste that is hazardous pursuant to Section 66693 et seq., Title 22, CCR.
 5. "Ineffectively rinsed pesticide container" means a container which has residual pesticides at levels that are hazardous or designated waste.
 6. "Pesticide rinse water" is wastewater from washing the interior (tanks, lines, spray nozzles, etc.) or exterior of pesticide application equipment.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

RESOLUTION NO. 83-105

ADOPTION OF AN AMENDMENT TO PART I OF THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLANS FOR THE
SACRAMENTO RIVER (5A), SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA (5B), SAN JOAQUIN-RIVER (5C),
AND TULARE LAKE (5D) BASINS
FOR
LAND DISPOSAL OF STILLAGE WASTE FROM WINERIES

WHEREAS, under Section 13240 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and Section 303(e) of the Federal Clean Water Act amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500), the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (hereafter Board), adopted Water Quality Control Plans for Basins 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D on 25 July 1975; and

WHEREAS, the potential exists for disposal of stillage waste by land application to adversely affect water quality and create nuisance conditions; and

WHEREAS, a study was completed for The Wine Institute by Metcalf and Eddy Engineers in February of 1980, entitled, "Land Application of Stillage Waste: Odor Control and Environmental Effects"; and

WHEREAS, the Board has developed an amendment to Part I of the Water Quality Control Plans for Basins 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D regarding disposal of winery stillage waste by land application; and

WHEREAS, the amendment prescribes guidelines to minimize the potential for adverse water quality effects and nuisance conditions but does not preclude the establishment of more stringent requirements by local agencies or the Board for control of water quality concerns associated with land disposal of stillage waste; and

WHEREAS, the basin planning process has been certified as a "functional equivalent" to the California Environmental Quality Act requirements for preparing environmental documents and is therefore exempt from those requirements (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.) in accordance with Section 15102 of the State EIR guidelines (California Administrative Code, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3); and

WHEREAS, on 12 August 1983, the Board conducted a public hearing after notice to all interested persons, in accordance with PL 92-500 and the California Water Code, and has considered the evidence regarding the amendment introduced at that hearing and submitted to the Board prior to the hearing: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Board adopts the above described amendment to the Water Quality Control Plans for Basins 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D, and be it further

RESOLUTION NO. 83-105

ADOPTION OF AN AMENDMENT TO PART I OF THE WATER
QUALITY CONTROL PLANS FOR THE SACRAMENTO RIVER (5A),
SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA (5B), SAN JOAQUIN
RIVER (5C), AND TULARE LAKE (5D) BASINS FOR LAND
DISPOSAL OF STILLAGE WASTE FROM WINERIES

-2-

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officer is instructed to transmit the Water
Quality Control Plan amendment to the State Water Resources Control Board for
its consideration and approval.

I, WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional
Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 12 August 1983.



WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer

AMENDMENT TO WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

Land Disposal of Stillage Waste from Wineries

Problem Statement

A substantial number of wineries operate throughout the Central Valley. Many of these wineries operate stills. Wineries with stills produce substantial quantities of stillage waste which is high in concentrations of BOD and nitrogen. The stillage is normally discharged directly to land without any prior treatment. There is a potential for the waste to affect water quality and to create nuisance conditions.

A study has been conducted^{1/} to develop recommendations for minimizing water quality effects and nuisance conditions resulting from land application of stillage waste. There is a need to implement guidelines for land disposal of stillage waste that can be used by the industry as a general indication of minimum disposal practices when accompanied with suitable soil, weather, ground water and other conditions affecting the discharge.

The guidelines address the unique problems associated with the management of the land disposal of stillage wastes. They will be utilized in the evaluation of the adequacy of technical reports submitted for the development of waste discharge requirements. Portions of the criteria contained herein may be included as part of the waste discharge requirements on a case-by-case basis depending on the site conditions.

Guidelines for Land Disposal of Stillage Waste from Wineries

The following guidelines will be applied for the preservation and enhancement of state waters for all present and anticipated beneficial uses, prevention of water pollution, health hazards and nuisance conditions. The guidelines may not be applicable in cases where local soil, ground water, weather or other conditions are not compatible with the stillage to be disposed. These guidelines prescribe criteria for disposal of stillage waste from wineries and do not preclude the establishment of more stringent requirements by local agencies or the Board.

The Board has determined that the following guidelines should be followed by wineries which practice land disposal of stillage without any prior treatment of the waste.

Rapid Infiltration Method

I. Disposal Site Requirements

1. The land used for disposal should be as remote from habitation as possible.
2. The soils should be capable of infiltrating 3 to 4 inches of stillage in 24 hours or less.

^{1/} "Land Application of Stillage Waste: Odor Control and Environmental Effects" prepared for The Wine Institute, by Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Palo Alto, California, February 1980.

3. Soil permeability should be greater than 2 inches per hour for the entire profile.
4. There should be no unripped hardpan within the top 10 feet of the soil profile.
5. Soil depth should be 10 feet or greater.
6. Depth to ground water should be 10 feet or greater.

II. Operational Procedures

1. Cooling water and any other wastewater with low COD concentrations should be separated from the stillage before land application.
2. Stillage waste should be spread on land between long, narrow, level checks. The surface should be leveled uniformly within 0.1 foot per 100 feet, without potholes.
3. At the inlet of the checks, the flow should be distributed using splash plates or other devices to prevent deep holes from forming.
4. The depth of each stillage application should not exceed the following:

| <u>Period of Year</u> | <u>Depth of Stillage Application (inches)</u> |
|-----------------------|---|
| Aug 1 to Oct 1 | 3.7 |
| Oct 1 to Dec 1 | 3 |
| Dec 1 to May 1 | 2.5 |

5. Standing stillage should not be present 24 hours after application has ceased.
6. After stillage waste has been applied to an area, the area should be allowed to dry for at least the following period before re-application of waste:

| <u>Period of Year</u> | <u>Drying Time (days)</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Aug 1 to Oct 1 | 6 |
| Oct 1 to Dec 1 | 9 |
| Dec 1 to May 1 | 13 |

7. After stillage has been applied to an area, if leathers have not been removed, the area should be raked or rototilled before re-application of stillage.
8. Loading rates and drying times for stillage waste from raisins or pomace should follow the criteria for December 1 to May 1 operations.

9. Land area used for disposal should equal or exceed the following:

| <u>Period of Year</u> | <u>Land Area^{1/} (acres per 100,000 gpd of stillage waste)</u> |
|-----------------------|---|
| Aug 1 to Oct 1 | 7 |
| Oct 1 to Dec 1 | 12.3 |
| Dec 1 to May 1 | 20.6 |

^{1/} These land areas are directly related to the drying time stated in No. 6 above. Complete infiltration recovery to the original values may not be obtained by these relatively short resting cycles. At some application sites, the infiltration rate constantly decreases as the application season progresses. A decrease in infiltration of about 75% can be expected with only three applications. Therefore the number of stillage applications at a specific site should be kept to a minimum. Repeated application of stillage with minimum drying times may require larger land areas.

10. During periods when it is not used for stillage disposal, the disposal area should be planted with crops to assist in the removal of residual nitrogen concentrations from the soil if necessary.

Slow Rate Irrigation Method

Most existing stillage disposal sites are located on relatively permeable soils. Where the available land for application of stillage is such that the limiting permeability is slow to moderately slow, the use of slow rate irrigation may be used as an alternative to rapid infiltration. The application depends on the expected evaporation and infiltration and can range from less than 0.5 to 1.5 inches (13,600 to 40,000 gal/acre). Resting periods should range from 18 to 20 days or more. The resultant average loading rates and land areas are shown in Table 1. All other Disposal Site Requirements and Operation Procedures for the rapid infiltration method also apply to the slow rate irrigation method.

TABLE 1. SLOW RATE IRRIGATION
AREA REQUIREMENTS

| | Soil Permeability, Slow | Soil Permeability, Moderately Slow |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Limiting soil permeability, in/hr | 0.06-0.2 (clay loam) | 0.2-0.6 (clay loam or silt loam) |
| Infiltration capacity, in/day | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Resting period, days | 20 | 13 |
| Average loading rate, gal/acre/day | 670 | 1,940 |
| Area required per 100,000 gal/day of stillage, acres | 150 | 52 |

Basin Plan Amendment and Action Plan "for Erosion/Sedimentation"

Problem Statement

Accelerated erosion from man's disturbance of soil resources (construction, agricultural operations, highway construction, etc.) contributes to turbidity and sedimentation in basin streams. For example, the US Army Corps of Engineers removes over 10 million cubic yards of sediment yearly from the Sacramento River.

There exists a tremendous push by the urban population for construction of primary residences and second-homes (with support activities) in the rural lands of the Central Valley. Exposure of soil during construction of house pads and access roads, and the subsequent earth disturbing cuts and fills can accelerate erosion many times above that which occurs in undeveloped watershed lands.

Agricultural activities can cause a long-term persistent erosion/sedimentation problem. Conversion of steeper sloping lands for agricultural production is occurring as new water sources become available and flatter land becomes more scarce. The conversion of these lands involves the removal of natural vegetation and alteration of natural drainage patterns, which can increase erosion from irrigation and rainfall runoff.

Highway construction, management of forest lands and federal grazing lands are also sources of accelerated erosion; however, these are dealt with in other 208 issues.

Sediment from erosion can have both short and long-term effects on water quality/beneficial uses. The immediate effect is increased turbidity in adjacent water ways, resulting in adverse impacts on fish and wildlife habitat, reduced water pump life due to abrasion, increased municipal/industrial water treatment costs for turbidity removal, and impaired recreation and aesthetic value. Some of the long-term effects are reduced reservoirs capacity, increased flooding hazard from reduced channel capacities, increased irrigation system maintenance and increased dredging costs. Sediment is also a carrier of other pollutants such as pesticides, heavy metals, and nutrients.

Action Plan

The State and Regional Boards contracted with several agencies to collect existing data and make recommendations for developing a statewide policy and a regional action plan for the control of erosion/sedimentation. These studies have been completed and used as supportive studies (Attachment 1) for this Regional Board action plan.

Objective are:

1. Beneficial uses of receiving waters that are presently significantly impacted by sediment should be restored to a water quality level consistent with state and federal water quality standards.

As adopted in Resolution No. 79-180

2. Beneficial uses of receiving waters presently unimpaired but threatened by impacts of sediment should be protected.
3. Sediment control standards and program performance evaluation criteria should be based upon Best Management Practices and understanding of the impacts of sediment on beneficial uses.
4. Local units of government should have the lead role, with the Regional Board involving and assisting them, in the assessment of sediment problems, the determination of problem areas, and the estimate of sediment control priorities within their jurisdiction.
5. Land use activities that produce significant sediment impacts upon beneficial uses should be addressed by local voluntary programs that provide for inclusion of Best Management Practices applied in the context of management plans acceptable to the affected land users..
6. Minimum county-wide erosion control and surface runoff management criteria should be enacted to address impacts of sediment produced by construction activities.
7. Regional Board participation in sediment control programs shall include assistance in the establishment of local control programs, participation in the determination of water quality problem areas and a cooperative program evaluation with local units of government. Upon failure of local programs to address impacts, waste discharge permits shall be issued for sediment control purposes.
8. In critical water quality problem areas, counties and cities in the Central Valley should submit action plans to the Regional Board within a reasonable time frame that sets forth local sediment control programs consistent with basin plan objectives and criteria. The control features of such action plans shall be incorporated into subsequent water quality management plans.

Guidelines for Existing Erosion/Sedimentation Problems

1. The resource management subsystem approach developed by the USDA-Soil Conservation Service and reported in their "Recommended Plan for Best Management Practices" shall be considered as Best Management Practices to control or reduce erosion/sedimentation.
2. The Regional Board recognizes the sediment problem area maps developed by the USDA-Soil Conservation Service as the most comprehensive regional assessment of erosion problems for private lands presently available. These maps will be refined to assess significantly impacted water with the help of SCS/RCU, county, and interested agencies.

3. Regional Board will cooperate with counties to establish county erosion control committees, composed of interest groups including those representing the public interest, and local, state, and federal agencies with resource management skills. Committee duties are:
 - a. Provide local input and assistance to develop a control plan for the problem area.
 - b. Define with the Regional Board, seasonal water quality and soil loss standards for their area.
 - c. Seek technical assistance from agencies in planning, review, and implementation of Best Management Practices.
 - d. Seek funding for implementation of Best Management Practices.
 - e. Provide leadership in working with land users in the problem area.
 - f. Encourage development and/or implementation of local erosion/sedimentation control ordinance.

Guidelines for Potential Erosion/Sediment Problems

A. Agriculture

Potential problems stem from conversion of one type of agricultural land use to another (i.e., range to cultivated agriculture) which result in soil disturbing activities and removal of vegetative cover.

1. Local units of government should identify areas where such conversions are likely to occur and erosion/sedimentation will have adverse impacts on water quality.
2. The county erosion control committees should work with the county to develop a control plan for identified areas.
3. Local USDA-Soil Conservation Service/RCD and UC Cooperative Extension offices should establish education and information programs to assist agricultural land users in planning and applying Best Management Practices to mitigate erosion during and after conversion.

B. Construction

1. Plans for erosion/sedimentation control should be a requirement for issuance of a county or city grading and/or building permit for construction activities that will disturb greater than 10,000 square feet of surface area and/or more than 100 cubic yards of excavated material.

Erosion/Sedimentation

2. Plans for erosion/sedimentation control should meet the following minimum criteria:

- a. During development and/or construction, adequate measures to protect against erosion/sedimentation shall be provided.
- b. Land shall be developed in increments of workable size that can be completed during a single construction season. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be coordinated with the sequence of grading, development and construction operations.
- c. Vegetation shall be removed only when absolutely necessary.
- d. Every effort shall be made to conserve top soil for reuse in revegetation of disturbed areas.
- e. All disturbed soil surfaces shall be stabilized and revegetated before the rainy season.

In addition, plans should address the need for the following criteria:

- a. Sediment basins and traps shall be installed in conjunction with the initial grading operation.
 - b. The drainage and storm water runoff control system and its component facilities shall be designed to fit the hydrology of the area under full development and have adequate capacity to transport the flow from all upstream areas.
 - c. The drainage and storm water runoff control system and its component facilities shall be nonerosive in design, shall conduct runoff to a stable outlet, and be installed prior to the rainy season.
3. Those counties and cities that have adopted and are implementing ordinances and programs compatible with these guidelines shall transmit tentative maps for land developments containing 100 lots or more with sufficient information that the proposed development will meet these guidelines or the approved county/city erosion control ordinances.
4. Construction activities in counties and cities having no erosion control programs or one which is not in compliance with the Regional Board guidelines may be required to file a report of waste discharge.

Supportive Studies

The following studies were performed to provide much of the technical and institutional information on which the recommendations of this plan are based:

1. Recommended Plan of Best Management Practices, Soil Conservation Service, 1979.
2. 208 Institutional Study, John Muir Institute, 1979.
3. Nevada County Sediment Control Plan, Nevada County RCD and Nevada County, 1979.
4. Placer County Sediment Control Plan, Placer County RCD and Placer County, 1979.
5. A Water Quality Study for Spanish Grant Drainage District and Crow Creek Watershed, G.L. Gustafson and Crestimbo RCD, 1978.
6. A Gully Control Demonstration Project, Cottonwood RCD, 1979.
7. Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, Department of Conservation Resources Agency, State of California, 1978.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

RESOLUTION NO. 83-135

AMENDING THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
FOR
GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTION OF WATER QUALITY
DURING CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF
SMALL HYDRO PROJECTS

WHEREAS, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Board) adopted a Water Quality Control Plan on 25 July 1975; and

WHEREAS, high energy costs and attractive economic benefits have resulted in a recent boom in the development of small hydropower projects in Central Valley watersheds; and

WHEREAS, these projects can adversely affect water quality, aquatic and riparian habitat, and recreational/aesthetic uses of streams; and

WHEREAS, guidelines have been developed which set forth Regional Board policy on small hydro development, project standards for water quality protection, and procedures for project approval; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Board has conducted an environmental assessment pursuant to Title 14, California Administrative Code, and has determined that the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Board, on 23 September 1983 in Sacramento and on 28 October 1983 in Redding, held public hearings and considered all evidence concerning this matter: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Board hereby adopts the Guidelines for Protection of Water Quality During Construction and Operation of Small Hydro Projects as an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officer is instructed to transmit the Water Quality Control Plan amendments to the State Water Resources Control Board for its consideration and approval.

I, WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 28 October 1983.



WILLIAM H. CROOKS, Executive Officer

GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTION OF WATER QUALITY
DURING CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF
SMALL HYDRO PROJECTS

I. POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES

All beneficial instream uses, including water quality, aquatic and riparian habitat, recreational and aesthetic uses, should be protected.

The Regional Board will be responsible for addressing water quality-related impacts of small hydro projects. Nonwater quality-related impacts will be addressed by other authorities; i.e., Department of Fish and Game; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights; federal land management agencies; and local governments.

Construction and operation of small hydro projects shall not result in a violation of adopted water quality objectives as contained in the Board's Water Quality Control Plan. The following objectives are considered of particular importance in protecting beneficial uses from adverse impacts of small hydro projects.

A. TEMPERATURE

Water temperature shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such alteration does not adversely affect beneficial uses. At no time shall temperature be increased by more than 5°F above background levels. Where temperature increases would threaten fisheries or other beneficial uses, the applicant may be required to establish baseline temperature conditions.

B. TURBIDITY

Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Increases in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:

- Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU), increases shall not exceed 20%.
- Where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 JTU, increases shall not exceed 10 JTU.
- Where natural turbidity is greater than 100 JTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.

The above turbidity limits will be eased during any working period when construction work must occur in flowing water, to allow a turbidity increase of 15 JTU as measured 300 feet below the discharge.

C. SEDIMENT

The suspended sediment load and concentration shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Where suspended or settleable sediment would threaten fisheries or other beneficial uses, the applicant may be required to establish baseline sediment conditions.

D. SETTLEABLE MATERIAL

Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

E. DISSOLVED OXYGEN

Dissolved oxygen shall not be depressed below levels specified in the Board's Water Quality Control Plan.

II. PROJECT STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS

A. CONSTRUCTION

The project applicant shall submit to the Regional Board an Erosion Control Plan specifying those measures which will be used to prevent erosion/sedimentation problems during project construction. The plan shall include a map of the project site delineating where erosion control measures will be applied. The erosion control plan shall include the following minimum criteria.

1. Construction equipment shall not be operated in flowing water except as may be necessary to construct crossings or barriers.
2. Where working areas are adjacent to or encroach on live streams, barriers shall be constructed which are adequate to prevent the discharge of turbid water in excess of those limits specified above.
3. Material from construction work shall not be deposited where it could be eroded and carried to the stream by surface runoff or high stream flows.
4. All permanent roads shall be surfaced with material sufficient to maintain a stable road surface.
5. All disturbed soil and fill slopes shall be stabilized in an appropriate manner.

GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTION OF WATER QUALITY
DURING CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF
SMALL HYDRO PROJECTS

-3-

6. Surface drainage facilities shall be designed to transport runoff in a nonerosive manner.
7. Riparian vegetation shall be removed only when absolutely necessary.
8. There shall be no discharge of petroleum products, cement washings or other construction materials.
9. Erosion control measures shall be in place by October 15 of each year.
10. Stream diversion structures should be designed to preclude accumulation of sediment. If this is not feasible, the applicant must develop an operation plan that will prevent adverse downstream effects from sediment discharges.
11. The project shall be designed to avoid erosion and degradation of water quality in the event of a failure in the water transport system. An automatic, immediate shutoff mechanism is an acceptable method (in many cases, the only feasible method).

III. PROJECT REVIEW AND REGULATION

- A. Applicants should seek early consultation with the Regional Board to determine water quality concerns and to arrange a site inspection if needed.
- B. Where appropriate, the Regional Board will participate with the applicant and other reviewing agencies to determine the scope of the project's environmental assessment.
- C. The Regional Board will review the FERC application which should include the following water quality-related information:
 1. All environmental assessment information.
 2. A copy of the Erosion Control Plan.
 3. A description of all project mitigations for water quality protection.
- D. The Regional Board will issue a letter addressing the need for Water Quality Certification and waste discharge requirements.

Waste Discharge Requirements

1. The Regional Board believes the standard specifications contained in Section II of these guidelines will provide water quality protection from small hydro construction and operation. In most instances, the Regional Board will waive the need for Reports of Waste Discharge and waste discharge requirements for projects which comply with these standard specifications.
2. Waste discharge requirements may be required for projects having high potential for water quality impairment or for major projects where construction work will be continued beyond one year.

Water Quality Certification

1. Regulations under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act require applicants for federal licenses or permits (such as FERC licenses or U.S. Corps Dredge and Fill Permits) to obtain state certification of conformance with water quality standards.
2. In most instances, the Regional Board will waive water quality certification provided the project includes the standards specified in Section II of these guidelines and it is determined that project operation will not violate adopted water quality objectives.

IV. ENFORCEMENT

When investigations by staff reveal that a project is impairing, or threatens to impair, beneficial uses of water, the project owner/operator is required to take corrective action as follows:

- A. The responsible party shall be promptly notified and asked to submit a description of actions and a time schedule to be taken to bring the project into compliance with these guidelines.
- B. A Cleanup and Abatement Order may be issued where the discharge of waste to surface waters is imminent and normal administrative procedures will not afford timely water quality protection. Upon failure to comply with such Cleanup and Abatement Order, the matter shall be referred to the Attorney General for appropriate action.
- C. The Regional Board may expend available monies to perform any cleanup and abatement work which, in its judgment, is required to prevent substantial adverse impacts on water quality and beneficial uses. The discharger shall be liable for all costs incurred in taking the cleanup and abatement action.

Guidelines for waste disposal from Land Developments

In its June 1971 Interim Water Quality Control Plan the Board included Guidelines for Land Development Planning. These Guidelines were substantially modified on 15 December 1972 and retitled Guidelines for Waste Disposal From Land Developments. The Guidelines that follow are substantially the same as those adopted in 1972 but contain changes based upon experience gained from working closely with local governmental agencies in the development of individual waste disposal ordinances.

Section 13260 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste to file a report of the discharge containing such information as may be required by the Board. In the early 1950's, the Board waived the filing of reports for discharges from individual sewage disposal systems in those counties having satisfactory ordinances or regulations. Traditionally, these individual discharges have been treated by septic tank - leaching systems.

The water quality control Act requires local governmental agencies to notify the board of the filing of tentative subdivision maps or applications for building permits involving six or more family units except where the waste is discharged to a community sewer system.

The Board believes that control of individual waste treatment and disposal systems can best be accomplished by local county environmental health departments if these departments are strictly enforcing an ordinance that is designed to provide complete protection to ground and surface waters and to the public health.

The following principles and policies will be applied by the board in review of water quality factors related to land developments and waste disposal from septic tank-leaching systems:

- There are great differences in the geology, hydrology, geography, and meteorology of the 40 counties which lie partially or wholly within the Central Valley. The criteria contained herein are considered to be applicable to the Central Valley and pertain to: (a) all tentative maps filed after 15 December 1972, (b) all divisions of land made after 15 December 1972, and (c) all final maps for which tentative maps were filed prior to 15 December 1971. Local agencies and the Board may adopt and enforce more stringent regulations which recognize particular local conditions that may be limiting to wastewater treatment and disposal.
- The Board does not intend to preempt local authority and will support local authority to the fullest extent possible. Where local authority demonstrates the inability or unwillingness to adopt an ordinance compatible with these guidelines, the Board intends to withdraw its waiver concerning waste disposal from individual systems and will require each and every party proposing to discharge waste within that county to submit a report of waste discharge as required by Section 13260 of the Porter-Cologne water quality Act.

- Evaluation of the capability of individual waste treatment systems to achieve continuous safe disposal of wastes requires detailed local knowledge of the area involved. The experience and recommendations of local agencies will, therefore, be an important input to the information upon which the Board will base its decision.
- There are many areas within the Central Valley that are not conducive to individual waste treatment and disposal systems. In these areas, connection to an adequate community sewerage system is the most satisfactory method of disposing of sewage. The Board believes that individual disposal systems should not be used where community systems are available and that every effort should be made to secure public sewer extensions, particularly in urban areas. Where connection to a public sewer is not feasible and a number of residences are to be served, due consideration should be given to construction of a community sewage treatment and disposal system.
- The installation of individual disposal systems, especially in large numbers, creates discrete discharges which must be considered on an individual basis. The life of such disposal systems may be quite limited. Failures, once they begin in an area, generally will occur on an areawide basis. Further, regular maintenance is important to successful operation of individual disposal systems. To assure continued protection of water quality, to prevent water pollution and to avoid the creation of public health hazards and nuisance conditions, a public entity* shall be formed with powers and responsibilities defined herein for all subdivisions having 100 lots or more. Subdivisions with less than 100 lots which threaten to cause water quality or public health problems will also be required to form a public entity.

Criteria for Septic Tank - Leaching Systems

The following criteria will be applied to assure continued preservation and enhancement of state waters for all present and anticipated beneficial uses, prevention of water pollution, health hazards, and nuisance conditions. These

-
- * Public entity - A local agency, as defined in the State of California Government Code Section 53090 et seq., which is empowered to plan, design, finance, construct, operate, maintain, and to abandon, if necessary, any sewerage system or the expansion of any sewerage system and sewage treatment facilities serving a land development. In addition, the entity shall be empowered to provide permits and to have supervision over the location, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of individual sewage disposal systems within a land development, and shall be empowered to design, finance, construct, operate, and maintain any facilities necessary for the disposal of wastes pumped from individual sewage disposal systems and to conduct any monitoring or surveillance programs required for water quality control purposes. Unless there is an existing public entity performing these tasks.

criteria prescribe conditions for waste disposal from septic tank-leaching systems for single family residential units or the equivalent and do not preclude the establishment of more stringent criteria by local agencies or the Board. The Board may prohibit the discharge from septic tank-leaching systems which do not conform to these criteria. Systems which cannot meet the following criteria may be allowed in selected areas if they are individually designed. The criteria may not be applicable in all cases to commercial or industrial developments.

The septic tank, absorption systems, and disposal area requirements for other than single family residential units shall be based upon the current edition of the "Manual of Septic Tank Practice" or in accordance with methods approved by the Executive Officer. An adequate replacement area equivalent to at least the initial disposal area shall be required at the time of design of the initial installation and incompatible uses of the replacement area shall be prohibited.

Minimum Distances

The Board has determined the following minimum distances (in feet) should be followed in order to provide protection to water quality and/or public health:

| <u>Facility</u> | <u>Domestic Well</u> | <u>Public Well</u> | <u>Flowing Stream(1)</u> | <u>Drainage Course of Ephemeral Stream(2)</u> | <u>Cut or Fill Bank(3)</u> | <u>Property Line(4)</u> | <u>Lake or Reservoir(5)</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Septic Tank or Sewer Line | 50 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 10 | 25 | 50 |
| Leaching Field | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 4h | 50 | 200 |
| Seepage Pit | 150 | 150 | 150 | 50 | 4h | 75 | 200 |

(1) As measured from the line which defines the limit of a 10-year frequency flood.

(2) As measured from the edge of the drainage course or stream.

(3) Distance in feet equals four times the vertical height of the cut or fill bank. Distance is measured from the top edge of the bank.

(4) This distance shall be maintained when individual wells are to be installed and the minimum distance between waste disposal and wells cannot be assured.

(5) As measured from the high water line.

Minimum Criteria

- The percolation rate* in the disposal area shall not be slower than 60 minutes per inch, or not slower than 30 minutes per inch if seepage pits are proposed. The percolation rate shall not be faster than five minutes per inch unless it can be shown that a sufficient distance of soil is available to assure proper filtration.
- Soil depth below the bottom of a leaching trench shall not be less than five feet, nor less than 10 feet below bottom of a seepage pit.
- Depth to anticipated highest level of ground water below the bottom of a leaching trench shall not be less than five feet, nor less than 10 feet below bottom of seepage pit. Greater depths are required if soils do not provide adequate filtration.
- Ground slope in the disposal area shall not be greater than 30 percent.
- The minimum disposal area shall conform to the following:

| <u>Percolation Rate (minutes/inch)</u> | <u>Minimum Usable Disposal Area (sq ft)</u> |
|--|---|
| 41-60 | 12,000 |
| 21-40 | 10,000 |
| 11-20 | 8,000 |
| Less than 10 | 6,000 |

- Areas that are within the minimum distances which are necessary to provide protection to water quality and/or public health shall not be used for waste disposal. The following areas are also considered unsuitable for the location of disposal systems or replacement area:
 - Areas within any easement which is dedicated for surface or subsurface improvement.
 - Paved areas.
 - Areas not owned or controlled by property owners unless said area is dedicated for waste disposal purposes.
 - Areas occupied or to be occupied by structures.

* Determined in accordance with procedures contained in current US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare "Manual of Septic Tank Practice" or a method approved by the Executive Officer.

Implementation

- * The board will review local ordinances for the control of individual waste disposal systems and will request local agencies to adopt criteria which are compatible with or more stringent than these guidelines.
- * In those counties which have adopted an ordinance compatible with these guidelines, the Board will pursue the following course of action for discharges from individual septic tank-leaching systems.
 - Land developments consisting of less than 100 lots will be processed entirely by the county. Tentative maps for subdivisions involving six or more family units shall be transmitted to the Board along with sufficient information* to clearly determine that the proposed development will meet the approved county ordinance. The board or the appropriate local authority may require a public entity if potential water quality or public health problems are anticipated.
 - Tentative maps for land developments containing 100 lots or more shall be transmitted to the Board. The map shall be accompanied by a report of waste discharge and sufficient information to clearly demonstrate that the proposed development will meet these guidelines or the approved county ordinance. A public entity is required prior to any discharge of waste.
- * The board will prohibit the discharge of wastes from land developments which threaten to cause water pollution, quality degradation, or the creation of health hazards or nuisance conditions. These guidelines will be used to evaluate potential water quality or health problems. In certain locations and under special circumstances the Board's Executive Officer may waive individual criteria or he may waive the formation of a public entity. Land developers are to be aware that a waiver by the Executive Officer is not binding on any local entity.

Examples of these special circumstances would be:

- Short time, interim use of individual septic tank-leaching systems may be acceptable in areas which do not meet these guidelines if sufficient, dependable funding of community collection, treatment, and disposal is demonstrated and a plan and time schedule for implementation is being followed.

* The Board's staff has developed a document entitled "Information Needs for Waste Disposal from Land Developments". This document discusses the necessary reports, maps, etc., that must be submitted in order to evaluate proposed land developments.

- A failure to meet the minimum criteria could be negated by other favorable conditions. For example, the installation of individual septic tank-leaching systems may be allowed in areas which cannot meet the minimum criteria in these guidelines if the disposal area is increased sufficiently to allow for special design systems* that have been shown to be effective in similar areas.
- Severe impact on water quality has resulted from improper storm drainage and erosion control. Land developers must provide plans for the control of such runoff from initial construction up to complete build-out of the development.
- The disposal of solid waste can have an impact on water quality and public health. Land developers must submit a plan which conforms to the regional or county master plan and contains adequate provisions for solid waste disposal for complete build-out of the development.
- The disposal of septic tank sludge is an important part of any areawide master plan for waste disposal. Land developers must submit a plan which conforms to the regional or county master plan and contains adequate provisions for septic tank sludge disposal for complete build-out of the development.
- The responsibility for the timely submittal of information necessary for the board or the appropriate local authority to determine compliance with these guidelines rests with persons submitting proposals for development or discharge. For those developments which are to be submitted to the board, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides that no person shall initiate any new discharges of wastes prior to filing a report of waste discharge and prior to (1) issuance of waste discharge requirements, (2) the expiration of 120 days after submittal of an adequate report of waste discharge, or (3) the issuance of a waiver by the Regional Board.
- A report of waste discharge which does not provide the information required by these guidelines is an inadequate report. The 120-day time period does not begin until an adequate report has been submitted. Thus, to avoid extensive delay, every effort should be made to comply with these guidelines at the earliest possible date during formulation of proposals.

* Special design systems will be accepted for review from registered engineers, geologists, or sanitarians who are knowledgeable and experienced in the field of septic tank-leaching system design and installation. These systems will include at least a 100 percent replacement disposal area. These systems shall be installed under the supervision of the designer, the public entity responsible, and the local health department.

Amendment to Water Quality Control Plan and Action Plan for Mining*

Problem Statement

Although water quality problems from active mines are effectively controlled through traditional avenues of waste discharge requirements, permits, and enforcement, acid mine drainage and heavy metals from inactive mines have created sterile stream conditions in isolated locations throughout central and northern California. Most of those mines known to be causing water quality problems are in the Central Valley Region.

Action Plan and Development

In planning to correct water quality problems caused by past mining activity, the Board undertook several related studies, the summaries and general recommendations of which are given below.

Tables 1 and 2 show, respectively, an inventory and ranking of problem mines in the Central Valley Region. A report was prepared describing the method used to rank the mines.

A study of enforcement and funding options was also completed.

Technical feasibility studies were conducted or are underway. These site-specific studies at Walker Mine in Plumas County; Malakoff Diggins in Nevada County; and Leviathan Mine in Alpine County will be used to promote cleanup at those sites and serve as examples of the application of BMPs for tunnel, open pit spoils, and sediment problems, respectively, with transfer value to other mines. The abatement project at Penn Mine, Calaveras County, begun as a 208 project, will also aid in identifying controls and techniques for other mines. A summary of acid mine drainage control technology has been prepared. Control methods (BMPs) that appear most promising for application in California are suggested in Figure 1. A Memorandum of Understanding among the State Water Resources Control Board, the US Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Fish and Game was prepared which outlines a program of correction for the Spring Creek watershed, Iron Mountain Mine, Shasta County.

The Board will take the following approach in applying the results of the studies described above:

1. The Board finds there are serious water quality problems related to inactive mines and will take necessary actions to control those problems using the priorities shown in Table 2 as a guide.
2. In implementing necessary controls, the Board will take appropriate actions identified in the legal, institutional, and funding studies conducted during the 208 planning program.

* As adopted in Resolution No. 79-149

3. As an important initial step in implementation and enforcement, feasibility studies should be developed for all high priority problem mines. Owners and operators will be required to prepare such plans, or in some cases, as appropriate, the Board will seek funds from the identified sources to conduct the studies. BMPs shown in Figure 1 should be considered in developing those plans.
4. The State Board and EPA should assist the Region in pursuing promising funding sources and other appropriate measures as recommended in the legal, institutional, and funding studies.
5. To prevent future problems, the Board will require owners and operators of active mines to prepare plans for closure and reclamation. Closure and reclamation plans for all operations will meet the minimum requirements of regulations in the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 and will be coordinated with the State Board of Mining and Geology.

Public Participation

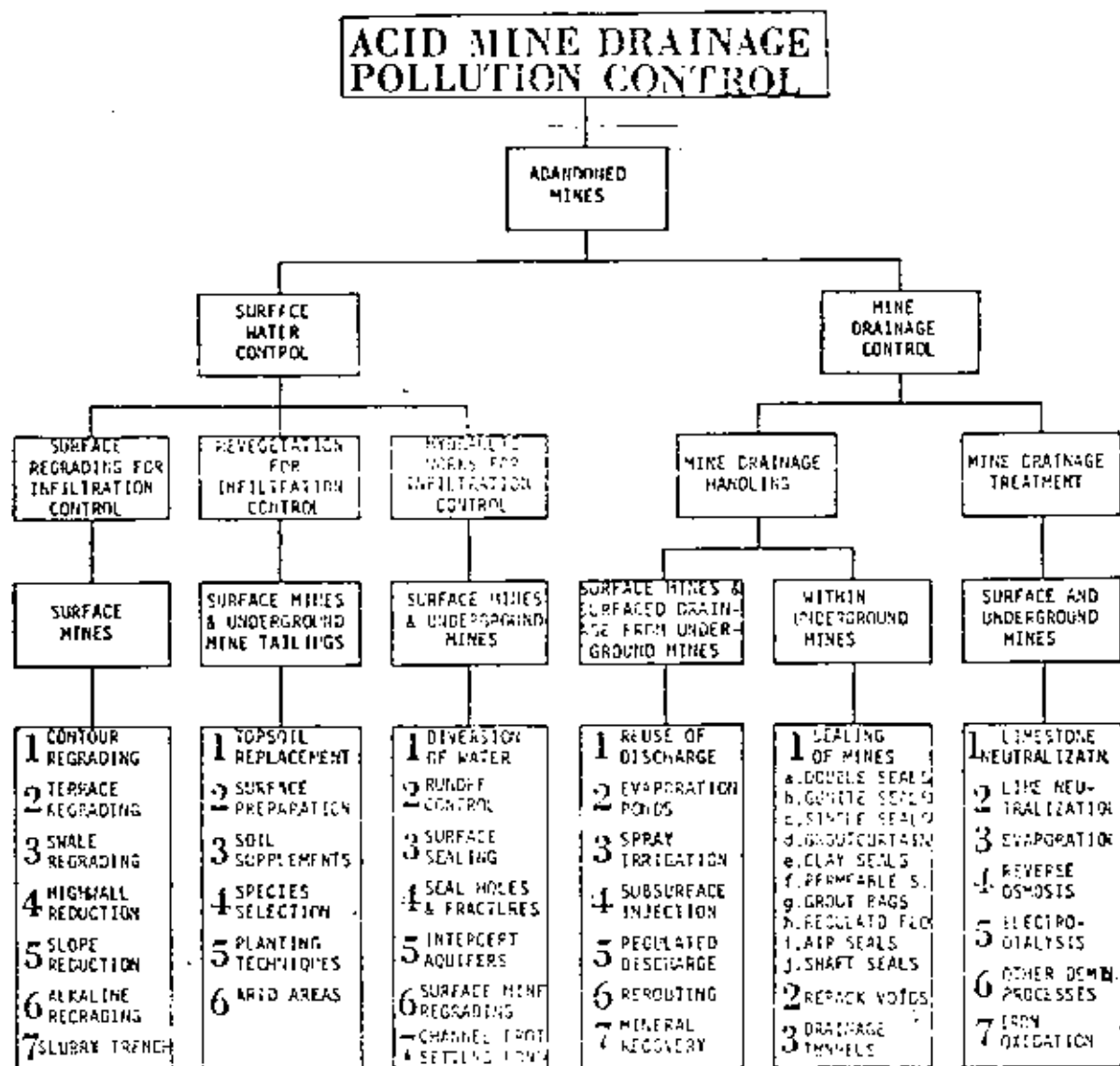
Work plans and products were reviewed by a Mining Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) and individuals and groups on the Regional and State Board agenda lists. A Penn Mine subcommittee toured the mine site and reviewed proposed abatement plans. One meeting with the MTAG was held to review the draft inventory and assessment report, discuss the legal study, and evaluate staff proposals for the site-specific feasibility studies.

Negative Declaration

A Negative declaration was prepared for this project.

FIGURE 1

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AVAILABLE FOR
CONTROL OF AMD FROM ABANDONED MINES



adapted from unpublished literature
review by the Sanitary Engineering
Research Lab, U.C. Berkeley

TABLE 1. MECHANISMS OF INTELLECTUAL CHANGE

| TABLE 1. INFORMATION ON MINERAL MINES. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Watercourse | State Route | County | Grass Map No. | USGS Map | Location (Latitude/Longitude) | Mineral | Depth of Mine | Depth of Shaft | Notes |
| Amador River, Bear River | Amador Highway | El Dorado | SA-733 | Georgetown | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Gold | Underground | Underground | Amador River |
| | Dairy Farm | Placer | SA-633 | Cop. Far W | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Cop. Far West Reservoir |
| | Long Cop-Banner | Butte | SA-571 | Chicago Pl | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Gold | Underground | Underground | Long Cop-Banner |
| Little River | Chico | Butte | SA-278 | Cherokee | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Gold | Underground | Underground | Chico River |
| | Mineral Slide | Butte | (none) | Paradise | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Gold | Underground | Underground | Mineral Slide |
| Yuba River | Abbott | Yuba | SA-645 | Wilbur Spg | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Mercury | Underground | Underground | Abbott River |
| | Kennett | Yuba | SA-644 | Wilbur Spg | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Mercury | Underground | Underground | Kennett River |
| | Silver Hook | Yuba | SA-650 | Clr Lk Hs | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Mercury | Underground | Underground | Silver Hook River |
| Yuba River | Copper Hill | Yuba | SB-044 | Letrobe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Copper Hill River |
| Yuba River | Chico | Yuba | (none) | Greenville | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Chico River |
| | Engel | Yuba | SA-076A | Greenville | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Engel River |
| | Iron Lake | Yuba | SA-080 | Greenville | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Iron Lake River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SA-159 | Mt Ingalls | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| Yuba River | Washoe | Yuba | SB-045 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-046 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-047 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-048 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-049 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-050 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-051 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-052 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-053 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-054 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-055 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-056 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-057 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-058 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-059 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-060 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-061 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-062 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-063 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-064 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-065 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-066 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-067 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |
| | Washoe | Yuba | SB-068 | Washoe | 38 41.00' 121 47.30' | Copper | Underground | Underground | Washoe River |

TABLE 2. MINE DRAINING

| | Rank | USGS | Pollution Profile | Notes Summary |
|-------------------|---------------|------|---|--|
| Iron Mountain | H | 35 | 5-70 acid, Cu, Zn, Fe from tailings and adits to creeks | USGS WH178-32, CDEG, CDMG reports, and CWRWQCB inspections |
| Black Mt. | H | 33 | 5 acid, Cu, Zn, Fe from adits to creek | USGS WH178-32 |
| Black Mt. | H | 33 | 400 acid, Cu, Zn, Fe from tailings and adits to river | CDEG and CWRWQCB reports and inspections |
| Black Mt. | H | 33 | 5 acid, Cu, Zn, Fe from adits and dump to creek | USGS WH178-32 and DWR report |
| Black Mt. | H | 33 | 5 acid, Cu, Zn, Fe from adits and dump to creek | USGS WH178-32 and DWR report |
| Black Mt. | H | 33 | 68 acid, Cu, Zn from main portal to creek | CDEG report |
| Black Mt. | H | 33 | 16-1 acid, Hg, Fe from tailings and overburden to creek | CWRWQCB and DWR inspection and report |
| Black Mt. | H | 21 | 1.8 acid, Cd, Cu, Zn from mine to creek | USGS WH178-32 |
| Black Mt. | H | 17 | 11 Cu, Zn from tailings and portal to creek | CWRWQCB, CONOCO, and AMAX inspections and sampling |
| Black Mt. | H | 15 | 5 Hg from open pit to lake | USGS and DWR reports |
| Black Mt. | H | 10 | .3 acid, Cu, Fe from tailings to creek | CWRWQCB inspections |
| Black Mt. | H | 19 | .6-5 Cu, Zn, Fe from tailings to creek | CDEG inspection |
| Black Mt. | H | 13 | .6-5 Hg, Fe from mine to creek | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Black Mt. | H | 17 | 1.2 acid, Hg, Fe from adits to creek | CWRWQCB inspections |
| Black Mt. | H | 15 | 3.5 Hg from mine area to creek | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Black Mt. | H | 15 | .6-5 Hg from mine area to creek | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Copper Hill | H | 5 | 474 Cu, Zn from mine area to river | STORET and USGS-DWR data |
| Empire | L | 20 | .3 Cu from tailings to creek | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Abbott | L | 15 | .1 Hg from tailings to creek | CWRWQCB inspections |
| Knockville | L | 10 | 2 Hg from mine area to creek | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Keystone | L | 4 | 2 none observed but Cu suspected, perhaps Fe | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Lava Gap-Banner | L | 3 | 1.5 none detected in creek but As, Ag, Hg are possible | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Great Western | L | 3 | 1 none detected but Hg suspected | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Alumina Shumway | L | 2 | 1 none detected and sedimentation suspected | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Anderson | L | 0 | 13 none detected but Hg suspected | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Big Injun | L | 0 | 8 none detected but Hg suspected | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Kentou | L | 0 | 5 none detected but As possible | STORET data and CWRWQCB inspections of creek |
| 10 to 1 | L | 0 | 5 none detected but As possible | STORET data and CWRWQCB inspections of creek |
| Engel | L | 0 | 3 none detected but Cu suspected | STORET data |
| Cline Gulch | L | 0 | 3 none detected but Cu suspected | STORET data |
| Cot Hill | L | 0 | 3 none detected in creek but mine runoff high in Hg, Fe | CWRWQCB inspections |
| Ketna | L | 0 | .5 none detected but Hg suspected | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Shasta King | L | 0 | .1 none detected in creek but mine water high in acid, Cu | USGS WH178-32 and DWR report |
| Gallinsey | L | 0 | 0 none observed (no flow from mine) but Cu, Zn are possible | USGS WH178-32 |
| Iron Dyke | L | 0 | 0 none observed (no flow from mine) but Cu is possible | CWRWQCB inspections |
| Argonaut | L | 0 | 0 none observed (no flow from mine) but acid is possible | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Dairy Farm | L | 0 | 0 none observed but acid, Cu are possible | CWRWQCB communication with S. Butte Water District |
| Plumbago | U N K N O W N | | no inspection due to remote location, As suspected | |
| Reid | U N K N O W N | | no inspection due to inaccessibility, acid, Hg suspected | |
| Melakoff Diggings | S P E C I A L | | high sediment and turbidity from mine area to creek | CWRWQCB inspection |
| Mineral Slide | S P E C I A L | | sediment and turbidity from mine area to creek | CWRWQCB observation |

**The Federal Antidegradation Policy
(40 CFR 131.12)**

- (a) The State shall develop and adopt a statewide antidegradation policy and identify the methods for implementing such policy pursuant to this subpart. The antidegradation policy and implementation methods shall, at a minimum, be consistent with the following:
- (1) Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected.
 - (2) Where the quality of the waters exceed levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the State finds, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the State's continuing planning process, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In allowing such degradation or lower water quality, the State shall assure water quality adequate to protect existing uses fully. Further, the State shall assure that there shall be achieved the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.
 - (3) Where high quality waters constitute an outstanding National resource, such as waters of National and State parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, that water quality shall be maintained and protected.
 - (4) In those cases where potential water quality impairment associated with a thermal discharge is involved, the antidegradation policy and implementing method shall be consistent with section 316 of the (Clean Water) Act.

Appendix 40 - Grassland Watershed Wetland Channels for Which Beneficial Uses Have Been Identified

Southern Grassland Wetland Channels

| | <u>Starting Location</u> | <u>Ending Location</u> |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Agatha Canal North | Starts at the Agatha North/Geis split at NE1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 12, T11S, R11E | Discharges to the Santa Fe Canal at Mueller Weir at NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 21, T10S, R11E |
| Agatha Canal South | Diversion from Helm or Main Canal at NW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 31, T11S, R12E | Terminates at the Agatha North/Geir split at NE1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 12, T11S, R11E |
| Almaden Ditch | Begins at the Agatha Canal at Mallard Rd at SE1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 12, T11S, R11E | Terminates at Mesquite Drain siphon at the SW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 11, T11E, R11E |
| Almond Drive Ranch | Diversions from the Main Canal and Main Drain at the SW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 6, T11S, R10E | Discharges to Reedly Ditch at SW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 5, T11S, R10E |
| Ascot Ditch | Diversion from the Main Canal at the SE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 7, T11S, R11E | Terminates at the SW1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 8, T11S, R11E |
| Britto Ditch | Diversion from Camp 13 at the NW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 22, T11S, R11E | Terminates at the SW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 10, T11S, R11E |
| Camp 13 | Diversion of the Main Canal or Main Drain or Hamburg Drain at the SW1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 27, T11S, R11E | Discharges to Mud Slough (south) at the SE1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 33, T10S, R11E |
| Charleston Drain | Freshwater diversions from the Outside Canal at the SW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 32, T11S, R11E | Discharges to Upper Gadwall Ditch at the SW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 6, T11S, R11E |
| Cocke Ditch | Diversion from the Arroyo Canal at the NE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 21, T10S, R11E | Terminates at the NW1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 16, T10S, R11E |
| Colony Branch 2 | Enters the Southern Grassland at the SW1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 8, T11S, R12E | Drains into Bennett Drain at the NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 7, T11S, R12E |
| Colony Branch 3/Bennett | Enters the Southern Grassland at the SE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 5, T11S, R12E | Terminates at the Agatha Canal North at the SW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 6, T11S, R12E |
| Cotton Drain | Enters the Grassland at the NW1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 32, T10S, R11E | Discharges to Mud Slough(s) at the SE1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 28, T10S, R11E |

3 May 1996 (as adopted by the RWQCB)

| | <u>Starting Location</u> | <u>Ending Location</u> |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Flyway Ditch | Diversion from Almond Dr. Ditch at SE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 5, T11S, R11E | Discharges to Cotton Drain at the NW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 32, T10S, R11E |
| Gables Ditch | Diversion of Main Canal at the NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 31, T11S, R12E | Terminates at the SW1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 18, T11S, R12E |
| Geis Ditch | Begins at the Agatha North/Geis split at the NE1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 12, T11S, R11E | Discharges to Camp 13 at NW1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 3, T11S, R11E |
| Helm Canal | Takeouts from the Main Canal at NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 31, T11S, R11E | Terminates at the Helm Canal extension at the SW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 26, T11S, R11E |
| Line Ditch | Enters Grassland at the SW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 5, T11S, R12E | Terminates at the NE1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 6, T11S, R12E |
| Lower Gadwall Canal | Continuation of the upper Gadwall, starts at the Almond Dr. intersection at the SE1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 5, T11S, R11E | Discharges to Mud Slough (south) at the NE1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 33, T10S, R11E |
| Meyers Ditch | Diversion from Helm Canal at SE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 26, T11S, R11E | Terminates at the SE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 23, T11S, R11E |
| Mud Slough (south) | Begins at the end of Camp 13 at the SE1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 33, T10, R11E | Discharges to Salt Slough at the Los Banos WA at the NW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 18, T9S, R10E |
| Pozo Drain | Enters the GWD at SW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 8, T11S, R12E | Discharges to the Agatha Canal North at the NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 12, T11S, R12E |
| Reedly Ditch | Continuation of Almond Dr. Drain at the SW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 4, T11S, R11E | Discharges to Camp 13 at the SE1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 4, T11S, R11E |
| San Pedro Canal | Diversion from the Arroyo Canal at the NW1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 26, T10S, R11E | Discharges to Boundary/Devon Drain at the NE1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 31, T9S, R11E |
| SLCC Arroyo Canal | Enters the Southern Grassland at the NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 25, T10S, R11E | Discharges to the Santa Fe Canal at Mueller Weir at the NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 21, T10S, R11E |
| Sorsky Ditch | Diversion of Camp 13 and Continuation of Sorsky Bypass at the NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 27, T11S, R11E | Discharges to Camp 13 at SW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 3, T11S, R11E |
| Stillbow Ditch | Begins at Bennett Ditch at the SW1/4, SE1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 6, T11S, R12E | Discharges to the Agatha Canal North at the SW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 36, T10S, R11E |
| 240 Ditch | Diversion from Helm Canal at NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 36, T11S, R11E | Terminates at Sorsky Ditch at NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 23, T11S, R11E |
| Upper Gadwall Ditch | Diversion of Camp 13 at the NW1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 22, T11S, R11E | Terminates at Reedly Ditch at the NE1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 8, T11S, R11E |

Northern Grassland Wetland Channels

| | <u>Starting Location</u> | <u>Ending Location</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Eagle Ditch | Diversion of the Santa Fe Canal at the NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 30, T.8S, R.10E | Discharges to Mud Slough (north) at the SW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 7, T.8S, R.9E |
| Fremont Ditch | Diversion from San Luis Canal at the SE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 35, T.8S, R.10E | Discharges to Mud Slough (north) at the NW1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 20, T.8S, R.10 |
| Garzas Creek | Enters Grassland Water District (GWD) at the intersection of Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, T.8S, R.9E | Discharges to Los Banos Creek NE1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 13, T.8S, R.9E |
| Gun Club Road Ditch | Diversion of Los Banos Cr at the intersection of Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, T.8S, R.9E | Terminates at Eagle Ditch at the SW1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 13, T.8S, R.9E |
| Kesterson Ditch | Diversion of the Santa Fe Canal at the SE1/4, SE1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 32, T.8S, R.10E | Terminates at the NW1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 34, T.8S, R.10E |
| Los Banos Creek | Begins service at CCID Main Canal at the SE1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 9, T.10S, R.10E | Discharges to Mud Slough (north) at the NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 26, T.7S, R.9E |
| Mosquito Ditch | Diversion from the San Luis Wasteway at the NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 19, T.9S, R.10E | Discharges to Los Banos Creek at NE1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 6, T.9S, R.10E |
| Rubino Ditch | Diversion of the San Luis Spillway at the SW1/4, SE1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 17, T.9S, R.10E | Terminates at the NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 8, T.9S, R.10E |
| San Luis Canal | Starts at a diversion of the Main Canal at NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 36, T.10S, R.10E | NE1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 5, T.8S, R.10E |
| San Luis Spillway Ditch | Diversion of the San Luis Wasteway at the intersection of Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, T.9S, R.10E | Discharges to the Santa Fe Canal at SE1/4, SE1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 16, T.9S, R.10E |
| San Luis Wasteway ¹ | | |
| Standard Ditch | Diversion from San Luis Canal at the NE1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 25 T.9S, R.10E | Terminates at the NE1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 15, T.9S, R.10E |
| Santa Fe Canal ² | Extension of the Arroyo Canal at Mueller Weir at the NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 21, T.10S, R.11E | Terminates at a tributary of Mud Slough (north) at the SW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 7, T.8S, R.10E |
| Santa Fe Canal Extension | Diversion of the Santa Fe Canal at the SW1/4, Sec. 7, T.8S, R.10E | |
| Westside Ditch | Diversion of Garzas Cr at the intersection of Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, T.8S, R.9E | Discharges to Los Banos Creek at the SE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 11, T.8S, R.9E |

¹ Begins as an extension of the Arroyo Canal. Receives only SLCC operational spill water at this point.

² Source is the Delta-Mendota Canal.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

MAY 26 2000

Edward C. Anton, Acting Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Dear Mr. Anton:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, as amended by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board or RB), and approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board or SB) and Office of Administrative Law (OAL), through September 1995. This includes the amendments approved by the State Board in the following resolutions:

- SB Res. 90-28, adopted by the State Board on March 22, 1990 (re: RB Res. 89-56, which was adopted by the Regional Board on March 31, 1989)¹, which re-formatted and updated the Basin Plan for the first time since its original adoption in 1975;
- SB Res. 90-20, adopted by the State Board on February 15, 1990 (re: RB Res. 90-28, which was adopted by the Regional Board on January 26, 1990); which revised the pesticide objectives for inland surface waters covered by the Plan and added new provisions regarding their implementation;
- SB Res. 95-12, adopted by the State Board on February 16, 1995, and approved by the OAL on May 9, 1995 (re: RB Res. 94-380, which was adopted by the Regional Board on December 9, 1994), which updated and reformatted the Basin Plan, and made substantive changes to beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation programs; and

¹ Regional Board staff advised EPA that, because the 1989 amendments were largely format-related, no itemized list of amendments was prepared. Furthermore, at that time, the Regional Board had not yet adopted the practice of producing a strikeout/mark-up version of the Basin Plan to delineate proposed amendments. For purposes of conducting our review of the Basin Plan amendments under CWA §303(c)(3), therefore, the nature of the 1989 amendments was deduced by a comparative reading of the approved 1975 Basin Plan and the "2nd Edition" of the Basin Plan that was produced in 1989.

- SB Res. 95-42, adopted by the State Board on July 20, 1995, and approved by the OAL on September 25, 1995 (re: RB Res. 95-142, which was adopted by the Regional Board on May 26, 1995), which authorized the Regional Board to include compliance schedules in NPDES permits under certain conditions.

Today's Action

Section 303(c) of the CWA requires EPA to approve or disapprove new or revised state-adopted water quality standards. Pursuant to CWA Section 303(c) and the implementing federal regulations at 40 CFR 131, and subject to certain limitations and understandings, as discussed below, EPA hereby approves, in entirety, the amendments addressed in SB Resolutions 90-20 and 95-42, and approves most of the amendments addressed in SB Resolutions 90-28 and 95-12. EPA's approval is based on our finding that the approved amendments are consistent with the requirements of the CWA and EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 131.5 and 131.6. Certain provisions of the amendments addressed in SB Resolutions 90-28 and 95-12 are hereby disapproved. These provisions are itemized in Attachment A.

EPA's action today pertains only to those portions of the amendments that are subject to EPA's water quality standards approval authority under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA); i.e., the portions addressing antidegradation, beneficial uses, water quality criteria, and implementation of water quality standards for surface waters, and is subject to the results of consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Certain of the approved amendments are approved with understandings. These are discussed in Attachment B. To ensure that no misunderstanding occurs, please advise me within a month of the date of this letter whether or not those understandings comport with the State's views.

Disapproved Provisions

As noted above, EPA is disapproving the provisions discussed in Attachment A to this letter. To avoid the need for federal promulgation of water quality standards to ensure compliance with the CWA and applicable regulations, the State must address these disapprovals by removing or revising the disapproved provisions, as necessary to eliminate the cause of the disapproval, within 90 days of receipt of this letter.

Public Participation

EPA compliments the State on its efforts to include the public in the development and review of new and revised water quality standards. Public involvement is an integral component of a successful water quality program. Based upon our review, the public review procedures followed by the State in the development of Regional Board Resolutions 89-56, 90-28, 94-380, and 95-142, and their associated State Board Resolutions are consistent with the procedural requirements for public participation in triennial reviews of state water quality standards.

ESA Consultation with the Services on EPA's Action

EPA has initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (collectively, the Services) on today's action, under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act. Section 7(a)(2) states that each federal agency shall ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species. EPA's action today is subject to the results of this consultation. EPA believes that it is unlikely that the Service(s) will conclude that the standards that EPA is approving today violate section 7(a)(2), since the standards are expressly designed to "protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes" of the Clean Water Act, which are to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters"; however, EPA retains the discretion to revise its approval decision if the consultation identifies deficiencies in the standards requiring remedial action by EPA.

Relationship of Today's Action to Previous Actions on Amendments to the Basin Plan

EPA's last action on this Basin Plan was taken on May 24, 2000, at which time we approved most of the Basin Plan amendment provisions of SB Res. 96-78 (re: RB Res. 96-147, the "Grassland amendments", adopted by the Regional Board on May 3, 1996), which was approved by the OAL on January 10, 1997. EPA took action on the 1996 Grassland amendments prior to today's action on the 1990-95 amendments because of the importance of the Grassland amendments for the protection of threatened and endangered species with regard to selenium concentrations in those and other water bodies.

Today's action does not alter the conditions and interpretations of our previous water quality standards approval letters of December 30, 1975, May 28, 1976, June 2, 1976, September 20, 1984, August 7, 1985, April 13, 1990, and May 24, 2000 for this basin plan. Furthermore, any provisions of SB Res. 96-78 (the Grassland amendments) that EPA approved supercede any corresponding or conflicting provisions of the amendments that are approved by this letter.

Water Quality Standards Applicable to the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

In combination with EPA's May 24, 2000 action on the Grassland amendments, today's action completes EPA's review of all water quality standards-related portions of the Basin Plan that are embodied in the Fourth Edition of the Plan. The Fourth Edition was released by the Regional Board on September 15, 1998 and incorporates all amendments to the Basin Plan that had been adopted by the State as of that date. The federally-approved water quality standards applicable to the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins now consist of:

- Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition, 1998;
- Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate

Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California, as amended by State Board Resolution 75-89, September 1975;

- Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California, May 1974;
- Resolution 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California, as supplemented by State Board Order No. WQ 86-17;
- Memorandum to Regional Board Executive Officers from State Water Resources Control Board, Subject: Federal Antidegradation Policy. Oct. 7, 1987; and
- Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (1995 Bay/Delta Plan), SB Resolution 95-24, May 1995.

The following federally promulgated standards are also applicable to these waters:

- Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants; States' Compliance Final Rule, 40 CFR 131.36, as amended May 4, 1995;
- Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, and San Francisco Bay and Delta of the State of California (40 CFR 131.37) applicable to waters specified in the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board in State Board Resolution No. 91-34 on May 1, 1991; and
- Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California, Final Rule (the California Toxics Rule or CTR), 65 FR 31681, May 18, 2000.

Issues that Should be Addressed in the Next Triennial Review

Several aspects of the Basin Plan should be addressed within the next triennial review. These issues are itemized and discussed in Attachment C. While some of these issues are specific to the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basin Plan, many are common to several or all of the State's basin plans.

EPA intends to continue to work closely with the Regional board during the upcoming triennial review process. Our aim is to take prompt action on any further Basin Plan amendments, as well as to provide whatever assistance the Regional Board needs. Once again, EPA commends the Central Valley Regional Board for its dedication and success in revising the Basin Plan. If there are any questions regarding EPA's action, please contact Kathy Goforth, of my staff, at 415-744-1902. As always, EPA looks forward to continued cooperation with the State in achieving our mutual environmental goals.

Sincerely,


Alexis Strauss

Director, Water Division

Attachments

cc: Gary Carlton (Regional Board 5)
Paul Lillebo (SWRCB)
Lee Michlin (Regional Board 1)
Larry Kolb (Regional Board 2)
Roger Briggs (Regional Board 3)
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Steve Schwarzbach (FWS)
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ATTACHMENT A

**DISAPPROVED PROVISIONS OF SB RES. 95-12 (RE: RB RES. 94-380)
AND SB RES. 90-28 (RE: RB RES. 89-56)**

1. **Deletion of the text of footnote #1 to Table II-1 (*"Those streams not listed have the same beneficial uses as the streams lakes Reservoirs to which they are tributary."*); and addition of the following provision in the text of the "Existing and Potential Beneficial Uses" chapter: *"The beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In some cases a beneficial use may not be applicable to the entire body of water. In these cases the Regional Water Board's judgment will be applied. It should be noted that it is impractical to list every surface water body in the Region. For unidentified water bodies, the beneficial uses will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis."* [SB Res. 95-12]**

Under the amended language, it is not clear which uses apply to waters not identified by name in Table II-1, nor, even for those water bodies that are identified by name, which uses apply to the entire body of water versus only certain segments. As a result, EPA is unable to determine (as required by 40 CFR 131.5) whether or not the State has adopted, for the waters within the Sacramento/San Joaquin River basins, uses that are consistent with the requirements of the CWA, and criteria that protect those designated uses. The wording of the amendment gives the impression that (1) the geographic extent of applicability of the uses already designated for any water body can be determined on a case-by-case basis simply by an exercise of judgment by the Regional Board, and may vary depending upon the situation at hand, and (2) the uses applicable to any given tributary can be designated or modified in a similar manner.

The deleted footnote (i.e., the "tributary rule"), in effect, established uses for all tributary streams not identified by name in Table II-1. The Regional Board has not demonstrated that any of those uses that were so designated as existing uses are not, in fact, existing uses (as defined in 40 CFR 131.3(e)), nor has the Regional Board demonstrated (as required by 40 CFR 131.10(g) for removal of designated uses that are not existing uses) that any of the uses that were so designated as potential uses are not attainable (as defined by 40 CFR 131.10(d)) in any of the waters covered by the tributary rule footnote. If the Regional Board wishes to remove any of the uses designated by means of the tributary rule from any waters covered by that rule, it must do so by means of a public process that fully complies with the requirements of 40 CFR 131.10. Upon completion of such a process, such waters and their amended designated uses must be identified in the Basin Plan. Similarly, to restrict the applicability of any uses that are currently designated for a water body to only certain segments of that water body, the removal of those uses from other segments of the water body must also be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 131.10.

EPA recognizes that the Regional Board's interpretation of the effect of the tributary rule may differ from that described above; however, regardless of how the tributary rule is

interpreted, the State must go through a public process (see 40 CFR 131.10.(e)) in order to add or remove any uses from a water body; and, if the uses that the State wishes to designate for a given water body – tributary or otherwise – do not include the uses specified in CWA §101(a)(2), the State must conduct a Use Attainability Analysis, in compliance with 40 CFR 131.10(j), to demonstrate that the CWA §101(a)(2) uses are not attainable. The designated uses of a water body are integral components of the water quality standards for that water body, and, therefore, must be specified in the Basin Plan (i.e., the Regional Board cannot simply designate uses in the course of, for example, drafting a permit, without first adopting the uses into the Basin Plan through an appropriate public process).

To assure compliance with the CWA and applicable regulations, the State must, within 90 days of receipt of this letter, (1) clearly identify the uses designated for tributaries that are not currently identified in Table II-1, and (2) eliminate the ambiguity created by the amendment regarding the geographic extent of applicability of the uses assigned to each water body. One way in which the former can be accomplished is by deleting the amended language and restoring the tributary footnote to Table II-1. This would not preclude later modifying the uses so designated for any tributary, if appropriate, provided that such modification is accomplished in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 131. The latter can also be accomplished by deleting the amended language (in particular, the second and third sentences). Another option for resolving both issues would be to amend the provision to read as follows: “[T]he beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In some cases, a beneficial use may not be appropriate for the entire body of water and/or its tributaries. In these cases, the Regional Water Board may amend the Basin Plan to modify the use designation. Any such amendment must comply with the federal regulations at 40 CFR 131.”

2. **Removal of general dissolved oxygen objectives for the Delta [SB Res. 95-12]**

EPA disapproves the removal of the general dissolved oxygen (DO) objectives for waters within the legal boundaries of the Delta, which resulted from rearrangement of the text of the DO objectives. Prior to the adoption of RB Resolution 94-380, the general DO objectives, which specify percent saturation requirements, applied to all Delta waters, and constituted the only DO objectives for those Delta waters “which are constructed for special purposes and from which fish have been excluded or where the fishery is not important as a beneficial use”. By rearranging the text, the Regional Board eliminated the applicability of the general DO objectives to any Delta waters, and left those water bodies “which are constructed for special purposes and from which fish have been excluded or where the fishery is not important as a beneficial use” with no DO objectives at all. It is EPA’s understanding that this was an unintended result of the amendment. The State provided no rationale for the amendment other than to say, in the associated Staff Report, that the “Dissolved Oxygen” section was “reorganized for clarity”.

Several aquatic life uses are designated as existing uses for the Delta. DO objectives are needed to support those uses; therefore, the absence of DO objectives for certain waters within the Delta will not provide the level of water quality necessary to support the existing

uses of those waters. With regard to those Delta waters for which specific minimum DO concentration objectives still apply under RB Res. 94-380, the State has not demonstrated that those objectives, alone, are sufficient to protect existing uses and water quality as required under the federal and State antidegradation policies. See, e.g., 40 CFR 131.12 (a)(1) and (2).

To ensure compliance with the CWA and applicable regulations, the State must, within 90 days of receipt of this letter, amend the Basin Plan to either restore the applicability of the general DO objectives to all Delta waters, or apply new DO objectives to ensure that the designated uses of all Delta waters are protected. Any new DO objectives must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 131.11 and 40 CFR 131.12. Guidance for the development of DO criteria is available in EPA's *Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen*, which was published in 1986.

3. **Addition of language that misrepresents the federal antidegradation policy [SB Res. 90-28]**

EPA disapproves the following portion of the discussion of State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which was added to the "Control Action Considerations of the State Water Board", "Policies and Plans" section of the Implementation chapter: "[t]he federal antidegradation policy applies if a discharge or other activity, which began after November 28, 1975, will lower surface water quality. Application of the federal policy may be triggered by water quality impacts or mass loading impacts to receiving waters." These two sentences provide an incomplete and misleading interpretation of the federal antidegradation policy. November 28, 1975 is the date used in 40 CFR 131.3(e) to define "existing uses" of a water body. The antidegradation policy applies to the level of water quality that must be protected in a given water body, irrespective of any discharge, i.e., the antidegradation policy also applies to the designation and removal of uses; its applicability need not be triggered by a discharge or any particular "activity". To ensure compliance with the CWA and applicable regulations, the State must, within 90 days of receipt of this letter, amend the Basin Plan so as to accurately reflect the federal antidegradation policy. An acceptable modification would be to replace those sentences with the following: "[i]n addition to requiring the maintenance of high quality waters, the federal antidegradation policy requires existing uses, and the level of water quality necessary to protect them, to be maintained, and prohibits any reduction in water quality or protection thereof for high quality waters that constitute outstanding National resources. The federal antidegradation policy applies to any action or activity that may reduce the water quality in, or the level of protection afforded to, a water body that has an existing use. Existing uses are those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975, regardless of whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.".

Amendments to the 1994 Water Quality Control Plan for the
Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

| Subject | Date Adopted By Reg. Bd. | Regional Board Resolution No. | Date in Effect |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Amendment Specifically Authorizing Compliance Schedules in NPDES Permits for Achieving Water Quality Objectives or Effluent Limits Based on Objectives | 5/26/95 | 95-142 | 5/26/95* |
| 2. Adoption of Water Quality Objectives and an Implementation Plan Regulation of Agricultural Subsurface Drainage in the Grassland Area | 5/3/96 | 96-147 | 1/10/97* |
| 3. Adoption of Site Specific Water Quality Objectives for pH and Turbidity for Deer Creek in El Dorado County | 7/19/02 | R5-2002-0127 | 10/21/03 |
| 4. Adoption of Corrective Language | 9/6/02 | R5-2002-0151 | 1/27/04 |
| 5. Adoption of a Control Program for Mercury in Clear Lake, including COMM use for Clear Lake and Mercury Objectives for Fish Tissue | 12/6/02 | R5-2002-0207 | 10/2/03 |
| 6. Adoption of a Control Program for Orchard Pesticide Runoff and Diazinon Runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, including Site-Specific Water Quality Objectives for Diazinon | 10/16/03 | R5-2003-0148 | 8/11/04 |

- * The amendment is not in effect until it is approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law. If the amendment involves adopting or revising a standard which relates to surface waters it must also be approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) [40 CFR Section 131(c)]. If the standard revision is disapproved by USEPA, the revised standard remains in effect until it is revised by the basin planning process, or USEPA promulgates its own rule which supersedes the standard revision [40 CFR Section 131.21(c)]

THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (BASIN PLAN)
FOR THE
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

FOURTH EDITION
Revised September 2004 (with Approved Amendments)

THE SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN AND
THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

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Sunset Waterfowl: David Rosen/ Ducks Unlimited
Sugar Beets: Brenda Grewell/ Dept. of Water Resources

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APPENDIX

MAPS

TABLE II-1

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | | REC-2 | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WILDLIFE HABITAT | NAVIGATION |
| 1 | McCLOUD RIVER | 505. | E | | | | | E | E | P | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 2 | GOOSE LAKE | 527.20 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 3 | PIT RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | NORTH FORK, SOUTH FORK, PIT RIVER | 526.00 | E | E | E | | | | E | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 4 | CONFLUENCE OF FORKS TO HAT CREEK | 526.35 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 5 | FALL RIVER | 526.41 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 6 | HAT CREEK | 526.30 | | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 7 | BAUM LAKE | 526.34 | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | P | E | |
| 8 | MOUTH OF HAT CREEK TO SHASTA LAKE | 526. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | P | E | | | E | E | E | |
| | SACRAMENTO RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | SOURCE TO BOX CANYON RESERVOIR | 525.22 | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 10 | LAKE SISKIYOU | 525.22 | | | | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | P | E | |
| 11 | BOX CANYON DAM TO SHASTA LAKE | 525.2 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 12 | SHASTA LAKE | 506.10 | E | E | | | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 13 | SHASTA DAM TO COLUSA BASIN DRAIN | | E | E | E | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 14 | WHISKEY TOWN RESERVOIR | 524.61 | E | E | E | | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 15 | CLEAR CREEK BELOW WHISKEYTOWN RESERVOIR | 524.62 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 16 | COW CREEK | 507.3 | P | E | E | | | E | E | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 17 | BATTLE CREEK | 507.12 | | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 18 | COTTONWOOD CREEK | 524.3 | E | E | E | P | P | P | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 19 | ANTELOPE CREEK | 509.63 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 20 | MILL CREEK | 509.42 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 21 | THOMES CREEK | 523.10 | | E | E | | | P | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 22 | DEER CREEK | 509.20 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 23 | BIG CHICO CREEK | 509.14 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 24 | STONY CREEK | 522.00 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | P | | | | E | E | E | |
| 25 | EAST PARK RESERVOIR | 522.33 | | | | | | | E | | E | E | P | | | E | | E | |
| 26 | BLACK BUTTE RESERVOIR | 522.12 | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| | BUTTE CREEK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | SOURCES TO CHICO | 521.30 | E | E | E | | | E | E | | | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 28 | BELOW CHICO, INCLUDING BUTTE SLOUGH | 520.40 | | E | E | | | | E | E | | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 29 | COLUSA BASIN DRAIN | 520.21 | | E | E | | | | E | E | | E | P | E | | E | | E | |

LEGEND

E = EXISTING BENEFICIAL USES
P = POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES
L = EXISTING LIMITED BENEFICIAL USE

NOTE:

Surface waters with the beneficial uses of Groundwater Recharge (GWR), Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH), and Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) have not been identified in this plan. Surface waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins falling within these beneficial use categories will be identified in the future as part of the continuous planning process to be conducted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

TABLE II-1 (cont'd)

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----|---|-------------------|-----|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------|-----|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | REC-2 | | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | | |
| 30 | COLUSA BASIN DRAIN TO EYE ["I"] STREET BRIDGE | 520.00 | E | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 31 | SUTTER BYPASS | 520.3 | E | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 32 | FEATHER RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | LAKE ALMANOR | 518.41 | | | | | | E | E | | | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 33 | NORTH FORK, FEATHER RIVER | 518.4 | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | | E | | | | E | E | |
| 34 | MIDDLE FORK, FEATHER RIVER | 518.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | SOURCE TO LITTLE LAST CHANCE CREEK | 518.35 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 35 | FRENCHMAN RESERVOIR | 518.36 | | | | | | | E | E | E | P | E | | | | E | E | |
| 36 | LITTLE LAST CHANCE CREEK TO LAKE OROVILLE | 518.3 | E | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 37 | LAKE DAVIS | 518.34 | | | | | | | E | | E | P | E | | | | E | E | |
| 38 | LAKES BASIN LAKES | 518.5 | | | | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 39 | LAKE OROVILLE | 518.12 | E | E | | | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 40 | FISH BARRIER DAM TO SACRAMENTO RIVER | 515. | E | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 41 | YUBA RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | SOURCES TO ENGLEBRIGHT RESERVOIR | 517. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | | E | | | | E | E | |
| 42 | ENGLEBRIGHT DAM TO FEATHER RIVER | 515.3 | | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 43 | BEAR RIVER | 515.1 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | P | P | P | P | E | |
| 44 | AMERICAN RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | NORTH FORK, SOURCE TO FOLSOM LAKE | 514.5 | E | E | | | | | E | E | E | P | E | | | | E | E | |
| 45 | MIDDLE FORK, SOURCE TO FOLSOM LAKE | 514.4 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | P | E | | | | E | E | |
| 46 | DESOLATION VALLEY LAKES | 514.4 | | | | | | | E | | E | | E | | | | E | E | |
| 46 | SOUTH FORK | 514.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | SOURCE TO PLACERVILLE | 514.3 | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | P | E | | | | E | E | |
| 49 | PLACERVILLE TO FOLSOM LAKE | 514.32 | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 50 | FOLSOM LAKE | 514.23 | E | E | | | P | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 51 | FOLSOM DAM TO SACRAMENTO RIVER | 519.21 | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 52 | YOLO BYPASS | 510. | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | P | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 53 | CACHE CREEK | 513.52 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | P | | | E | | E | |
| 54 | CLEAR LAKE (a) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | CLEAR LAKE TO YOLO BYPASS | 511/513 | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | E | P | | | E | E | E | |

(1) Shown for streams and rivers only with the implication that certain flows are required for this beneficial use.

(2) Resident does not include anadromous. Any Segments with both COLD and WARM beneficial use designations will be considered COLD water bodies for the application of water quality objectives.

(3) Striped bass, sturgeon, and shad.

(4) Salmon and steelhead

(5) As a primary beneficial use.

(6) The indicated beneficial uses are to be protected for all waters except in specific cases where evidence indicates the appropriateness of additional or alternative beneficial use designations.

(7) Sport fishing is the only recreation activity permitted.

(8) Beneficial uses vary throughout the Delta and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

(9) Per State Board Resolution No. 90-28, Marsh Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir in Contra Costa County are assigned the following beneficial uses: REC1 and REC2

A/ Hidden Reservoir = Hensley Lake

B/ Buchanan Reservoir = Eastman Lake

(a) The following beneficial uses EXIST in addition to those noted in Table II-1

Mud Slough (north): COMM and SHELL
Salt Slough: COMM, BIOL, and SHELL
Wetland Water Supply Channels: BIOL
Clear Lake: COMM

TABLE II-1 (cont'd)

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----|---|-------------------|-----|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------|-----|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | | REC-2 | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | | |
| 55 | PUTAH CREEK | 512.21 | E | E | E | | | P | E | | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 56 | LAKE BERRYESSA | 510/511 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | P | | | E | | E | |
| | LAKE BERRYESSA TO YOLO BYPASS | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| | OTHER LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN SACRAMENTO R. BASIN 5A (6) | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 57 | COSUMNES RIVER | 532 | E | E | | | | | E | | E | | E | | | | E | E | |
| 58 | SOURCES TO NASHVILLE RESERVOIR (PROPOSED) | 532 | P | | | | | P | P | | P | P | P | | | P | P | P | |
| 59 | NASHVILLE RESERVOIR (PROPOSED) | 531/532 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| | SOURCE TO DELTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | MOKELUMNE RIVER | 532.6 | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 61 | SOURCES TO PARDEE RESERVOIR | 532.6 | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 62 | PARDEE RESERVOIR (7) | 531.2 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| | CAMANCHE RESERVOIR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | CAMANCHE RESERVOIR TO DELTA | 531.2 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| | CALAVERAS RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | SOURCE TO NEW HOGAN RESERVOIR | 533 | | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 65 | NEW HOGAN RESERVOIR | 533.1 | | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 66 | NEW HOGAN RESERVOIR TO DELTA | 531.3 | E | E | E | P | P | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| | OTHER LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN HYDRO UNIT NOS. 531, 532, 533, 543, 544 (6) | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| | SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | SOURCES TO MILLERTON LAKE | 540 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 68 | MILLERTON LAKE | 540.12 | P | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | P | | | | | E | |
| 69 | FRIANT DAM TO MENDOTA POOL | 545 | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | P | E | |
| 70 | MENDOTA DAM TO SACK DAM | 545.1 | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | P | E | |
| 71 | SACK DAM TO MOUTH OF MERCED RIVER | 535.7 | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | P | E | |
| 72 | FRESNO RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOURCE TO HIDDEN RESERVOIR A/ | 539.31 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 73 | HIDDEN RESERVOIR A/ | 539.32 | E | | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | | | E | |
| 74 | HIDDEN RESERVOIR TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 545 | P | E | E | | | | E | P | E | E | | | | | | E | |
| 75 | CHOWCHILLA RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOURCE TO BUCHANAN RESERVOIR B/ | 539.11 | | | | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 76 | BUCHANAN RESERVOIR B/ | 539.12 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | | | E | |
| 77 | BUCHANAN DAM TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535/545 | P | E | | E | | | E | P | E | E | | | | | | E | |

(1) Shown for streams and rivers only with the implication that certain flows are required for this beneficial use.
 (2) Resident does not include anadromous. Any Segments with both COLD and WARM beneficial use designations will be considered COLD water bodies for the application of water quality objectives.
 (3) Striped bass, sturgeon, and shad.

(4) Salmon and steelhead
 (5) As a primary beneficial use.
 (6) The indicated beneficial uses are to be protected for all waters except in specific cases where evidence indicates the appropriateness of additional or alternative beneficial use designations.
 (7) Sport fishing is the only recreation activity permitted.

(8) Beneficial uses vary throughout the Delta and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
 (9) Per State Board Resolution No. 90-28, Marsh Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir in Contra Costa County are assigned the following beneficial uses: REC1 and REC2
 A/ Hidden Reservoir = Hensley Lake
 B/ Buchanan Reservoir = Eastman Lake

TABLE II-1 (cont'd)

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----|---|-------------------|-----|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------|-----|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | | REC-2 | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | | |
| 78 | MERCED RIVER | 537. | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 79 | SOURCE TO McCLURE LAKE | 537.22 | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 80 | McCLURE LAKE | 537.1 | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 80 | McSWAIN RESERVOIR | 537.1 | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 81 | McSWAIN RESERVOIR TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535. | E | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | |
| 82 | YOSEMITE LAKE | 535.9 | | | | | | | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 83 | MOUTH OF MERCED RIVER TO VERNALIS TUOLUMNE RIVER | 535/541 | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | |
| 84 | SOURCE TO [NEW] DON PEDRO RESERVOIR | 536. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | | |
| 85 | NEW DON PEDRO RESERVOIR | 536.32 | P | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | | |
| 86 | NEW DON PEDRO DAM TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535. | P | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | E | | |
| 86 | STANISLAUS RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | SOURCE TO NEW MELONES RESERVOIR (PROPOSED) | 534. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | | |
| 88 | NEW MELONES RESERVOIR | 534.21 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | | |
| 89 | TULLOCH RESERVOIR | 534.22 | P | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | | |
| 90 | GOODWIN DAM TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535. | P | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | |
| 91 | SAN LUIS RESERVOIR | 542.32 | E | E | E | | E | E | E | | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 92 | O'NEILL RESERVOIR | 541.2 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 93 | OTHER LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN SAN JOAQUIN R. BASIN, (EXCLUDING HYDRO UNIT NOS. 531-533, 543, 544) (6) | | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | | |
| 94 | CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT | 541. | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 95 | DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL | 541/543 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | | E | | |
| 96 | GRASSLAND WATERSHED [a] | 541.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | MUD SLOUGH (NORTH) | | | L (b) | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | E | E | | |
| 97 | SALT SLOUGH | | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | E | E | | |
| 98 | WETLAND WATER SUPPLY CHANNELS (10) | | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | E | E | | |
| C | SACRAMENTO SAN JOAQUIN DELTA (8, 9) | 544. | E | L (b) | E | E | E | | E | | E | L (c) | E | E | E | E | E | E | |

(1) Shown for streams and rivers only with the implication that certain flows are required for this beneficial use.
 (2) Resident does not include anadromous. Any Segments with both COLD and WARM beneficial use designations will be considered COLD water bodies for the application of water quality objectives.
 (3) Striped bass, sturgeon, and shad.

(4) Salmon and steelhead
 (5) As a primary beneficial use.
 (6) The indicated beneficial uses are to be protected for all waters except in specific cases where evidence indicates the appropriateness of additional or alternative beneficial use designations.
 (7) Sport fishing is the only recreation activity permitted.

(8) Beneficial uses vary throughout the Delta and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
 (9) Per State Board Resolution No. 90-28, Marsh Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir in Contra Costa County are assigned the following beneficial uses: REC1 and REC2
 (10) Wetland water supply channels for which beneficial uses are designated are defined in Appendix 40

(a) The following beneficial uses EXIST in addition to those noted in Table II-1
 Mud Slough (north): COMM and SHELL
 Salt Slough: COMM, BIOL, and SHELL
 Wetland Water Supply Channels: BIOL
 Clear Lake: COMM

(b) Elevated natural salt and boron concentrations may limit this use to irrigation of salt and boron tolerant crops. Intermittent low flow conditions may also limit this use.
 (c) Wetland channels can sustain aquatic life, but due to fluctuating flow regimes and habitat limitations, may not be suitable for nesting and/or propagation.

III. WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act defines water quality objectives as "...the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area" [Water Code Section 13050(h)]. It also requires the Regional Water Board to establish water quality objectives, while acknowledging that it is possible for water quality to be changed to some degree without unreasonably affecting beneficial uses. In establishing water quality objectives, the Regional Water Board must consider, among other things, the following factors:

- Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses;
- Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto;
- Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area;
- Economic considerations;
- The need for developing housing within the region;
- The need to develop and use recycled water. (Water Code Section 13241)

The Federal Clean Water Act requires a state to submit for approval of the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (*USEPA*) all new or revised water quality standards which are established for surface and ocean waters. As noted earlier, California water quality standards consist of both beneficial uses (identified in Chapter II) and the water quality objectives based on those uses.

There are **seven important points** that apply to water quality objectives.

The **first point** is that water quality objectives can be revised through the basin plan amendment process. Objectives may apply region-wide or be specific to individual water bodies or parts of water bodies. Site-specific objectives may be developed whenever

the Regional Water Board believes they are appropriate. As indicated previously, federal regulations call for each state to review its water quality standards at least every three years. These Triennial Reviews provide one opportunity to evaluate changing water quality objectives, because they begin with an identification of potential and actual water quality problems, i.e., beneficial use impairments. Since impairments may be associated with water quality objectives being exceeded, the Regional Water Board uses the results of the Triennial Review to implement actions to assess, remedy, monitor, or otherwise address the impairments, as appropriate, in order to achieve objectives and protect beneficial uses. If a problem is found to occur because, for example, a water quality objective is too weak to protect beneficial uses, the Basin Plan should be amended to make the objective more stringent. (Better enforcement of the water quality objectives or adoption of certain policies or redirection of staff and resources may also be proper responses to water quality problems. See the Implementation chapter for further discussion.)

Changes to the objectives can also occur because of new scientific information on the effects of specific constituents. A major source of information is the USEPA which develops data on the effects of chemical and other constituent concentrations on particular aquatic species and human health. Other information sources for data on protection of beneficial uses include the National Academy of Science which has published data on bioaccumulation and the Federal Food and Drug Administration which has issued criteria for unacceptable levels of chemicals in fish and shellfish used for human consumption. The Regional Water Board may make use of those and other state or federal agency information sources in assessing the need for new water quality objectives.

The **second point** is that achievement of the objectives depends on applying them to controllable water quality factors. *Controllable water quality factors* are those actions, conditions, or circumstances resulting from human activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State, that are subject to the authority of the State Water Board or the Regional Water Board, and that may be reasonably controlled. Controllable factors are not allowed to cause further degradation of water quality in instances where uncontrollable factors have

Color

Water shall be free of discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

Dissolved Oxygen

Within the legal boundaries of the Delta, the dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be reduced below:

7.0 mg/l in the Sacramento River (below the I Street Bridge) and in all Delta waters west of the Antioch Bridge; 6.0 mg/l in the San Joaquin River (between Turner Cut and Stockton, 1 September through 30 November); and 5.0 mg/l in all other Delta waters except for those bodies of water which are constructed for special purposes and from which fish have been

excluded or where the fishery is not important as a beneficial use.

For surface water bodies outside the legal boundaries of the Delta, the monthly median of the mean daily dissolved oxygen (*DO*) concentration shall not fall below 85 percent of saturation in the main water mass, and the 95 percentile concentration shall not fall below 75 percent of saturation. The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be reduced below the following minimum levels at any time:

Waters designated WARM 5.0 mg/l
Waters designated COLD 7.0 mg/l
Waters designated SPWN 7.0 mg/l

The more stringent objectives in Table III-2 apply to specific water bodies in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins:

TABLE III-2
SPECIFIC DISSOLVED OXYGEN WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

| <u>AMOUNT</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>PLACE</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 9.0 mg/l * | 1 June to 31 August | Sacramento River from Keswick Dam to Hamilton City (13) |
| 8.0 mg/l | 1 September to 31 May | Feather River from Fish Barrier Dam at Oroville to Honcut Creek (40) |
| 8.0 mg/l | all year | Merced River from Cressy to New Exchequer Dam (78) |
| 8.0 mg/l | 15 October to 15 June | Tuolumne River from Waterford to La Grange (86) |

* When natural conditions lower dissolved oxygen below this level, the concentrations shall be maintained at or above 95 percent of saturation.

Floating Material

Water shall not contain floating material in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Methylmercury

For Clear Lake (53), the methylmercury concentration in fish tissue shall not exceed 0.09 and 0.19 mg methylmercury/kg wet weight of tissue in trophic level 3 and 4 fish, respectively. Compliance with these objectives shall be determined by analysis of fish

tissue as described in Chapter V, Surveillance and Monitoring.

Oil and Grease

Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

pH

The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5. Changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 in fresh waters with designated COLD or WARM beneficial uses. In determining compliance with the water quality objective for pH, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected.

The following site-specific objectives replace the general pH objective, above, in its entirety for the listed water bodies.

For Goose Lake (2), pH shall be less than 9.5 and greater than 7.5 at all times. For Deer Creek, source to Cosumnes River, pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.

Pesticides

- No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Discharges shall not result in pesticide concentrations in bottom sediments or aquatic life that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Total identifiable persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be present in the water column at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Executive Officer.

- Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies (see State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 C.F.R. Section 131.12.).
- Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable.
- Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of pesticides in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Levels set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15.
- Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of thiobencarb in excess of 1.0 µg/l.

Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed the levels identified in Table III-2A. Where more than one objective may be applicable, the most stringent objective applies.

For the purposes of this objective, the term pesticide shall include: (1) any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever, or (2) any spray adjuvant,

TABLE III-2A

SPECIFIC PESTICIDE OBJECTIVES

| <u>PESTICIDE</u> | <u>MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION AND AVERAGING PERIOD</u> | <u>APPLICABLE WATER BODIES</u> |
|------------------|---|--|
| Diazinon | 0.080 µg/L ; 1-hour average 0.050 µg/L ; 4-day average Not to be exceeded more than once every three years on average. | Sacramento River from Shasta Dam to Colusa Basin Drain (13) and the Sacramento River from the Colusa Basin Drain to I Street Bridge (30). Feather River from Fish Barrier Dam to Sacramento River (40). |

or (3) any breakdown products of these materials that threaten beneficial uses. Note that discharges of "inert" ingredients included in pesticide formulations must comply with all applicable water quality objectives.

Radioactivity

Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are harmful to human, plant, animal or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal or aquatic life.

At a minimum, waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Table 4 (MCL Radioactivity) of Section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Salinity

Electrical Conductivity and Total Dissolved Solids-- Special Cases in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins Other Than the Delta

The objectives for electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids in Table III-3 apply to the water bodies specified. To the extent of any conflict with the general Chemical Constituents water quality objectives, the more stringent shall apply.

Electrical Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, and Chloride--Delta Waters

The objectives for salinity (electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, and chloride) which apply to the Delta are listed in Table III-5 at the chapter's end. See Figure III-2 for an explanation of the hydrologic year type classification system. The objectives in Table III-5 were adopted by the State Water Board in May 1991 in the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity.

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organizations to evaluate compliance with this objective.

The survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge or other controllable water quality factors shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge, or, when necessary, for other control water that is consistent with the requirements for "experimental water" as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, latest edition. As a minimum, compliance with this objective as stated in the previous sentence shall be evaluated with a 96-hour bioassay.

In addition, effluent limits based upon acute biotoxicity tests of effluents will be prescribed where appropriate; additional numerical receiving water quality objectives for specific toxicants will be established as sufficient data become available; and source control of toxic substances will be encouraged.

Turbidity

Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:

- Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), increases shall not exceed 1 NTU.
- Where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 20 percent.
- Where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 NTUs.
- Where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.

In determining compliance with the above limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected.

Exceptions to the above limits will be considered when a dredging operation can cause an increase in turbidity. In those cases, an allowable zone of dilution within which turbidity in excess of the limits may be tolerated will be defined for the operation and prescribed in a discharge permit.

For Folsom Lake (50) and American River (Folsom Dam to Sacramento River) (51), except for periods of storm runoff, the turbidity shall be less than or equal 10 NTUs. To the extent of any conflict with the general turbidity objective, the more stringent applies.

For Delta waters, the general objectives for turbidity apply subject to the following: except for periods of storm runoff, the turbidity of Delta waters shall not exceed 50 NTUs in the waters of the Central Delta and 150 NTUs in other Delta waters. Exceptions to the Delta specific objectives will be considered when a dredging operation can cause an increase in turbidity. In this case, an allowable zone of dilution within which turbidity in excess of limits can be tolerated will be defined for the operation and prescribed in a discharge permit.

For Deer Creek, source to Cosumnes River:

- When the dilution ratio for discharges is less than 20:1 and where natural turbidity is less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU), discharges shall not cause the receiving water daily average turbidity to exceed 2 NTUs or daily maximum turbidity to exceed 5 NTUs. Where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs, discharges shall not cause receiving water daily average turbidity to increase more than 1 NTU or daily maximum turbidity to exceed 5 NTUs
- Where discharge dilution ratio is 20:1 or greater, or where natural turbidity is greater than 5 NTUs, the general turbidity objectives shall apply.

WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR GROUND WATERS

The following objectives apply to all ground waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, as the objectives are relevant to the protection of designated beneficial uses. These objectives do not require improvement over naturally occurring background concentrations. The ground water objectives contained in this plan are not required by the federal Clean Water Act.

Bacteria

In ground waters used for domestic or municipal supply (MUN) the most probable number of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2/100 ml.

Chemical Constituents

Ground waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. To protect all beneficial uses, the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.

Radioactivity

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Table 4 (MCL Radioactivity) of Section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Tastes and Odors

Ground waters shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Toxicity

Ground waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial use(s). This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

compounds have been discharged directly to unlined sumps, pits, or depressions and spread on soils. In some cases, these disposal practices went on many years before they were discovered or discontinued. Leaking municipal or industrial sewer lines also contribute to ground water pollution.

The promulgation of EPA sludge regulations under section 503 of the Clean Water Act and the adoption of water quality objectives for toxic pollutants pursuant to section 303(c)(2)(B) will require that NPDES permits, upon renewal, be updated to reflect these new regulations. Once effluent limitations sufficient to comply with sludge requirements and water quality objectives for toxic pollutants have been placed into NPDES permits, POTWs subject to pretreatment program requirements will be required to update their local limits consistent with EPA pretreatment program regulations and guidance.

Storm Water

Runoff from residential and industrial areas also contributes to water quality degradation. Urban storm water runoff contains pesticides, oil, grease, heavy metals, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, other organics, and nutrients. Because these pollutants accumulate during the dry summer months, the first major autumn storm can flush a highly concentrated load to receiving waters and catch basins. Combined storm and sanitary systems may result in some runoff to sewage treatment plants. In other cases, storm water collection wells can produce direct discharges to ground water. Impacts of storm water contaminants on surface and ground waters are an important concern.

The "Control Action Considerations of the State Water Board" section in Chapter IV provides more detail on how the Regional Water Board regulates storm water.

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

Mineral exploration and extraction discharges are associated with several ore, geothermal, and petroleum/natural gas activities. The discharge of greatest concern in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins is the result of ore exploration and extraction.

Drainage and runoff from mines and various operations associated with mining can result in serious impacts to ground and surface water beneficial uses, if not properly managed. Along

much of the east side of the Coast Range, runoff, drainage, and erosion from old mercury mines is a problem that has resulted in high levels of mercury in aquatic environments and fish tissue. There are also major metal and acid discharges associated with abandoned copper mines in the Sierra/ Cascades drainages. Sedimentation can be a problem in the construction and operation of many mines.

Within the past decade there has been a significant increase in the amount of gold extraction and processing in the Sierra foothills and in the Coast Ranges. Most of these operations have been made possible by advances in technology, permitting the economical extraction of minute quantities of gold from large volumes of ore with the use of cyanide and other reagents by heap and vat leach methods, and by the current high price of gold on world markets. Advances in ore and waste rock handling techniques have made open pit mining more profitable and common. These mining operations involve the handling and management of large quantities of ore, potentially-toxic chemical reagents, tailings, waste rock, and spent leaching solutions in piles, tailings ponds, and impoundments. If not carefully managed, these operations have the potential to leach toxic reagents, heavy metals, salts, and acidic drainage waters into surface and ground water resources. Mining waste management facilities and associated mining operations are regulated through the issuance of waste discharger requirements under the State and Regional Water Boards' hazardous and solid waste regulatory program (Title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1).

Efforts to control drainage have gradually expanded over the years. Staff assessments of mine water quality problems done in 1979 and 1992 helped direct the Regional Water Board's approach to the problems. When other options were exhausted, the Regional Water Board has used public funds to abate pollution from these mines.

Geothermal operations in the basins are centered in the Geysers Area of Lake County. Potential impacts to water quality are caused by soil erosion from road construction and site preparation, high pressure steam blowouts, and accidental spills of materials from drilling operations, power plants, steam condensate lines, and waste transport accidents. Bentonite clay, boron, ammonia, sodium hydroxide, sulfur compounds, heavy metals, and petroleum products are found in various concentrations in mud sumps, steam condensate lines, and sulfide abatement sludge.

Operational failures can release these substances into waterways.

Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal

Discharges of solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes to landfills, waste piles, surface impoundments, pits, trenches, tailings ponds, natural depressions and land treatment facilities (collectively called "waste management units") have the potential to create sources of pollution affecting the quality of waters of the State. Unlike surface waters which often have the capacity to assimilate discharged waste constituents, ground waters have little or no assimilative capacity, due to their slow migration rate, lack of aeration, lower biological activity, and laminar flow patterns. If the concentrations of constituents in the land-discharged waste are sufficiently high to prevent the waste from being classified as "inert waste" under 27 CCR, Section 20230, discharges of such wastes to waste management units require long term containment or active treatment following the discharge in order to prevent waste or waste constituents from migrating to and impairing the beneficial uses of waters of the State. Pollutants from such discharges may continue to affect water quality long after the discharge of new waste to the unit has ceased, either because of continued leachate or gas discharges from the unit, or because pollutants have accumulated in underlying soils from which they are gradually released to ground water.

Landfills for disposal of municipal or industrial solid waste (solid waste disposal sites) are the major categories of waste management units in the region, but there are also surface impoundments used for storage or evaporative treatment of liquid wastes, waste piles for the storage of solid wastes, and land treatment units for the biological treatment of semi-solid sludges from wastewater treatment facilities and liquid wastes from cannery and other industrial operations. Sumps, trenches, and soil depressions have been used in the past for liquid waste disposal. Mining waste management units (tailings ponds, surface impoundments, and waste piles) also represent a significant portion of the waste management units in the Region. The Regional Water Board issues waste discharge requirements to ensure that these discharges are properly contained to protect the Region's water resources from degradation, and to ensure that dischargers undertake effective monitoring to verify continued compliance with requirements.

These discharges, and the waste management units at which the wastes are discharged, are subject to concurrent regulation by other State and local agencies responsible for land use planning, solid waste management, and hazardous waste management. "Local Enforcement Agencies" (mainly cities and counties) implement the State's solid waste management laws and local ordinances governing the siting, design, and operation of solid waste disposal facilities (usually landfills) with the concurrence of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). The CIWMB also has direct responsibility for review and approval of plans for closure and post-closure maintenance of solid waste landfills. The Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) issues permits for all hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (which include hazardous waste incinerators, tanks, and warehouses where hazardous wastes are stored in drums as well as landfills, waste piles, surface impoundments, and land treatment units). The State Water Board, Regional Water Boards, CIWMB, and DTSC have entered into a Memoranda of Understanding to coordinate their respective roles in the concurrent regulation of these discharges. In addition, the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act of 1984 precludes the storage or disposal of liquid hazardous wastes or hazardous wastes containing free liquids. The Regional Water Board is responsible for enforcing this Act under the authority of the Health and Safety Code, Section 25208 et seq. (See page IV-13 for further description).

The statutes and regulations governing the discharges of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes have been revised and strengthened in the last few years. The discharge of municipal solid wastes to land are closely regulated and monitored; however, some water quality problems have been detected and are being addressed. Recent monitoring efforts under the State and Regional Water Boards' Title 23, CCR Division 3, Chapter 15; Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1; and SWAT programs have revealed that discharges of municipal solid wastes to unlined and single clay lined landfills have resulted in ground water degradation and pollution by volatile organic constituents (VOCs) and other waste constituents. VOCs are components of many household hazardous wastes and certain industrial wastes that are present within municipal solid waste streams. VOCs can easily migrate from landfills either in leachate or by vapor-phase transport. Clay liners and natural clay formations between discharged wastes and ground waters are largely ineffective in preventing water quality impacts from municipal solid waste constituents. In a recently adopted policy for water

quality control, the State Water Board found that "[r]esearch on liner systems for landfills indicates that (a) single clay liners will only delay, rather than preclude, the onset of leachate leakage, and (b) the use of composite liners represents the most effective approach for reliably containing leachate and landfill gas" (State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, *Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*).

As a result of similar information on a national scale, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has adopted new regulations under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) which require the containment of municipal solid wastes by composite liners and leachate collection systems. Composite liners consist of a flexible synthetic membrane component placed above and in intimate contact with a compacted low-permeability soil component. This liner system enhances the effectiveness of the leachate collection and removal system and provides a barrier to vapor-phase transport of VOCs from the unit. Regional Water Boards and the CIWMB are implementing these new regulations in California under a policy for water quality control from the State Water Board (Resolution No. 93-62, discussed above) and new regulations from CIWMB. While a single composite liner of the type that can be approved under Subtitle D regulations is a significant improvement over past municipal solid waste containment systems, it should be noted, however, that single composite liners will not necessarily provide complete protection for ground water resources.

Contaminated Sites Threatening Ground Water Quality

The Regional Water Board has identified over 7000 sites with confirmed releases of constituents of concern which have adversely impacted or threaten to impact the quality of ground water resources. Sources of pollution at these sites include: leaking underground storage tanks and sumps; leaking above ground tanks; leaking pipelines; leaking waste management units, such as landfills, disposal pits, trenches and ponds; surface spills from chemical handling, transfer or storage; poor housekeeping; and illegal disposal. A policy for investigation and cleanup of such sites is contained in the section of this chapter titled "Policy for Investigation and Cleanup of Contaminated Sites."

Other Discharge Activities

Some remaining discharges of major concern include sedimentation from land development activities in the foothills and mountains, leachate from septic tank/individual wastewater disposal systems, and dredging and dredging spoils runoff.

Many of the foothill/mountain counties in the sub-basins face high growth rates. Sedimentation from the land disturbances associated with residential and commercial development is an increasing problem that, when added to the sedimentation resulting from farming and silvicultural operation, may require establishment of a region-wide erosion control program. The Regional Water Board's current practice is to emphasize local government control of erosion caused by residential development. Erosion control guidelines are included in the erosion/sedimentation action plan which is in the Appendix.

Improperly located, designed, constructed and/or maintained on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems can result in ground and surface water degradation and public health hazards. The Regional Water Board's approach is that the control of individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems is best accomplished by local environmental health departments enforcing county ordinances designed to provide protection to ground and surface waters. To help the counties with enforcement, the Regional Water Board adopted guidelines which contain criteria for proper installation of conventional systems (see Guidelines section of this chapter and Appendix). Although the Regional Water Board has also prohibited septic tank usage in certain areas, it has formal and informal agreements with counties to evaluate field performance of alternative and special design systems.

The energy crisis of the 1970s resulted in a surge of small hydroelectric facility development in the mountains and foothills. Impairments to beneficial uses may occur because of erosion from construction and changes in water temperature. The Regional Water Board has published guidelines for small hydro-electric facilities (see Guidelines section of this chapter and Appendix) to help address some of the problems associated with small hydroelectric plants.

Dredging is a problem because the process can result in turbidity and the reintroduction and resuspension of harmful metal or organic materials. This latter effect occurs directly as a result of the displacement

of sediment at the dredging site and indirectly as a result of erosion of dredge spoil to surface waters at the deposition site. Another major concern is water quality problems associated with the dredge spoils disposal site. There is much dredging of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and the Delta because of the need to maintain the ship channels to the Ports of Sacramento and Stockton. The Regional Water Board regulates dredging operations on a case-by-case basis. Operational criteria may result from permits or the water quality certification requirements stemming from Section 401(a) of the Clean Water Act.

In addition to the problems described above, the Regional Water Board responds to spontaneous discharges such as spills, leaks and overflows. These can have cumulatively or individually significant effects on beneficial uses of ground and surface waters.

Water Bodies with Special Water Quality Problems

Water quality management may require the identification and ranking of water bodies with regard to certain quality parameters. Water Quality Limited Segments (WQLSs) are one example of expressing water quality problems by water bodies. WQLSs are those sections of lakes, streams, rivers or other fresh water bodies where water quality does not meet (or is not expected to meet) water quality standards even after the application of appropriate effluent limitations for point sources (40 CFR 130, et seq.).

Additional treatment beyond minimum federal requirements will be imposed on dischargers to WQLSs. Dischargers will be assigned or allocated a maximum allowable load of critical pollutants so that water quality objectives can be met in the segment.

The Regional Water Board's list of WQLSs is updated biennially as required by Clean Water Act Section 303(d). The current list may be obtained by contacting the Regional Water Board office.

THE NATURE OF CONTROL ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD

The nature of actions to achieve water quality objectives consists of Regional Water Board efforts:

1. to identify potential water quality problems;
2. to confirm and characterize water quality problems through assessments for source, frequency, duration, extent, fate, and severity;
3. to remedy water quality problems through imposing or enforcing appropriate measures; and
4. to monitor problem areas to assess effectiveness of the remedial measures.

Generally, the actions associated with the first step consist of surveys or reviews of survey information and other data sources to isolate possible impairments of beneficial uses or water quality.

The characterization step usually involves studies that attempt to answer questions about a water quality problem's source, extent, duration, frequency, and severity. Information on these parameters is essential to confirm a problem and prepare for remedy. The Regional Water Board may gain this information through its own work or through data submittals requested of actual or potential dischargers under Section 13267 of the California Water Code.

Problem remedy calls for the Regional Water Board to prevent or clean up problems. A common means of prevention is through the issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, waste discharge requirements (WDRs), discharge prohibitions, and other discharge restrictions. Cleanup is implemented through enforcement measures such as Cease and Desist (C&D) and Cleanup and Abatement (C&A) orders. The NPDES is a requirement of the Federal Clean Water Act (Section 402) and California has implementing responsibility. The national permit system only applies to certain surface water discharges. WDRs, which encompass permits, are called for by State law, Water Code Section 13260, et seq. The WDRs system is not as restricted as the Federal NPDES. As practical, WDRs may be used to control any type of discharge to ground or surface waters. C&D and C&A orders are two of the enforcement tools available to the Regional Water Board to correct actual or potential violations of WDRs, NPDES permits, prohibitions, and other water quality control obligations.

The details of the monitoring step are explained in Chapter V. In general, the Regional Water Board has wide latitude to require actual and potential dischargers to submit monitoring and surveillance

information, in addition to using State Water Board data or collecting its own.

Whatever actions the Regional Water Board implements must be consistent with the Basin Plan's beneficial uses and water quality objectives, as well as certain State and Regional Water Boards' policies, plans, agreements, prohibitions, guidance, and other restrictions or requirements. These considerations are described below and included in the Appendix when noted.

Control Action Considerations of the State Water Board

Policies and Plans

There are ten State Water Board water quality control policies and three State Water Board water quality control plans to which Regional Water Board actions must conform. Sections 13146 and 13247 of the California Water Code generally require that, in carrying out activities which affect water quality, all state agencies, departments, boards and offices must comply with all policies for water quality control and with applicable water quality control plans approved or adopted by the State Water Board. Two of the plans, the Ocean Plan and the Tahoe Plan, do not affect the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins. The policies and plans that are applicable are described below.

1. *The State Policy for Water Quality Control*

This policy declares the State Water Board's intent to protect water quality through the implementation of water resources management programs and serves as the general basis for subsequent water quality control policies. The policy was adopted by the State Water Board in 1972. See Appendix Item 1.

2. *State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Water in California*

The State Water Board adopted this policy on 28 October 1968. The policy generally restricts the Regional Water Board and dischargers from reducing the water quality of surface or ground waters even though such a reduction in water quality might still allow the protection of the beneficial uses associated with the water prior to the quality reduction. The goal of the policy is to maintain high quality waters.

Changes in water quality are allowed only if the change is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State; does not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses; and, does not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality control plans or policies.

USEPA water quality standards regulations require each state to adopt an "antidegradation" policy and specify the minimum requirements for the policy (40 CFR 131.12). The State Water Board has interpreted State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy. The Regional Water Board implements Resolution No. 68-16 consistent with the federal antidegradation policy where the federal regulations apply. Resolution No. 68-16 applies to both ground and surface waters of the state. Resolution No. 68-16 is Appendix Item 2; the federal policy is Appendix Item 39.

3. *State Water Board Resolution No. 74-43, The Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*

This policy was adopted by the State Water Board on 16 May 1974 and provides water quality principles and guidelines for the prevention of water quality degradation in enclosed bays and estuaries to protect the beneficial uses of such waters. The Regional Water Board must enforce the policy and take actions consistent with its provisions. (This policy does not apply to wastes from boats or land runoff except as specifically indicated for siltation and combined sewer flows.) See Appendix Item 3.

4. *State Water Board Resolution No. 75-58, Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Powerplant Cooling*

This policy was adopted by the State Water Board in June 1975. Its purpose is to provide consistent principles and guidance for supplementary waste discharge requirements or other water quality control actions for thermal powerplants using inland waters for cooling. The Regional Water Board is responsible for its enforcement. See Appendix Item 4.

11. *State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*

The policy for water quality control, adopted by State Water Board on 17 June 1993, directs Regional Water Boards to amend waste discharge requirements for municipal solid waste landfills to incorporate pertinent provisions of the federal "Subtitle D" regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Parts 257 & 258). The majority of the provisions of the Subtitle D regulations become effective on 9 October 1993. Landfills which are subject to the Subtitle D regulations and the Policy are those which have accepted municipal solid waste on or after 9 October 1991. See Appendix Item 10.

12. *The Thermal Plan*

The Water Quality Control Plan for the Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California was adopted by the State Water Board on 18 May 1972 and amended 18 September 1975. The plan specifies water quality objectives, effluent quality limits, and discharge prohibitions related to thermal characteristics of interstate waters and waste discharges. See Appendix Item 11. (Note: the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 92-82 on 22 October 1992, approving an exception to the Thermal Plan for Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District. See Appendix Item 12.)

13. *The Delta Plan, Water Right Decision 1485, and the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity*

In August 1978, the State Water Board adopted the Delta Plan and Water Right Decision 1485 (D-1485). The Delta Plan contained water quality standards, Delta outflow requirements and export constraints for the Delta. These standards, requirements, and constraints were then implemented in D-1485 by making them conditions of the water right permits for the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project.

When the Delta Plan and accompanying D-1485 were originally issued, the State Water Board committed itself to review the Delta Plan in about ten years. In 1986, the State Court of Appeal issued a decision addressing legal challenges to the Delta Plan and D-1485. The

Court directed the State Water Board to take a global view toward its dual responsibilities (water quality and water rights) to the State's water resources.

In response to the Court's decision, the State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity in May 1991. The Delta salinity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen standards contained in the plan are identified in Table III-5 of Chapter III.

14. *Nonpoint Source Management Plan*

In 1988, the State Water Board adopted (Resolution 88-123) a Nonpoint Source Management Plan. The Plan describes three general management approaches that are to be used to address nonpoint source problems. These are 1) voluntary implementation of best management practices, 2) regulatory based encouragement of best management practices and 3) adopted effluent limits.

The approaches are listed in order of increasing stringency. In general the least stringent option that successfully protects or restores water quality should be employed, with more stringent measures considered if timely improvements in beneficial use protection are not achieved. The Regional Water Board will determine which approach or combination of approaches is most appropriate for any given nonpoint source problem.

15. *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California" (a.k.a. State Implementation Plan or SIP)*

In March 2000, the State Water Board adopted the SIP in Resolution No. 2000-015. This Policy establishes:

- (1) Implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) through the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36) (promulgated on 22 December 1992 and amended on 4 May 1995) and through the California Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.38) (promulgated on 18 May 2000 and amended on 13 February 2001), and for priority pollutant objectives established by Regional Water Boards in their basin plans; and

- (2) Monitoring requirements for 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents; and
- (3) Chronic toxicity control provisions.

In addition, this Policy includes special provisions for certain types of discharges and factors that could affect the application of other provisions in this Policy.

Programs

1. *Discharges of Hazardous Waste to Land, California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15 and Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing or Disposal of Solid Waste, California Code of Regulations Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision*

Title 23, CCR, Division 3 Chapter 15 and Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 includes regulations governing discharges of hazardous and solid waste to land for treatment, storage, or disposal. The regulations cover landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, mining waste management units and confined animal facilities. In addition, actions to clean up and abate conditions of pollution or nuisance at contaminated sites are covered by relevant portions of the regulations where contaminated materials are taken off-site for treatment, storage, or disposal and, as feasible, where wastes are contained or remain on-site at the completion of cleanup actions. The regulations classify wastes according to their threat to water quality, classify waste management units according to the degree of

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3. *Controllable Factors Policy*

Controllable water quality factors are not allowed to cause further degradation of water quality in instances where other factors have already resulted in water quality objectives being exceeded. Controllable water quality factors are those actions, conditions, or circumstances resulting from human activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State, that are subject to the authority of the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, and that may be reasonably controlled.

4. *The Water Quality Limited Segment Policy*

Additional treatment beyond minimum federal requirements will be imposed on dischargers to Water Quality Limited Segments. Dischargers will be assigned or allocated a maximum allowable load of critical pollutants so that water quality objectives can be met in the segment.

To determine an allowable load for dischargers, the "Loading Capacity" must be determined. The "Loading Capacity" is the maximum amount of pollution that can be present in a water body without violating water quality objectives. The Loading Capacity can be established to address multiple pollutants or a single pollutant. The Loading Capacity can be allocated to NPDES permitted sources (point sources) as waste load allocations and to non-NPDES permitted sources (nonpoint sources) and background as load allocations. Part of the Loading Capacity may also be set aside or not assigned to account for any uncertainty in the Loading Capacity calculation.

The Loading Capacity and allocations are established to meet Clean Water Act Section 303(d) requirements. In addition, the Loading Capacity and allocations can provide a framework for actions to be taken by the Regional Water Board for achieving pollutant reductions and attaining water quality objectives.

5. *Regional Water Board Resolution No. 70-118, Delegation of Duties and Powers to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer*

In January 1970, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 70-118 which delegates certain duties and powers of the Board to its Executive Officer pursuant to Section 13223 of

the California Water Code. See Appendix Item 25.

6. *Regional Water Board Resolution No. 96-147, San Joaquin River Agricultural Subsurface Drainage Policy*

- a. The control of toxic trace elements in agriculture subsurface drainage, especially selenium, is the first priority.
- b. The control of agricultural subsurface drainage will be pursued on a regional basis.

- c. The reuse of agricultural subsurface drainage will be encouraged, and actions that would limit or prohibit reuse discouraged.

- d. Of the two major options for disposal of salts produced by agricultural irrigation, export out of the basin has less potential for environmental impacts and, therefore, is the favored option. The San Joaquin River may continue to be used to remove salts from the basin so long as water quality objectives are met.

- e. The valley-wide drain to carry the salts generated by agricultural irrigation out of the valley remains the best technical solution to the water quality problems of the San Joaquin River and Tulare Lake Basin. The Regional Water Board, at this time, feels that a valley-wide drain will be the only feasible, long-range solution for achieving a salt balance in the Central Valley. The Regional Water Board favors the construction of a valley-wide drain under the following conditions:

- All toxicants would be reduced to a level which would not harm beneficial uses of receiving waters.
- The discharge would be governed by specific discharge and receiving water limits in an NPDES permit.
- Long-term, continuous biological monitoring would be required.

- f. Optimizing protection of beneficial uses on a watershed basis will guide the development of actions to regulate agricultural subsurface drainage discharges.

- g. For regulation of selenium discharges, actions need to be focused on selenium load reductions.

7. *Antidegradation Implementation Policy*

The antidegradation directives of Section 13000 of the Water Code and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 ("Statement of Policy With Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California") require that high quality waters of the State shall be maintained "consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State."

The Regional Water Board applies these directives when issuing a permit, or in an equivalent process, regarding any discharge of waste which may affect the quality of surface or ground waters in the region.

Implementation of this policy to prevent or minimize surface and ground water degradation is a high priority for the Board. In nearly all cases, preventing pollution before it happens is much more cost-effective than cleaning up

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toxicity. Pollutants which are carcinogens or which manifest their toxic effects on the same organ systems or through similar mechanisms will generally be considered to have potentially additive toxicity. The following formula will be used to assist the Regional Water Board in making determinations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[\text{Concentration of Toxic Substance}]_i}{[\text{Toxicologic Limit for Substance in Water}]_i} < 1.0$$

The concentration of each toxic substance is divided by its toxicologic limit. The resulting ratios are added for substances having similar toxicologic effects and, separately, for carcinogens. If such a sum of ratios is less than one, an additive toxicity problem is assumed not to exist. If the summation is equal to or greater than one, the combination of chemicals is assumed to present an unacceptable level of toxicologic risk. For example, monitoring shows that ground water beneath a site has been degraded by three volatile organic chemicals, A, B, and C, in concentrations of 0.3, 0.4, and 0.04 µg/l, respectively. Toxicologic limits for these chemicals are 0.7, 3, and 0.06 µg/l, respectively. Individually, no chemical exceeds its toxicologic limit. However, an additive toxicity calculation shows:

$$\frac{0.3}{0.7} + \frac{0.4}{3} + \frac{0.04}{0.06} = 1.2$$

The sum of the ratios is greater than unity (>1.0); therefore, the additive toxicity criterion has been violated. The concentrations of chemicals A, B, and C together present a potentially unacceptable level of toxicity.

For permitting purposes, it is important to clearly define how compliance with the narrative toxicity objectives will be measured. Staff is currently working with the State Water Board to develop guidance on this issue.

9. *Policy for Investigation and Cleanup of Contaminated Sites*

The Regional Water Board's strategy for managing contaminated sites is guided by several important principles, which are based on Water Code Sections 13000 and 13304, the Title 23, CCR, Division 3, Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 regulations and

State Water Board Resolution Nos. 68-16 and 92-49:

a. State Water Board Policy & Regulation

The Regional Water Board will require conformance with the provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 in all cases and will require conformance with applicable or relevant provisions of 23 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 15 and 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 to the extent feasible. These provisions direct the Regional Water Board to ensure that dischargers are required to clean up and abate the effect of discharges in a manner that promotes attainment of background water quality, or the highest water quality which is reasonable and protective of beneficial uses if background levels of water quality cannot be restored.

b. Site Investigation

An investigation of soil and ground water to determine full horizontal and vertical extent of pollution is necessary to ensure that cleanup plans are protective of water quality. The goal of the investigation shall be to determine where concentrations of constituents of concern exceed beneficial use protective levels (water quality objectives) and, additionally, where constituents of concern exceed background levels (the zero-impact line). Investigations shall extend off-site as necessary to determine the full extent of the impact.

c. Source Removal/Containment

Immediate removal or containment of the source, to the extent practicable, should be implemented where necessary to prevent further spread of pollution as well as being among the most cost-effective remediation actions. The effectiveness of ground water cleanup techniques often depends largely on the completeness of source removal or containment efforts (e.g., removal of significantly contaminated soil or pockets of dense non-aqueous phase liquids).

d. Cleanup Level Approval

Ground water and soil cleanup levels are approved by the Regional Water Board. The Executive Officer may approve cleanup levels as appropriately delegated by the Board.

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constituents of concern will not threaten to cause ground water to exceed applicable ground water cleanup levels, and that remaining constituents do not pose significant risks to health or the environment. The Regional Water Board will consider water quality, health, and environmental risk assessment methods, as long as such methods are based on site-specific field data, are technically sound, and promote attainment of all of the above principles.

k. Verification of Soil Cleanup

Verification of soil cleanup generally requires verification sampling and follow-up ground water monitoring. The degree of required monitoring will reflect the amount of uncertainty associated with the soil cleanup level selection process. Follow-up ground water monitoring may be limited where residual concentrations of leachable/mobile constituents in soils are not expected to impact ground water quality.

l. Remaining Constituents

Where leachable/mobile concentrations of constituents of concern remain on-site in concentrations which threaten water quality, the Regional Water Board will require implementation of applicable provisions of Title 23, CCR, Division 3 Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1. Relevant provisions of Title 23, CCR, Division 3 Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 which may not be directly applicable, but which address situations similar to those addressed at the cleanup site will be implemented to the extent feasible, in conformance with Title 23, CCR, Section 2511(d)/27 CCR, Section 20090(d). This may include, but is not limited to, surface or subsurface barriers or other containment systems, waste immobilization, toxicity reduction, and financial assurances.

10. *Policy for Obtaining Salt Balance in the San Joaquin Valley*

It is the policy of the Regional Water Board to encourage construction of facilities to convey agricultural drain water from the San Joaquin and Tulare Basins. A valley-wide conveyance

facility for agricultural drain waters impaired by high levels of salt is the only feasible, long-range solution for achieving a salt balance in the Central Valley.

11. *Watershed Policy*

The Regional Water Board supports implementing a watershed based approach to addressing water quality problems. The State and Regional Water Boards are in the process of developing a proposal for integrating a watershed approach into the Board's programs. The benefits to implementing a watershed based program would include gaining participation of stakeholders and focusing efforts on the most important problems and those sources contributing most significantly to those problems.

Regional Water Board Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and Memoranda of Agreement (MOA)

1. *U.S. Bureau of Land Management*

In September 1985, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer signed MOUs with the three U.S. Bureau of Land Management Districts in the Central Valley (i.e., the Ukiah District, the Susanville District, and the Bakersfield District). The MOUs, which are identical for each District, aim at improving coordination between the two agencies for the control of water quality problems resulting from mineral extraction activities on BLM administered lands. See Appendix Items 26 through 28.

2. *U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Agreement*

On 2 July 1969, the Regional Water Board signed an MOA with the Bureau of Reclamation to schedule water releases from the New Melones Unit of the Central Valley Project to maintain an oxygen level at or above 5 mg/l in the Stanislaus River downstream of the unit and to not exceed a mean monthly TDS concentration of 500 mg/l in the San Joaquin River immediately below the mouth of the Stanislaus River. The MOA's water quality requirements are subject to some conditions. See Appendix Item 29.

3. *California Department of Fish and Game and
Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control
Districts of the South San Joaquin Valley*

On 25 February 1993, the Regional Water Board
Executive Officer signed an MOU with the California
Department of Fish and Game and 11 mosquito
abatement and vector control districts of the south

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- b. The discharge of agricultural subsurface drainage water to Salt Slough and wetland water supply channels identified in Appendix 40 is prohibited after 10 January 1997, unless water quality objectives for selenium are being met. This prohibition may be reconsidered if public or private interests prevent the implementation of a separate conveyance facility for agricultural subsurface drainage.
- c. The discharge of agricultural subsurface drainage water to Mud Slough (north) and the San Joaquin River from Sack Dam to the mouth of the Merced River is prohibited after 1 October 2010, unless water quality objectives for selenium are being met. This prohibition may be reconsidered if public or private interests prevent the implementation of a separate conveyance facility for agricultural subsurface drainage to the San Joaquin River.
- d. The discharge of selenium from agricultural subsurface drainage systems in the Grassland watershed to the San Joaquin River is prohibited in amounts exceeding 8,000 lbs/year for all water year types beginning 10 January 1997.
- e. Activities that increase the discharge of poor quality agricultural subsurface drainage are prohibited.

7. *Diazinon Discharges into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers*

Beginning July 1, 2008, (i) the direct or indirect discharge of diazinon into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers is prohibited if, in the previous year (July-June), any exceedance of the diazinon water quality objectives occurred, and (ii) the direct or indirect discharge of diazinon into any sub-watershed (identified in Table IV-5) is prohibited if, in the previous year (July-June), the load allocation was not met in that sub-watershed. Prohibition (i) applies only to diazinon discharges that are tributary to or upstream from the location where the water quality objective was exceeded.

These prohibitions do not apply if the discharge of diazinon is subject to a waiver of waste discharge requirements implementing the water quality objectives and load allocations for diazinon for the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, or governed by individual or general waste discharge requirements.

Regional Water Board Guidelines

The Regional Water Board has adopted guidance for certain types of dischargers which is designed to reduce the possibility that water quality will be impaired. The Regional Water Board may still impose discharge requirements. All of the Guidelines are contained in the Appendix (Items 33 through 37). Currently, the following Guidelines apply to the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins:

1. *Wineries*

This Guideline contains criteria for protecting beneficial uses and preventing nuisance from the disposal to land of stillage wastes.

2. *Erosion and Sedimentation*

This Guideline identifies practices to be implemented by local government to reduce erosion and sedimentation from construction activities.

3. *Small Hydroelectric Facilities*

This Guideline specifies measures to protect water quality from temperature, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen effects from the construction and operation of small hydroelectric Facilities.

4. *Disposal from Land Developments*

This Guideline contains criteria for the siting of septic tanks, sewer lines, leach fields, and seepage pits to protect water quality.

5. *Mining*

This Guideline identifies actions that the Regional Water Board takes to address the water quality problems associated with mining. It requires owners and operators of active mines to prepare plans for closure and reclamation, but it does not specify any practices or criteria for mine operators.

Nonpoint Source Action Plans

Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Clean Water Act resulted in monies being made available to states to address nonpoint source problems. The Regional Water Board used 208 grant funds to develop its mining and erosion/sedimentation guidelines, among other things. It also encouraged local governments to make use of the 208 program. As a result, several counties

in the sub-basins developed action plans to control nonpoint source problems which affected them. The Regional Water Board action plans are described in Table IV-2

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effects of total metals loadings and dissolved metals concentrations.

The Regional Water Board plans to develop a mass emission strategy to control the loads of metals entering receiving waters and the Delta. Although the strategy will focus on control of discharges from inactive and abandoned mines, reasonable steps will also be taken to limit loads of metals from other significant sources. The Regional Water Board also plans to continue to monitor for metals in the Delta and principal tributaries to the Delta to assess compliance with water quality objectives, to assess impacts on beneficial uses, and to coordinate monitoring and metal reduction programs with the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Where circumstances warrant, the Regional Water Board will support action to clean up and abate pollution from identified sources. Funds from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account have been and are being used to clean up and abate discharges from selected abandoned or inactive mines. Abatement projects are underway at Iron Mountain Mine, Walker Mine, Mammoth Mine, Balaklala Mine, Keystone Mine, Stowell Mine, and Penn Mine, as data show that these mines are the most significant sources in terms of total metals discharged to receiving waters.

However, recent judicial decisions have imposed liability on the Regional Water Board for its cleanup actions at the Penn Mine. As long as the risk of such liability exists, the Regional Water Board will likely choose not to perform cleanup at any additional sites. Action by the State Legislature or the Congress will probably be required to resolve concerns of liability and facilitate the State's role in site remediation.

The Regional Water Board also will seek additional resources to update the Regional Abandoned Mines Inventory, to establish a monitoring program to track metals across the Delta and into the Bay, and to determine what loads the Delta can assimilate without resulting in adverse impacts. Although most of the significant mine portal discharges are in the process of being controlled, others need studies to determine their potential for cleanup. Since a major uncharacterized source of metals are the tailings piles associated with the mines, studies are needed to define the loads from these sources in order to establish priorities for abatement activities.

Mercury Discharges in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

Mercury problems are evident region-wide. The main concern with mercury is that, like selenium, it bioaccumulates in aquatic systems to levels that are harmful to fish and their predators. Health advisories have been issued which recommend limiting consumption of fish taken from the Bay/Delta, Clear Lake, Lake Berryessa, Black Butte Reservoir, Lake Pillsbury, and Marsh Creek Reservoir. Concentrations of mercury in other water bodies approach or exceed National Academy of Science (NAS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and/or U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines for wildlife and human protection. In addition to these concerns, fish-eating birds taken from some bodies of water in the Basins have levels of mercury that can be expected to cause toxic effects. Bird-kills from mercury also have been documented in Lake Berryessa. (There is also concern for birds in the Delta, but no studies have been completed.) The Regional Water Board has done a preliminary assessment of the mercury situation in the Central Valley Region and concluded that the problem is serious and remedies will be complex and expensive.

The short-term strategy is to concentrate on correcting problems at upstream sites while monitoring the Delta to see whether upstream control activities measurably benefit the Delta. The Regional Water Board will support efforts to fund the detailed studies necessary to define assimilative capacity and to fully define uptake mechanisms in the biota.

In the next few years monitoring is scheduled to be done in the Delta and at upstream sources. The Regional Water Board will continue to support efforts to study how mercury is cycled through the Delta and to further characterize upstream sources.

Clear Lake Mercury

The Regional Water Board has a goal to reduce methylmercury concentrations in Clear Lake fish by reducing total mercury loads from various sources within the Clear Lake watershed.

Sources of mercury include past and present discharges from the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine (SBMM) site, small mercury mines and geothermal sources, natural and anthropogenic erosion of soils with naturally occurring mercury, and atmospheric deposition. The goal of the Clear Lake mercury management strategy is to reduce fish tissue methylmercury concentrations by 60% of existing

levels. This will be accomplished by reducing the concentration of total mercury in the surficial layer of lakebed sediment by 70% of existing levels and by further investigation and reduction of other mercury sources believed to have a high potential for mercury methylation. Through a complex process, total mercury is methylated and becomes bioavailable to organisms in the food web. The linkage between (1) the total mercury in the sediments derived from various sources and other sources of total mercury and (2) the concentration of methylmercury in ecological receptors, is complicated and subject to uncertainty. As additional information about these relationships becomes available, the Regional Water Board will revise and refine as appropriate the load allocation and implementation strategy to achieve fish tissue objectives.

Mercury Load Allocations

The strategy for meeting the fish tissue objectives is to reduce the inputs of mercury to the lake from tributaries and the SBMM site, combined with active and passive remediation of contaminated lake sediments. The load allocations for Clear Lake will result in a reduction in the overall mercury sediment concentration by 70% of existing concentrations. The load allocations are assigned to the active sediment layer of the lakebed, the SBMM terrestrial site, the tributary creeks and surface water runoff to Clear Lake, and atmospheric deposition. Table IV-5 summarizes the load allocations. The load allocation to the active sediment layer is expressed as reducing concentrations of total mercury in the active sediment layer to 30% of current concentrations. The load allocation to the SBMM terrestrial site is 5% of the ongoing loads from the terrestrial mine site. The load allocation for the mine also includes reducing mercury concentrations in surficial sediment to achieve the sediment compliance goals for Oaks Arm shown in Table IV-6. The load allocation to tributary and surface water runoff is 80% of existing loads. These load allocations account for seasonal variation in mercury loads, which vary with water flow and rainfall. The analysis includes an implicit margin of safety in the reference doses for methylmercury that were used to develop the fish tissue objectives. It also includes an explicit margin of safety of 10% to account for uncertainty in the relationship between fish tissue concentrations and loads of total mercury. The reductions in loads of total mercury from all sources are expected to result in attainment of water quality objectives.

**TABLE IV-5
MERCURY LOAD ALLOCATIONS**

| Mercury Source | Allocation |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Clear Lake Sediment | 30% of existing concentration |
| Sulphur Bank Mine | 5% of existing load |
| Tributaries | 80% of existing load |
| Atmosphere | No change |

Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine

Reducing mercury concentrations in surficial sediment by 70% is an overall goal for the entire lake. To achieve water quality objectives, extremely high levels of mercury in the eastern end of Oaks Arm near SBMM must be reduced by more than 70%. To evaluate progress in lowering sediment concentrations, the following sediment compliance goals are established at sites that have been sampled previously.

Current and past releases from the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine are a significant source of total mercury loading to Clear Lake. Ongoing annual loads from the terrestrial mine site to the lakebed sediments occur through groundwater, surface water, and atmospheric routes. Loads from ongoing releases from the terrestrial mine site should be reduced to 5% of existing inputs. Because of its high potential for methylation relative to mercury in lakebed sediments, mercury entering the lake through groundwater from the mine site should be reduced to 0.5 kg/year.

Past releases from the mine site are a current source of exposure through remobilization of mercury that exists in the lakebed sediments as a result of past releases to the lake from the terrestrial mine site. Past active mining operations, erosion and other mercury transport processes at SBMM have contaminated sediment in Oaks Arm. The load allocation assigned to SBMM includes reducing surficial sediment concentrations in Oaks Arm by 70% (more at sites nearest the mine site) to meet the sediment compliance goals in Table IV-6.

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) placed Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine on the National Priorities List under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The USEPA has already performed remediation actions to stabilize waste rock piles, reduce erosion, and control surface water on the site.

**TABLE IV-6
SEDIMENT COMPLIANCE GOALS FOR
MERCURY IN CLEAR LAKE**

| Site Designation | Location | Sediment Mercury Goal (a) (mg/kg dry weight) |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Upper Arm UA-03 | Center of Upper Arm on transect from Lakeport to Lucerne | 0.8 |
| Lower Arm LA-03 | Center of Lower Arm, North and west of Monitor Point | 1 |
| Oaks Arm OA-01 (c) | 0.3 km from SBMM | 16 (b) |
| OA-02 (c) | 0.8 km from SBMM | 16 (b) |
| OA-03 (c) | 1.8 km from SBMM | 16 |
| OA-04 (c) | 3 km from SBMM | 10 |
| Narrows O1 | 7.7 km from SBMM | 3 |

- (a) Sediment goals are 30% of existing concentrations. Existing concentrations are taken as the average mercury concentrations in samples collected in 1996-2000 (Clear Lake Basin Plan Amendment Staff Report).
- (b) Due to the exceptionally high concentrations existing at the eastern end of Oaks Arm, sediment goals at OA-01 and OA-02 are not 70% of existing concentrations. These goals are equal to the sediment goal established for OA-03.
- (c) Sediment goal is part of the load allocation for SBMM.

Estimates of the current annual loads from the terrestrial mine site to the surficial lakebed sediment are under investigation. Existing data indicate that loads of total mercury from the terrestrial mine site are within a broad range of 1 to 568 kg mercury per year. New data may be used to refine the load estimates as discussed below. As part of verifying compliance with the load allocations, remediation activities to address current and past releases from SBMM should be conducted to meet the sediment compliance goals listed in Table IV-6 for sediments within one kilometer of the mine site, specifically at sites OA-01 and OA-02.

The Regional Water Board anticipates that fish tissue objectives for mercury will not be met unless the load reductions from Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine are attained.

The Regional Water Board will request that USEPA continue remediation activities on the mine site and prepare an implementation plan or plans that address the following: reduction of ongoing releases of mercury from the SBMM site through surface water, groundwater, and the atmosphere; necessary remediation for mercury in lakebed sediments previously deposited through mining, erosion, and other processes at the mine site; and monitoring and review activities. The implementation plans should provide interim sediment goals and explain how control actions will assist in achieving fish tissue objectives for mercury in Clear Lake. The Regional Water Board will request that USEPA submit remediation plans for Regional Board approval for the SBMM site within eight years after the effective date of this amendment and implement the plan two years thereafter. USEPA should complete remediation activities at the mine site and active lakebed sediment remediation within ten years of plan implementation.

USEPA anticipates implementing additional actions to address the ongoing surface and groundwater releases from the SBMM over the next several years. These actions are expected to lead to significant reductions in the ongoing releases from the mine pit, the mine waste piles and other ongoing sources of mercury releases from the terrestrial mine site. USEPA also currently plans to investigate what steps are appropriate under CERCLA to address the existing contamination in the lakebed sediments due to past releases from the SBMM. Regional Water Board staff will continue to work closely with the USEPA on these important activities. In addition, Regional Water Board staff will coordinate monitoring activities to investigate other sources of mercury loads to Clear Lake. These investigations by USEPA and the Regional Water Board should reduce the uncertainty that currently exists regarding the annual load of total mercury to the lake, the contribution of each source to that load, and the degree to which those sources lead to methylmercury exposure to and mercury uptake by fish in the lake. This information should lead to more refined decisions about what additional steps are appropriate and feasible to achieve the applicable water quality criteria.

The sediment compliance goals for Oaks Arm will require USEPA to address both (1) the ongoing releases from the terrestrial mine site and (2) the load of total mercury that currently exists in the active lakebed sediment layer as a result of past releases. Potential options to control the ongoing releases of mercury from the terrestrial mine site include: remediation of onsite waste rock, tailings and ore piles to minimize the erosion of mercury contaminated sediments into the lake; diversion of surface water run-on away from waste piles and the inactive mine

pit; control and containment or treatment of surface water runoff; control of groundwater flow into Clear Lake; and reduction of mercury flux from the mine waste piles into the atmosphere.

Meeting the load allocation for the lakebed sediment will require remediation of contaminated sediment. Potential options to address the mercury that currently exists in the lakebed as a result of past releases and is being remobilized may include dredging the contaminated sediment, capping with clean sediments, facilitating natural burial of highly contaminated sediments, or reducing the transport of highly contaminated sediments from the Oaks Arm into the rest of the lake. Monitoring to assess progress toward meeting the load reduction goals from Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine should be planned and conducted as part of specific remediation activities. Baselines for mercury loads from the various ongoing inputs from the mine site should be established in order to evaluate successes of the remediation activities.

In order to refine the load estimates from SBMM, the Regional Water Board recommends that USEPA determine the following information: mercury concentrations and sediment deposition rates for sediment cores collected near the mine site; characterization of porewater in sediments near the mine site to determine sources, magnitude and impacts of mercury-containing fluids/groundwater entering the lake; estimates of total surface water and groundwater fluxes of mercury from SBMM, including transport through the wetlands north of the site; and patterns of sediment transport and deposition within the lake.

If additional information reveals that reaching the 95% reduction in mercury loads from the terrestrial mine site is technically infeasible or cost prohibitive, or otherwise not technically justified, the Regional Water Board will consider internal adjustments to the SBMM load allocation. It may be possible to adjust the allocation among the terrestrial site and the contaminated sediments associated with the SBMM, provided the internal reallocation achieves the same overall reduction in loads from mine-related sources (terrestrial mine site and ongoing contributions from highly contaminated sediments). Any internal adjustment must achieve the sediment compliance goals in the east end of Oaks Arm.

Although USEPA is currently spending public funds to address the releases from the SBMM, the owner of SBMM is the party that is legally responsible for addressing the past, current and future releases from the SBMM and for developing implementation plans, implementing control activities that result in achievement of the load reduction, and performing monitoring to verify the load reduction.

Tributaries and Surface Water Runoff

Past and current loads of total mercury from the tributaries and direct surface water runoff are also a source of mercury loading to the lake and to the active sediment layer in the lakebed. This section excludes loads from surface water runoff associated with the SBMM because those are addressed separately above. The loads of total mercury from the tributaries and surface water runoff to Clear Lake should be reduced by 20% of existing levels. In an average water year, existing loads are estimated to be 18 kg/year. Loads range from 1 to 60 kg/year, depending upon water flow rates and other factors. The load allocation applies to tributary inputs as a whole, instead of to individual tributaries. Efforts should be focused on identifying and controlling inputs from hot spots. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, other land management agencies in the Clear Lake Basin, and Lake County shall submit plans for monitoring and implementation to achieve the necessary load reductions. The Regional Water Board will coordinate with the above named agencies and other interested parties to develop the monitoring and implementation plans. The purpose of the monitoring shall be to refine load estimates and identify potential hot spots of mercury loading from tributaries or direct surface runoff into Clear Lake. Hot spots may include erosion of soils with concentrations of mercury above the average for the rest of the tributary. If significant sources are identified, the Regional Water Board will coordinate with the agencies to develop and implement load reductions. The implementation plans shall include a summation of existing erosion control efforts and a discussion of feasibility and proposed actions to control loads from identified hot spots. The agencies will provide monitoring and implementation plans within five years after the effective date of this amendment and implement load reduction plans within five years thereafter. The goal is to complete the load reductions within ten years of implementation plan approval.

Regional Water Board staff will work with the Native American Tribes in the Clear Lake watershed on mercury reduction programs for the tributaries and surface water runoff. Staff will solicit the Tribe's participation in the development of monitoring and implementation plans.

Wetlands

The Regional Water Board is concerned about the potential for wetland areas to be significant sources of methylmercury. Loads and fate of methylmercury from wetlands that drain to Clear Lake are not fully understood. The potential for production of methylmercury should be assessed during the planning of any wetlands or floodplain restoration projects within the Clear Lake watershed. The Regional Water

Board establishes a goal of no significant increases of methylmercury to Clear Lake resulting from such activities. As factors contributing to mercury methylation are better understood, the possible control of existing methylmercury production within tributary watersheds should be examined.

Atmospheric Deposition

Atmospheric loads of mercury originating outside of the Clear Lake watershed and depositing locally are minimal. Global and regional atmospheric inputs of mercury are not under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. Loads of mercury from outside of the Clear Lake watershed and depositing from air onto the lake surface are established at the existing input rate, which is estimated to be 1 to 2 kg/year.

Public Education

An important component of the Clear Lake mercury strategy is public education. Until the effects of all mercury reduction efforts are reflected in fish tissue levels, the public needs to be continually informed about safe fish consumption levels. The Lake County Public Health Department will provide outreach and education to the community, emphasizing portions of the population that are at risk, such as pregnant women and children. Education efforts may include recommendations to eat smaller fish and species having lower mercury concentrations.

Monitoring and Review

The monitoring plan for Clear Lake will determine whether mercury loads have been reduced to meet sediment compliance goals and fish tissue objectives. Monitoring will include fish tissue, water and sediment sampling. The Regional Water Board will oversee the preparation of detailed monitoring plans and resources to conduct monitoring of sediment, water and fish to assess progress toward meeting the water quality objectives. Chapter V, Surveillance and Monitoring, provides details for monitoring in Clear Lake.

The Regional Water Board will review the progress toward meeting the fish tissue objectives for Clear Lake every five years. The review will be timed to coincide with the five-year review to be conducted by USEPA for the Record of Decision for the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine Superfund Site. The Clear Lake mercury management strategy was developed with existing information. The Regional Water Board recognizes that there are uncertainties with the load estimates and the correlation between reductions in loads of total mercury, methylmercury uptake by biota, and fish tissue concentrations. Regional Water Board staff will consider any new data to refine load estimates and allocations from sources within the Clear Lake watershed. Estimates of existing loads

from SBMM or the tributaries will be refined during the review process. If new data indicate that the linkage analysis or load allocations will not result in attainment of the fish tissue objectives, or the fish tissue objectives or load allocations require adjustment, revisions to the Basin Plan will be proposed.

Pesticide Discharges from Nonpoint Sources

The control of pesticide discharges to surface waters from nonpoint sources will be achieved primarily by the development and implementation of management practices that minimize or eliminate the amount discharged. The Board will use water quality monitoring results to evaluate the effectiveness of control efforts and to help prioritize control efforts.

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review and control authority. The Board will work with water agencies and others whose activities may influence pesticide levels to minimize concentrations in surface waters.

Since the discharge of pesticides into surface waters will be allowed under certain conditions, the Board will take steps to ensure that this control program is conducted in compliance with the federal and state antidegradation policies. This will primarily be done as pesticide discharges are evaluated on a case by case basis.

Orchard Pesticide Runoff and Diazinon Runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers

1. The orchard pesticide runoff and diazinon runoff control program shall:
 - a. ensure compliance with the diazinon water quality objectives in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers through the implementation of necessary management practices;
 - b. ensure that measures that are implemented to reduce diazinon discharges do not lead to an increase in the discharge of other pesticides to levels that violate applicable water quality objectives and Regional Water Board policies; and
 - c. ensure that pesticide discharges from orchards to surface waters are controlled so that the pesticide discharges are at the lowest level that is technically and economically achievable.
2. Orchard dischargers must consider whether a proposed alternative to diazinon has the potential to degrade ground or surface water. If the alternative to diazinon has the potential to degrade ground water, alternative pest control methods must be considered. If the alternative to diazinon has the potential to degrade surface water, control measures must be implemented to ensure that applicable water quality objectives and Regional Water Board policies are not violated.
3. Compliance with water quality objectives, waste load allocations, and load allocations for diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers is required by June 30, 2008.

The water quality objectives and allocations will be implemented through one or a combination of the following: the adoption of one or more waivers of waste discharge requirements, and general or individual waste discharge requirements. To the extent not already in place,

the Regional Water Board expects to adopt or revise the appropriate waiver(s) or waste discharge requirements by December 31, 2007.

4. The waste load allocations for all NPDES-permitted discharges are the diazinon water quality objectives.
5. The Regional Water Board will review the diazinon allocations and the implementation provisions in the Basin Plan at least once every five years, beginning no later than June 30, 2007.
6. Regional Water Board staff will meet at least annually with staff from the Department of Pesticide Regulation and representatives from the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association to review pesticide use and instream pesticide concentrations during the dormant spray application season and to consider the effectiveness of management measures in meeting water quality objectives.
7. The Loading Capacity (LC) for diazinon is determined by:
8. The Load Allocation for discharges into the Sacramento River between Verona and I Street is determined by the following:

$LC = C \times Q \times a$ Unit Conversion Factor; where C= the maximum concentration established by the diazinon water quality objectives and Q= the flow (the daily average flow is used in conjunction with the 0.080 mg/L diazinon objective and the four-day average flow is used in conjunction with the 0.050 mg/L diazinon objective). The LC will be calculated for the Sacramento River at I Street; the Sacramento River at Verona; the Sacramento River at Colusa; and the Feather River near its mouth. The value for Q (flow) in the Loading Capacity calculations for the Sacramento River sites will be increased to account for any flood control diversions into the Yolo Bypass or Butte Sink. The best available estimates of such diversions will be used.

$[LC(\text{Sacramento River at I Street}) \text{ minus } LC(\text{Sacramento River at Verona})]$ multiplied by 0.70.

The Load Allocations required to meet the Loading Capacity in the Sacramento River at Verona are determined by multiplying the LC calculated for the Sacramento River at Verona by the Load Allocation factors in Table IV-7. If the calculated Load Allocation for the Feather River

or Sacramento River at Colusa is greater than the Loading Capacity for that site, then the Loading Capacity for that site applies.

The Load Allocations establish the allowable diazinon load from nonpoint source dischargers.

Note: If the Sacramento River at Verona mean daily flow were 15,000 cubic feet per second or cfs, the loading capacity would equal approximately 2,900 grams/day for the 0.080 mg/L diazinon water quality objective. The Unit Conversion Factor would be 2.446.

The load allocations would be approximately 493 grams/day for the Colusa Basin Drain; 348 grams/day for the Feather River; 783 grams/day for the Sacramento River at Colusa; and 957 grams/day for Sutter/Butte.

If the mean daily flow in the Feather River were 5,000 cubic feet per second or cfs, the loading capacity would be approximately 978 grams/day for the 0.080 mg/L diazinon water quality objective. The Unit Conversion Factor would be 2.446.

If the load allocation for the Feather River for that day were 348 grams/day, the load allocation would apply.

9. The established waste load and load allocations for diazinon and the diazinon water quality objectives in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers represent a maximum allowable level. The Regional Water Board shall require any additional reductions in diazinon levels necessary to account for additive or synergistic toxicity effects or to protect beneficial uses in tributary waters.
10. Pursuant to CWC §13267, dischargers of diazinon must submit a management plan that describes the actions that the discharger will take to reduce diazinon discharges and meet the applicable allocations by the required compliance date.

The management plan may include actions required by State and federal pesticide regulations. The discharger must document the relationship between the actions to be taken and the expected reductions in diazinon discharge. Individual dischargers or a discharger group or coalition may submit management plans.

The management plan must comply with the provisions of any applicable waiver of waste discharge requirements or waste discharge requirements and must be submitted no later than June 30, 2005. The Regional Water Board may require revisions to the management plan if compliance with applicable allocations is not

attained or the management plan is not reasonably likely to attain compliance.

11. Any waiver of waste discharge requirements or waste discharge requirements that govern the control of orchard pesticide runoff or diazinon runoff that is discharged directly or indirectly into the Sacramento or Feather Rivers must be consistent with the policies and actions described in paragraphs 1-10.
12. In determining compliance with the waste load allocations, the Regional Water Board will consider any data or information submitted by the discharger regarding diazinon inputs from sources outside of the jurisdiction of the permitted discharge, including any diazinon present in precipitation; and any applicable provisions in the discharger's NPDES permit requiring the discharger to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

Location Descriptions

Colusa Basin Drain - is the Colusa Basin Drain at the confluence with the Sacramento River. The Colusa Basin Drain sub-watershed includes all land that drains into the Colusa Basin Drain.

Feather River - is the Feather River near the confluence with the Sacramento River. The Feather River sub-watershed includes all land that drains into the Feather River below the Oroville Dam, but does not include flow from the Sutter Bypass.

Sacramento River at Colusa – is the Sacramento River at the River Road bridge in the town of Colusa. (United States Geological Survey gauging Station 11389500) The Sacramento River at Colusa sub-watershed includes all land below Shasta Dam that drains to the Sacramento River at Colusa.

Sutter/Butte - is Sacramento Slough near the confluence with the Sacramento River or the sum of the Sutter Bypass near the confluence with the Feather River and Reclamation Slough near the confluence with the Sutter Bypass depending on flow conditions (minus diazinon loading resulting from Sacramento River water being bypassed into tributaries of Sacramento Slough or the Sutter Bypass). The Sutter/Butte sub-watershed includes all land that drains to Sacramento Slough, the Sutter Bypass, and Reclamation Slough.

Sacramento River at I Street – is the Sacramento River at the I Street Bridge in the city of Sacramento.

Sacramento River at Verona – is the Sacramento River at the United States Geological Survey gauging station at Verona (Station Number 11425500).

Table IV-7
Load Allocation Factors for Diazinon in the Sacramento River Watershed

| Sub-Watershed | Load Allocation Factor |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Colusa Basin Drain | 17% |
| Feather River | 12% |
| Sacramento River at Colusa | 27% |
| Sutter/Butte | 33% |

Dredging in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

Large volumes of sediment are transported in the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers which drain the Central Valley. The average annual sediment load to San Francisco Bay from these two rivers is estimated to be 8 million cubic yards. Dredging and riverbank protection projects are ongoing, continuing activities necessary to keep ship channels open, prevent flooding, and control riverbank erosion. The Delta, with over 700 miles of waterways, is a major area of activity. At present, the Corps is overseeing the conduct and planning of rehabilitation work along 165 miles of levees surrounding 15 Delta islands. In addition, virtually all of the Delta levees have been upgraded by island owners or reclamation districts. The magnitude of recent operations, such as the Stockton and Sacramento Ship Channel Deepening Projects and Sacramento River Bank Protection Project, is discussed in recent U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports. For example, the Corps removes over 10 million cubic yards of sediment yearly from the Sacramento River. If the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel is widened and deepened as proposed currently, 25 million cubic yards of bottom material will be removed from the river during the 5-year project.

Environmental impacts of dredging operations and materials disposal include temporary dissolved oxygen reduction, increased turbidity and, under certain conditions, the mobilization of toxic chemicals and release of biostimulatory substances from the sediments. The direct destruction and burial of spawning gravels and alteration of benthic habitat may be the most severe impacts. The existing regulatory process must be consistently implemented to assure protection of water quality and compliance

with the certification requirements of Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

The Regional Water Board continues to work with dredging interests in the San Francisco Bay and Delta to develop a long term management strategy (LTMS) for handling dredge spoils. We will adopt requirements for all significant dredging operations and upland disposal projects in the Region.

Nitrate Pollution of Ground Water in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins

Since 1980, over 200 municipal supply wells have been closed in the Central Valley because of nitrate levels exceeding the State's 45 mg/l drinking water standard. Proposals have been submitted to assess the extent of the problem and explore possible regulatory responses, but without success. The increasing population growth in the Valley is expected to accelerate the problem's occurrence in the years ahead.

The Regional Water Board considers nitrate pollution to be a critical issue for beneficial use protection in the Central Valley Region. Staff will continue efforts to obtain study funds. Since nitrate pollution of ground water is not restricted to the Central Valley Region, the Regional Water Board recommends the State Water

Board take the lead in developing programs for controlling ground water contamination resulting from the use of nitrogen fertilizer on irrigated crops.

Temperature and Turbidity Increases Below Large Water Storage and Diversion Projects in the Sacramento River Basin

The storage and diversion of water for hydroelectric and other purposes can impact downstream beneficial uses because of changes in temperature and the introduction of turbidity. There are several large facilities in the Basin which have had a history of documented or suspected downstream impairments.

Where problems have been identified, the staff will work with operators to prepare management agency agreements or make recommendations to State Water Board regarding requirements to remedy the problems. Where problems are suspected, the staff will seek additional monitoring.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAMS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FINANCING

San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program

The estimates of capital and operational costs to achieve the selenium objective for the San Joaquin River range from \$3.6 million/year to \$27.4 million/year (1990 dollars). The cost of meeting water quality objectives in Mud Slough (north), Salt Slough, and the wetland supply channels is approximately \$2.7 million/year (1990 dollars).

Potential funding sources include:

1. Private financing by individual sources.
2. Bonded indebtedness or loans from governmental institutions.
3. Surcharge on water deliveries to lands contributing to the drainage problem.
4. Ad Valorem tax on lands contributing to the drainage problem.
5. Taxes and fees levied by a district created for the purpose of drainage management.
6. State or federal grants or low-interest loan programs.
7. Single-purpose appropriations from federal or State legislative bodies (including land retirement programs).

Pesticide Control Program

Based on an average of \$15 per acre per year for 500,000 acres of land planted to rice and an average of \$5 per acre per year for the remaining 3,500,000 acres of irrigated agriculture in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, the total annual cost to agriculture is estimated at \$25,000,000. Financial assistance for complying with this program may be obtainable through the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and technical assistance is available from the University of

California Cooperative Extension Service and the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service.

Sacramento and Feather Rivers Orchard Runoff Control Program

The total estimated costs for management practices to meet the diazinon objectives for the Sacramento and Feather Rivers are from a \$0.3 million/ year cost savings to a \$3.8 million/year cost (2001 dollars). The estimated costs for discharger monitoring, planning, and evaluation are from \$0.5 to \$9.3 million/year (2003 dollars).

Potential funding sources include:

1. Those identified in the San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program and the Pesticide Control Program.

2. The Regional Board will inspect discharge flow monitoring facilities and will continue its cooperative effort with dischargers to ensure the quality of laboratory results.
3. The Regional Board will, on a regular basis, inspect any facilities constructed to store or treat agricultural subsurface drainage.
4. The Regional Board will continue to maintain and update its information on agricultural subsurface drainage facilities in the Grassland watershed. Efforts at collecting basic data on all facilities, including flow estimates and water quality will continue.
5. The Regional Water Board, in cooperation with other agencies, will regularly assess water conservation achievements, cost of such efforts and drainage reduction effectiveness information. In addition, in cooperation with the programs of other agencies and local district managers, the Regional Board will gather information on irrigation practices, i.e., irrigation efficiency, pre-irrigation efficiency, excessive deep percolation and on seepage losses.

Aerial Surveillance

Low-altitude flights are conducted primarily to observe variations in field conditions, gather photographic records of discharges, and document variations in water quality.

Self-Monitoring

Self-monitoring reports are normally submitted by the discharger on a monthly or quarterly basis as required by the permit conditions. They are routinely reviewed by Regional Water Board staff.

Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring determines permit compliance, validates self-monitoring reports, and provides support for enforcement actions. Discharger compliance monitoring and enforcement actions are the responsibility of the Regional Water Board staff.

Complaint Investigation

Complaints from the public or governmental agencies regarding the discharge of pollutants or creation of nuisance conditions are investigated and pertinent information collected.

Clear Lake Methylmercury

The Regional Water Board will use the following criteria to determine compliance with the methylmercury fish tissue objectives in Clear Lake. Mercury will be measured in fish of the species and sizes consumed by humans and wildlife. The objectives are based on the average of methylmercury concentrations in muscle tissue of trophic level 3 and 4 fish. Because greater than 85% of total mercury in muscle tissue of fish of these sizes is methylmercury, analysis of muscle tissue for total mercury is acceptable for assessing compliance.

Fish from the following species will be collected and analyzed every ten years. The representative fish species for trophic level 4 shall be largemouth bass (total length 300-400 mm), catfish (total length 300 – 400 mm), brown bullhead (total length 300-400 mm), and crappie (total length 200-300 mm). The representative fish species for trophic level 3 shall be carp, hitch, Sacramento blackfish, black bullhead, and bluegill of all sizes; and brown bullhead and catfish of lengths less than the trophic level 4 lengths.

Fish tissue mercury concentrations are not expected to respond quickly to remediation activities at Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine, Clear Lake sediments, or the tributaries. Adult fish integrate methylmercury over a lifetime and load reduction efforts are not expected to be discernable for more than five years after remediation efforts. Therefore to assess remedial activities, part of the monitoring at Clear Lake will include indicator species, consisting of inland silversides and largemouth bass less than one year old, to be sampled every five years. Juveniles of these species will reflect recent exposure to methylmercury and can be indicators of mercury reduction efforts.

Average concentrations of methylmercury by trophic level should be determined in a combination of the identified species collected throughout Clear Lake. The number of fish collected to determine compliance with this objective will be based on the statistical variance within each species. The sample size will be determined by methods described in USEPA's Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish or other statistical methods approved by the Executive Officer.

Total mercury in tributary sediment, lake sediment, and water will be monitored to determine whether loads have decreased. The water and sediment monitoring frequency will be every five years.

Orchard Pesticide Runoff and Diazinon Runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers

The Regional Water Board requires a focused monitoring effort of pesticide runoff from orchards in the Sacramento Valley.

The monitoring and reporting program for any waste discharge requirements or waiver of waste discharge requirements that addresses pesticide runoff from orchards in the Sacramento Valley must be designed to collect the information necessary to:

1. determine compliance with established water quality objectives for diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers ;
2. determine compliance with established waste load allocations and load allocations for diazinon;
3. determine the degree of implementation of management practices to reduce off-site migration of diazinon;
4. determine the effectiveness of management practices and strategies to reduce off-site migration of diazinon;
5. determine whether alternatives to diazinon are causing surface water quality impacts;
6. determine whether the discharge causes or contributes to a toxicity impairment due to additive or synergistic effects of multiple pollutants; and
7. demonstrate that management practices are achieving the lowest pesticide levels technically and economically achievable.

Dischargers are responsible for providing the necessary information. The information may come from the dischargers' monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

APPENDIX DIRECTORY (continued)

| <u>ITEM*</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|--------------|--|
| 34. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Erosion |
| 35. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Small Hydroelectric Facilities |
| 36. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Disposal from Land Developments |
| 37. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Mining |
| 38. | Regional Water Board list of Water Quality Limited Segments - - - Removed 6 September 2002 |
| 39. | Federal Anti-degradation policy (40 CFR 131.12) |
| 40. | Grassland Watershed Wetland Channels |

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages



Peter M. Rooney
Secretary for
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California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Central Valley Region



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15 September 1998

To: Basin Plan Recipients

FOURTH EDITION OF THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (BASIN PLAN) FOR THE SACRAMENTO RIVER AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASINS

The Third Edition of the Basin Plan was adopted by the Regional Water Board on 9 December 1994, approved by the State Water Board on 16 February 1995 and approved by the Office of Administrative Law on 9 May 1995. Since then, the Basin Plan has been amended twice. One amendment (Regional Water Board Resolution 95-142) dealt with compliance schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits and the other (Regional Water Board Resolution 96-147) addressed agricultural subsurface drainage discharges. The Basin Plan has now been reprinted, incorporating these amendments. This will be the **Fourth Edition - 1998**.

The Basin Plan is in a loose-leaf format to facilitate the addition of amendments. The Basin Plan can be kept up-to-date by inserting any updated pages that you receive in the future. The date subsequent amendments are adopted by the Regional Water Board will appear at the bottom of the page. Otherwise, all pages will be dated 1 September 1998.

Copies of the Basin Plan are also available on the Regional Water Board's internet web site at the following address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb5/home.html>.

The Basin Plan refers to objectives in the State Water Board's May 1991 *Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity* (Salinity Plan). The objectives are also reproduced in Table III-5. In May 1995, the State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary* which supersedes the Salinity Plan. Therefore, the reader should refer to the May 1995 Plan rather than the Salinity Plan. Reference to State Water Board's May 1995 Plan will be reflected in a future Basin Plan amendment.

Appendix 38 of the Basin Plan is a Water Quality Limited Segment List that was in effect in 1994. In 1998, the Regional Water Board and State Water Board approved an updated list and submitted it to the US EPA for its consideration (as required by the Clean Water Act).

If you have any questions, please call me at (916)255-3093.

JERROLD A. BRUNS, Chief
Standards, Policies and Special Studies



Amendments to the 1994 Water Quality Control Plan for the
Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

| Subject | Date Adopted By Reg. Bd. | Regional Board Resolution No. | Date in Effect |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Amendment Specifically Authorizing Compliance Schedules in NPDES Permits for Achieving Water Quality Objectives or Effluent Limits Based on Objectives | 5/26/95 | 95-142 | 5/26/95* |
| 2. Adoption of Water Quality Objectives and an Implementation Plan Regulation of Agricultural Subsurface Drainage in the Grassland Area | 5/3/96 | 96-147 | 1/10/97* |
| 3. Adoption of Site Specific Water Quality Objectives for pH and Turbidity for Deer Creek in El Dorado County | 7/19/02 | R5-2002-0127 | 10/21/03 |
| 4. Adoption of Corrective Language | 9/6/02 | R5-2002-0151 | 1/27/04 |
| 5. Adoption of a Control Program for Mercury in Clear Lake, including COMM use for Clear Lake and Mercury Objectives for Fish Tissue | 12/6/02 | R5-2002-0207 | 10/2/03 |
| 6. Adoption of a Control Program for Orchard Pesticide Runoff and Diazinon Runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, including Site-Specific Water Quality Objectives for Diazinon | 10/16/03 | R5-2003-0148 | 8/11/04 |

- * The amendment is not in effect until it is approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law. If the amendment involves adopting or revising a standard which relates to surface waters it must also be approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) [40 CFR Section 131(c)]. If the standard revision is disapproved by USEPA, the revised standard remains in effect until it is revised by the basin planning process, or USEPA promulgates its own rule which supersedes the standard revision [40 CFR Section 131.21(c)]

**THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (BASIN PLAN)
FOR THE
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**

FOURTH EDITION
Revised September 2004 (with Approved Amendments)

**THE SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN AND
THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN**



**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**

**Robert Schneider, Chair
Karl Longley, Vice Chair
Alson Brizard, Member
Christopher Cabaldon, Member
Cher Kablanow, Member
Robert Fong, Member
Lucille Palmer-Byrd, Member**

Thomas R. Pinkos, Executive Officer

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Rafting the American River: Rapid Shooters, Lotus CA
Yosemite: David Rosen/ Ducks Unlimited

Sunset Waterfowl: David Rosen/ Ducks Unlimited
Sugar Beets: Brenda Grewell/ Dept. of Water Resources

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APPENDIX

MAPS

FOREWORD TO THE FOURTH EDITION (1998)

The preparation and adoption of water quality control plans (Basin Plans) is required by the California Water Code (Section 13240) and supported by the Federal Clean Water Act. Section 303 of the Clean Water Act requires states to adopt water quality standards which "consist of the designated uses of the navigable waters involved and the water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses." According to Section 13050 of the California Water Code, Basin Plans consist of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of beneficial uses to be protected, water quality objectives to protect those uses, and a program of implementation needed for achieving the objectives. State law also requires that Basin Plans conform to the policies set forth in the Water Code beginning with Section 13000 and any state policy for water quality control. Since beneficial uses, together with their corresponding water quality objectives, can be defined per federal regulations as water quality standards, the Basin Plans are regulatory references for meeting the state and federal requirements for water quality control (40 CFR 131.20). One significant difference between the state and federal programs is that California's basin plans establish standards for ground waters in addition to surface waters.

Basin Plans are adopted and amended by Regional Water Boards under a structured process involving full public participation and state environmental review. Basin Plans and amendments thereto, do not become effective until approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). Regulatory provisions must be approved by the Office of Administrative Law. Adoption or revision of surface water standards are subject to the approval of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Basin Plans complement water quality control plans adopted by the State Water Board, such as the Water Quality Control Plans for Temperature Control and Ocean Waters. It is the intent of the State and Regional Water Boards to maintain the Basin Plans in an updated and readily available edition that reflects the current water quality control program.

This Basin Plan covers the entire Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins. A separate Basin Plan covers the Tulare Lake Basin. The Basin Plan was first adopted in 1975. In 1989, a second edition was published. The second edition incorporated all the

amendments which were adopted and approved since 1975, updated the Basin Plan to include new state policies and programs, restructured and edited the Basin Plan for clarity, and incorporated the results of triennial reviews conducted in 1984 and 1987. The Third Edition - 1994 incorporated all amendments approved between 1989 and 1994, included new state policies and programs, edited and restructured the Basin Plan to make it consistent with other regional and state plans, and substantively amended sections dealing with beneficial uses, objectives, and implementation programs.. The current edition (Fourth Edition - 1998) incorporates two new amendments approved since 1994. One amendment deals with compliance schedules in permits and the other addresses agricultural subsurface drainage discharges.

In this Basin Plan, "Regional Water Board" refers to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and "State Water Board" refers to the State Water Resources Control Board.

BASIN DESCRIPTION

This Basin Plan covers the entire area included in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River drainage basins (see maps in pocket* and Figure II-1). The basins are bound by the crests of the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Range and Klamath Mountains on the west. They extend some 400 miles from the California - Oregon border southward to the headwaters of the San Joaquin River.

*NOTE: The planning boundary between the San Joaquin River Basin and the Tulare Lake Basin follows the northern boundary of Little Panoche Creek basin, continues eastward along the channel of the San Joaquin River to Millerton Lake in the Sierra Nevada foothills, and then follows along the southern boundary of the San Joaquin River drainage basin.

The Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins cover about one fourth of the total area of the State and over 30% of the State's irrigable land. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers furnish roughly 51% of the State's water supply. Surface water from the two drainage basins meet and form the Delta, which ultimately drains to San Francisco Bay. Two major water projects, the Federal Central Valley Project and the State Water Project, deliver water from the Delta to Southern California, the San Joaquin Valley, Tulare Lake Basin, the San Francisco Bay area, as well as within the Delta boundaries.

The Delta is a maze of river channels and diked islands covering roughly 1,150 square miles, including 78 square miles of water area. The legal boundary of the Delta is described in Section 12220 of the Water Code (also see Figure III-1 of this Basin Plan).

Ground water is defined as subsurface water that occurs beneath the ground surface in fully saturated zones within soils and other geologic formations. Where ground water occurs in a saturated geologic unit that contains sufficient permeability and thickness to yield significant quantities of water to wells or springs, it can be defined as an aquifer (USGS, Water Supply Paper 1988, 1972). A ground water basin is defined as a hydrogeologic unit containing one large aquifer or several connected and interrelated aquifers (Todd, *Groundwater Hydrology*, 1980).

Major ground water basins underlie both valley floors, and there are scattered smaller basins in the foothill areas and mountain valleys. In many parts of the Region, usable ground waters occur outside of these currently identified basins. There are water-bearing geologic units within ground water basins in the Region that do not meet the definition of an aquifer. Therefore, for basin planning and regulatory purposes, the term "ground water" includes all subsurface waters that occur in fully saturated zones and fractures within soils and other geologic formations, whether or not these waters meet the definition of an aquifer or occur within identified ground water basins.

Sacramento River Basin

The Sacramento River Basin covers 27,210 square miles and includes the entire area drained by the Sacramento River. For planning purposes, this includes all watersheds tributary to the Sacramento River that are north of the Cosumnes River watershed. It also includes the closed basin of Goose Lake and drainage sub-basins of Cache and Putah Creeks.

The principal streams are the Sacramento River and its larger tributaries: the Pit, Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers to the east; and Cottonwood, Stony, Cache, and Putah Creeks to the west. Major reservoirs and lakes include Shasta, Oroville, Folsom, Clear Lake, and Lake Berryessa.

DWR Bulletin 118-80 identifies 63 ground water basins in the Sacramento watershed area. The Sacramento Valley floor is divided into 2 ground water basins. Other basins are in the foothills or mountain valleys. There are areas other than those identified in the DWR Bulletin with ground waters that have beneficial uses.

San Joaquin River Basin

The San Joaquin River Basin covers 15,880 square miles and includes the entire area drained by the San Joaquin River. It includes all watersheds tributary to the San Joaquin River and the Delta south of the Sacramento River and south of the American River watershed. The southern planning boundary is described in the first paragraph of the previous page.

The principal streams in the basin are the San Joaquin River and its larger tributaries: the Cosumnes, Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Chowchilla, and Fresno Rivers. Major reservoirs and lakes include Pardee, New Hogan, Millerton, McClure, Don Pedro, and New Melones.

DWR Bulletin 118-80 identifies 39 ground water basins in the San Joaquin watershed area. The San Joaquin Valley floor is divided into 15 separate ground water basins, largely based on political considerations. Other basins are in the foothills or mountain valleys. There are areas other than those identified in the DWR Bulletin with ground waters that have beneficial uses.

Grassland Watershed

The Grassland watershed is a valley floor sub-basin of the San Joaquin River Basin. The portion of the watershed for which agricultural subsurface drainage policies and regulations apply covers an area of approximately 370,000 acres and is bounded on the north by the alluvial fan of Orestimba Creek and by the Tulare Lake Basin to the south. The San Joaquin River forms the eastern boundary and Interstate Highway 5 forms the approximate western boundary. The San Joaquin River forms a wide flood plain in the region of the Grassland watershed.

The hydrology of the watershed has been irreversibly altered due to water projects and is presently governed by land uses. These uses are primarily, managed wetlands and agriculture. The wetlands form important waterfowl habitat for migratory waterfowl using the Pacific Flyway. The alluvial fans of the western and southern portions of the watershed contain salts and selenium which can be mobilized through irrigation practices and can impact beneficial uses of surface waters and wetlands if not properly regulated.

II. EXISTING AND POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES

Beneficial uses are critical to water quality management in California. State law defines beneficial uses of California's waters that may be protected against quality degradation to include (and not be limited to) "...domestic; municipal; agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves" (Water Code Section 13050(f)). Protection and enhancement of existing and potential beneficial uses are primary goals of water quality planning.

Significant points concerning the concept of beneficial uses are:

1. All water quality problems can be stated in terms of whether there is water of sufficient quantity or quality to protect or enhance beneficial uses.
2. Beneficial uses do not include all of the reasonable uses of water. For example, disposal of wastewaters is not included as a beneficial use. This is not to say that disposal of wastewaters is a prohibited use of waters of the State; it is merely a use which cannot be satisfied to the detriment of beneficial uses. Similarly, the use of water for the dilution of salts is not a beneficial use although it may, in some cases, be a reasonable and desirable use of water.
3. The protection and enhancement of beneficial uses require that certain quality and quantity objectives be met for surface and ground waters.
4. Fish, plants, and other wildlife, as well as humans, use water beneficially.

Beneficial use designation (and water quality objectives, see Chapter III) must be reviewed at least once during each three-year period for the purpose of modification as appropriate (40 CFR 131.20).

The beneficial uses, and abbreviations, listed below are standard basin plan designations.

Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) - Uses of water for community, military, or individual water

supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.

Agricultural Supply (AGR) - Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation (including leaching of salts), stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.

Industrial Service Supply (IND) - Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well repressurization.

Industrial Process Supply (PRO) - Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.

Ground Water Recharge (GWR) - Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers.

Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH) - Uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality.

Navigation (NAV) - Uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels.

Hydropower Generation (POW) - Uses of water for hydropower generation.

Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) - Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, or use of natural hot springs.

Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2) - Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but where there is generally no body contact with water, nor any likelihood of ingestion of water. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing,

or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.

Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) - Uses of water for commercial or recreational collection of fish, shellfish, or other organisms including, but not limited to, uses involving organisms intended for human consumption or bait purposes.

Aquaculture (AQUA) - Uses of water for aquaculture or mariculture operations including, but not limited to, propagation, cultivation, maintenance, or harvesting of aquatic plants and animals for human consumption or bait purposes.

Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM) - Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD) - Uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Estuarine Habitat (EST) - Uses of water that support estuarine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., estuarine mammals, waterfowl, shorebirds).

Wildlife Habitat (WILD) - Uses of water that support terrestrial or wetland ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats or wetlands, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.

Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL) - Uses of water that support designated areas or habitats, such as established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves, or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation or enhancement of natural resources requires special protection.

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) - Uses of water that support aquatic habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened or endangered.

Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR) - Uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.

Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN) - Uses of water that support high quality aquatic habitats suitable for reproduction and early development of fish.

Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) - Uses of water that support habitats suitable for the collection of filter-feeding shellfish (e.g., clams, oysters, and mussels) for human consumption, commercial, or sports purposes.

Surface Waters

Existing and potential beneficial uses which currently apply to surface waters of the basins are presented in Figure II-1 and Table II-1. The beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In some cases a beneficial use may not be applicable to the entire body of water. In these cases the Regional Water Board's judgment will be applied.

It should be noted that it is impractical to list every surface water body in the Region. For unidentified water bodies, the beneficial uses will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Water Bodies within the basins that do not have beneficial uses designated in Table II-1 are assigned MUN designations in accordance with the provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 which is, by reference, a part of this Basin Plan. These MUN designations in no way affect the presence or absence of other beneficial use designations in these water bodies.

In making any exemptions to the beneficial use designation of MUN, the Regional Board will apply the exceptions listed in Resolution 88-63 (Appendix Item 8).

Ground Waters

Beneficial uses of ground waters of the basins are presented below. For the purposes of assigning beneficial uses, the term ground water is defined in Chapter I.

Unless otherwise designated by the Regional Water Board, all ground waters in the Region are considered as suitable or potentially suitable, at a minimum, for municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), agricultural supply (AGR), industrial service supply (IND), and industrial process supply (PRO).

In making any exceptions to the beneficial use designation of municipal and domestic supply (MUN), the Regional Water Board will apply the criteria in State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, 'Sources of Drinking Water Policy'. The criteria for exceptions are:

- "The total dissolved solids (TDS) exceed 3,000 mg/l (5,000 µhos/cm, electrical conductivity) and it is not reasonably expected by the Regional Water Board [for the ground water] to supply a public water system, or
- "There is contamination, either by natural processes or by human activity (unrelated to a specific pollution incident), that cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use using either Best Management Practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, or
- "The water source does not provide sufficient water to supply a single well capable of producing an average, sustained yield of 200 gallons per day, or
- "The aquifer is regulated as a geothermal energy producing source or has been exempted administratively pursuant to 40 CFR, Section 146.4 for the purpose of underground injection of fluids associated with the production of hydrocarbon or geothermal energy, provided that these fluids do not constitute a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Section 261.3."

To be consistent with State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 in making exceptions to beneficial use designations other than municipal and domestic supply (MUN), the Regional Water Board will consider criteria for exceptions, parallel to Resolution

No. 88-63 exception criteria, which would indicate limitations on those other beneficial uses as follows:

In making any exceptions to the beneficial use designation of agricultural supply (AGR), the Regional Water Board will consider the following criteria:

- There is pollution, either by natural processes or by human activity (unrelated to a specific pollution incident), that cannot reasonably be treated for agricultural use using either Best Management Practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, or
- The water source does not provide sufficient water to supply a single well capable of producing an average, sustained yield of 200 gallons per day, or
- The aquifer is regulated as a geothermal energy producing source or has been exempted administratively pursuant to 40 CFR, Section 146.4 for the purpose of underground injection of fluids associated with the production of hydrocarbon or geothermal energy, provided that these fluids do not constitute a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Section 261.3.

In making any exceptions to the beneficial use designation of industrial supply (IND or PRO), the Regional Water Board will consider the following criteria:

- There is pollution, either by natural processes or by human activity (unrelated to a specific pollution incident), that cannot reasonably be treated for industrial use using either Best Management Practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, or
- The water source does not provide sufficient water to supply a single well capable of producing an average, sustained yield of 200 gallons per day.

FIGURE II-1

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

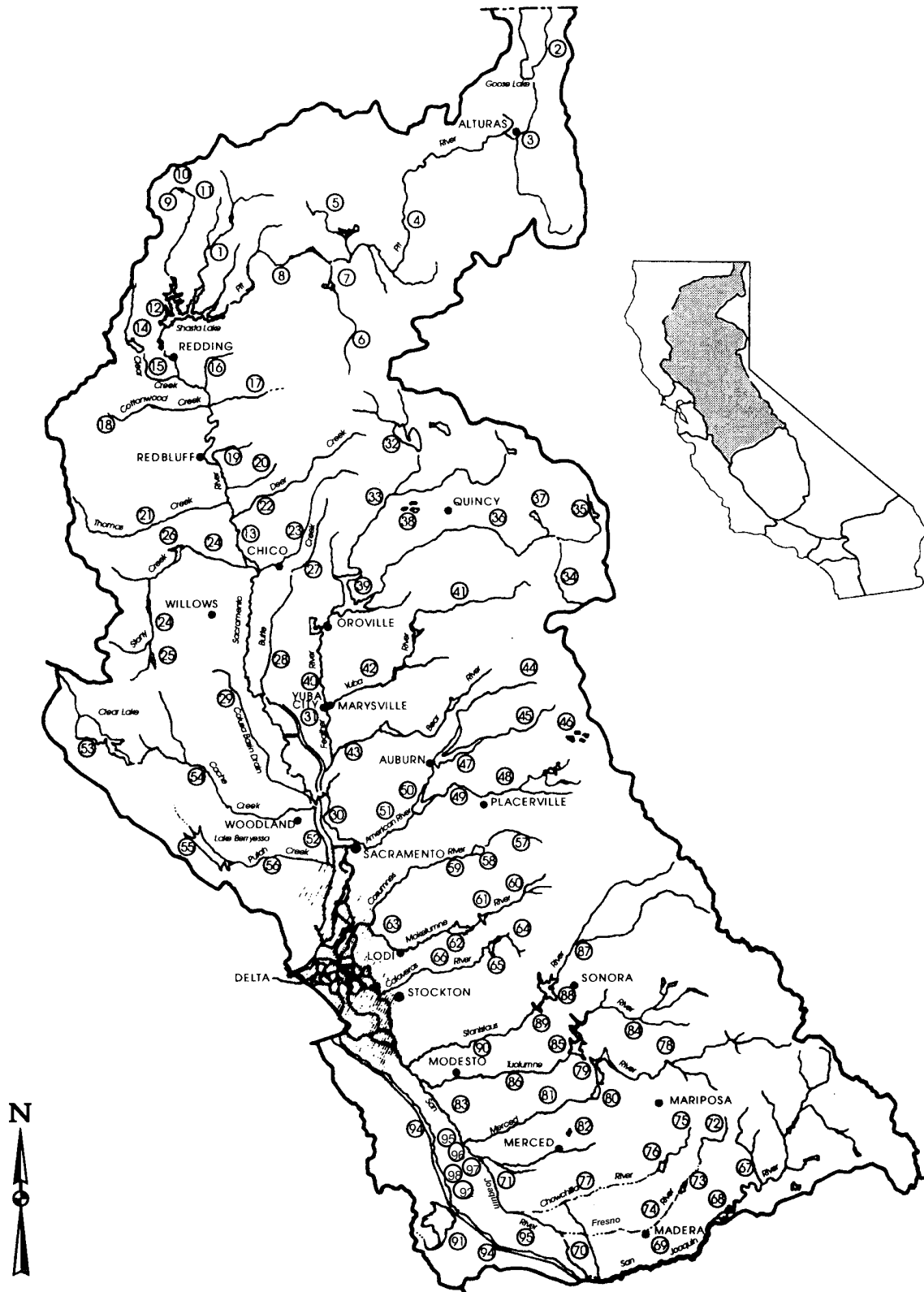


TABLE II-1

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----|---|-------------------|-----|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|----------------|------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------|-----|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | | REC-2 | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | | MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | | |
| 1 | McCLOUD RIVER | 505. | E | | | | | E | E | P | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 2 | GOOSE LAKE | 527.20 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 3 | PIT RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | NORTH FORK, SOUTH FORK, PIT RIVER | 526.00 | E | E | E | | | | E | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 4 | CONFLUENCE OF FORKS TO HAT CREEK | 526.35 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 5 | FALL RIVER | 526.41 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 6 | HAT CREEK | 526.30 | | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 7 | BAUM LAKE | 526.34 | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | P | E | |
| 8 | MOUTH OF HAT CREEK TO SHASTA LAKE | 526. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | P | E | | | E | E | E | |
| | SACRAMENTO RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | SOURCE TO BOX CANYON RESERVOIR | 525.22 | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 10 | LAKE SISKIYOU | 525.22 | | | | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | P | E | |
| 11 | BOX CANYON DAM TO SHASTA LAKE | 525.2 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 12 | SHASTA LAKE | 506.10 | E | E | | | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 13 | SHASTA DAM TO COLUSA BASIN DRAIN | | E | E | E | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| 14 | WHISKEY TOWN RESERVOIR | 524.61 | E | E | E | | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 15 | CLEAR CREEK BELOW WHISKEYTOWN RESERVOIR | 524.62 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 16 | COW CREEK | 507.3 | P | E | E | | | E | E | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 17 | BATTLE CREEK | 507.12 | | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 18 | COTTONWOOD CREEK | 524.3 | E | E | E | P | P | P | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 19 | ANTELOPE CREEK | 509.63 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 20 | MILL CREEK | 509.42 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 21 | THOMES CREEK | 523.10 | | E | E | | | P | E | | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 22 | DEER CREEK | 509.20 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 23 | BIG CHICO CREEK | 509.14 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 24 | STONY CREEK | 522.00 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | P | | | | E | E | E | |
| 25 | EAST PARK RESERVOIR | 522.33 | | | | | | | E | | E | E | P | | | E | | E | |
| 26 | BLACK BUTTE RESERVOIR | 522.12 | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| | BUTTE CREEK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | SOURCES TO CHICO | 521.30 | E | E | E | | | E | E | | | E | E | | | E | E | E | |
| 28 | BELOW CHICO, INCLUDING BUTTE SLOUGH | 520.40 | | E | E | | | | E | E | | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 29 | COLUSA BASIN DRAIN | 520.21 | | E | E | | | | E | E | | E | P | E | | E | | E | |

LEGEND

E = EXISTING BENEFICIAL USES
P = POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES
L = EXISTING LIMITED BENEFICIAL USE

NOTE:

Surface waters with the beneficial uses of Groundwater Recharge (GWR), Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH), and Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) have not been identified in this plan. Surface waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins falling within these beneficial use categories will be identified in the future as part of the continuous planning process to be conducted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

TABLE II-1 (cont'd)

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | | REC-2 | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | | |
| 30 31 | COLUSA BASIN DRAIN TO EYE ["I"] STREET BRIDGE SUTTER BYPASS | 520.00 520.3 | E | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 32 | FEATHER RIVER LAKE ALMANOR | 518.41 | | E | | | | E | E | | E | E | | | E | | E | | |
| 33 | NORTH FORK, FEATHER RIVER | 518.4 | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | | |
| 34 35 | MIDDLE FORK, FEATHER RIVER SOURCE TO LITTLE LAST CHANCE CREEK FRENCHMAN RESERVOIR | 518.3 518.35 518.36 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | | |
| 36 37 38 39 | LITTLE LAST CHANCE CREEK TO LAKE OROVILLE LAKE DAVIS LAKES BASIN LAKES LAKE OROVILLE | 518.3 518.34 518.5 518.12 | E E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | E | |
| 40 41 42 | FISH BARRIER DAM TO SACRAMENTO RIVER YUBA RIVER SOURCES TO ENGLEBRIGHT RESERVOIR ENGLEBRIGHT DAM TO FEATHER RIVER | 515. 517. 515.3 | E E E | E E E | E | | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | |
| 43 44 45 | BEAR RIVER AMERICAN RIVER NORTH FORK, SOURCE TO FOLSOM LAKE MIDDLE FORK, SOURCE TO FOLSOM LAKE | 515.1 514.5 514.4 | E E E | E E E | E | | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | P E P | P E | P E | P E | E E | E E | |
| 46 48 | DESOLATION VALLEY LAKES SOUTH FORK SOURCE TO PLACERVILLE | 514.4 514.3 514.3 | E | | | | E | E | E | E | P | E | | | E | E | E | E | |
| 49 50 51 52 | PLACERVILLE TO FOLSOM LAKE FOLSOM LAKE FOLSOM DAM TO SACRAMENTO RIVER YOLO BYPASS | 514.32 514.23 519.21 510. | E E E E | E E E E | E | P E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E E | E E P | E E E | E E E | E E | E E | E E | |
| 53 54 | CACHE CREEK CLEAR LAKE (a) CLEAR LAKE TO YOLO BYPASS | 513.52 511/513 | E E | E E | E E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | P P | | | E E | E E | E E | |

(1) Shown for streams and rivers only with the implication that certain flows are required for this beneficial use.

(2) Resident does not include anadromous. Any Segments with both COLD and WARM beneficial use designations will be considered COLD water bodies for the application of water quality objectives.

(3) Striped bass, sturgeon, and shad.

(4) Salmon and steelhead

(5) As a primary beneficial use.

(6) The indicated beneficial uses are to be protected for all waters except in specific cases where evidence indicates the appropriateness of additional or alternative beneficial use designations.

(7) Sport fishing is the only recreation activity permitted.

(8) Beneficial uses vary throughout the Delta and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

(9) Per State Board Resolution No. 90-28, Marsh Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir in Contra Costa County are assigned the following beneficial uses: REC1 and REC2

A/ Hidden Reservoir = Hensley Lake

B/ Buchanan Reservoir = Eastman Lake

(a) The following beneficial uses EXIST in addition to those noted in Table II-1

Mud Slough (north): COMM and SHELL
Salt Slough: COMM, BIOL, and SHELL
Wetland Water Supply Channels: BIOL
Clear Lake: COMM

TABLE II-1 (cont'd)

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | | REC-2 | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WILDLIFE HABITAT | NAVIGATION |
| 55 | PUTAH CREEK | 512.21 | E | E | E | | | P | E | | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 56 | LAKE BERRYESSA | 510/511 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | P | | | E | | E | |
| | LAKE BERRYESSA TO YOLO BYPASS | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| | OTHER LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN SACRAMENTO R. BASIN 5A (6) | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | E | | E | |
| 57 | COSUMNES RIVER | 532. | E | E | | | | | E | | E | | E | | | | E | E | |
| 58 | SOURCES TO NASHVILLE RESERVOIR (PROPOSED) | 532. | P | | | | | P | P | | P | P | P | | | P | P | P | |
| 59 | NASHVILLE RESERVOIR (PROPOSED) | 531/532 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| | SOURCE TO DELTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | MOKELUMNE RIVER | 532.6 | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 61 | SOURCES TO PARDEE RESERVOIR | 532.6 | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 62 | PARDEE RESERVOIR (7) | 531.2 | E | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| | CAMANCHE RESERVOIR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | CAMANCHE RESERVOIR TO DELTA | 531.2 | | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| | CALAVERAS RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | SOURCE TO NEW HOGAN RESERVOIR | 533. | | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 65 | NEW HOGAN RESERVOIR | 533.1 | | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | |
| 66 | NEW HOGAN RESERVOIR TO DELTA | 531.3 | E | E | E | P | P | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| | OTHER LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN HYDRO UNIT NOS. 531, 532, 533, 543, 544 (6) | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| | SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | SOURCES TO MILLERTON LAKE | 540. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 68 | MILLERTON LAKE | 540.12 | P | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | P | | | | | E | |
| 69 | FRIANT DAM TO MENDOTA POOL | 545. | E | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | P | E | |
| 70 | MENDOTA DAM TO SACK DAM | 545.1 | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | P | E | |
| 71 | SACK DAM TO MOUTH OF MERCED RIVER | 535.7 | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | | E | E | E | P | E | |
| 72 | FRESNO RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOURCE TO HIDDEN RESERVOIR A/ | 539.31 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 73 | HIDDEN RESERVOIR A/ | 539.32 | E | | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | | | E | |
| 74 | HIDDEN RESERVOIR TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 545. | P | E | E | | | | E | P | E | E | | | | | | E | |
| 75 | CHOWCHILLA RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOURCE TO BUCHANAN RESERVOIR B/ | 539.11 | | | | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 76 | BUCHANAN RESERVOIR B/ | 539.12 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | | | | | | E | |
| 77 | BUCHANAN DAM TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535/545 | P | E | | E | | | E | P | E | E | | | | | | E | |

(1) Shown for streams and rivers only with the implication that certain flows are required for this beneficial use.

(2) Resident does not include anadromous. Any Segments with both COLD and WARM beneficial use designations will be considered COLD water bodies for the application of water quality objectives.

(3) Striped bass, sturgeon, and shad.

(4) Salmon and steelhead

(5) As a primary beneficial use.

(6) The indicated beneficial uses are to be protected for all waters except in specific cases where evidence indicates the appropriateness of additional or alternative beneficial use designations.

(7) Sport fishing is the only recreation activity permitted.

(8) Beneficial uses vary throughout the Delta and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

(9) Per State Board Resolution No. 90-28, Marsh Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir in Contra Costa County are assigned the following beneficial uses: REC1 and REC2

A/ Hidden Reservoir = Hensley Lake
B/ Buchanan Reservoir = Eastman Lake

TABLE II-1 (cont'd)

SURFACE WATER BODIES AND BENEFICIAL USES

| | SURFACE WATER BODIES (1) | HYDRO UNIT NUMBER | MUN | AGRI-CULTURE | | INDUSTRY | | | RECREATION | | | FRESHWATER HABITAT (2) | | MIGRATION | | SPAWNING | | WILD | NAV |
|----|---|-------------------|-----|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------|-----|
| | | | | AGR | | PROC | IND | POW | REC-1 | | REC-2 | WARM | COLD | MIGR | | SPWN | | | |
| | | | | IRRIGATION | STOCK WATERING | PROCESS | SERVICE SUPPLY | POWER | CONTACT | CANOEING (1) AND RAFTING | OTHER NONCONTACT | WARM | COLD | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | WARM (3) | COLD (4) | | |
| 78 | MERCED RIVER | 537. | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 79 | SOURCE TO McCLURE LAKE | 537.22 | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 80 | McCLURE LAKE | 537.1 | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 80 | McSWAIN RESERVOIR | 537.1 | P | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 81 | McSWAIN RESERVOIR TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535. | E | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 82 | YOSEMITE LAKE | 535.9 | | | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | | E | | E | E | |
| 83 | MOUTH OF MERCED RIVER TO VERNALIS TUOLUMNE RIVER | 535/541 | P | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 84 | SOURCE TO [NEW] DON PEDRO RESERVOIR | 536. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 85 | NEW DON PEDRO RESERVOIR | 536.32 | P | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 86 | NEW DON PEDRO DAM TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535. | P | E | E | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 86 | STANISLAUS RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | SOURCE TO NEW MELONES RESERVOIR (PROPOSED) | 534. | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 88 | NEW MELONES RESERVOIR | 534.21 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 89 | TULLOCH RESERVOIR | 534.22 | P | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 90 | GOODWIN DAM TO SAN JOAQUIN RIVER | 535. | P | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 91 | SAN LUIS RESERVOIR | 542.32 | E | E | E | | E | E | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 92 | O'NEILL RESERVOIR | 541.2 | E | E | E | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 93 | OTHER LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN SAN JOAQUIN R. BASIN, (EXCLUDING HYDRO UNIT NOS. 531-533, 543, 544) (6) | | E | | | | | E | E | E | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 94 | CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT | 541. | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | |
| 95 | DELTA-MENDOTA CANAL | 541/543 | E | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | | E | |
| 96 | GRASSLAND WATERSHED [a] | 541.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | MUD SLOUGH (NORTH) | | | L (b) | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 97 | SALT SLOUGH | | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| 98 | WETLAND WATER SUPPLY CHANNELS (10) | | | E | E | | | | E | | E | E | E | | | | E | E | |
| C | SACRAMENTO SAN JOAQUIN DELTA (8, 9) | 544. | E | L (b) | E | E | E | | E | | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |

(1) Shown for streams and rivers only with the implication that certain flows are required for this beneficial use.
 (2) Resident does not include anadromous. Any Segments with both COLD and WARM beneficial use designations will be considered COLD water bodies for the application of water quality objectives.
 (3) Striped bass, sturgeon, and shad.
 (4) Salmon and steelhead
 (5) As a primary beneficial use.
 (6) The indicated beneficial uses are to be protected for all waters except in specific cases where evidence indicates the appropriateness of additional or alternative beneficial use designations.
 (7) Sport fishing is the only recreation activity permitted.
 (8) Beneficial uses vary throughout the Delta and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
 (9) Per State Board Resolution No. 90-28, Marsh Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir in Contra Costa County are assigned the following beneficial uses: REC1 and REC2
 (10) Wetland water supply channels for which beneficial uses are designated are defined in Appendix 40

(a) The following beneficial uses EXIST in addition to those noted in Table II-1
 Mud Slough (north): COMM and SHELL
 Salt Slough: COMM, BIOL, and SHELL
 Wetland Water Supply Channels: BIOL
 Clear Lake: COMM
 (b) Elevated natural salt and boron concentrations may limit this use to irrigation of salt and boron tolerant crops. Intermittent low flow conditions may also limit this use.
 (c) Wetland channels can sustain aquatic life, but due to fluctuating flow regimes and habitat limitations, may not be suitable for nesting and/or propagation.

III. WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act defines water quality objectives as "...the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area" [Water Code Section 13050(h)]. It also requires the Regional Water Board to establish water quality objectives, while acknowledging that it is possible for water quality to be changed to some degree without unreasonably affecting beneficial uses. In establishing water quality objectives, the Regional Water Board must consider, among other things, the following factors:

- Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses;
- Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto;
- Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area;
- Economic considerations;
- The need for developing housing within the region;
- The need to develop and use recycled water. (Water Code Section 13241)

The Federal Clean Water Act requires a state to submit for approval of the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (*USEPA*) all new or revised water quality standards which are established for surface and ocean waters. As noted earlier, California water quality standards consist of both beneficial uses (identified in Chapter II) and the water quality objectives based on those uses.

There are **seven important points** that apply to water quality objectives.

The **first point** is that water quality objectives can be revised through the basin plan amendment process. Objectives may apply region-wide or be specific to individual water bodies or parts of water bodies. Site-specific objectives may be developed whenever

the Regional Water Board believes they are appropriate. As indicated previously, federal regulations call for each state to review its water quality standards at least every three years. These Triennial Reviews provide one opportunity to evaluate changing water quality objectives, because they begin with an identification of potential and actual water quality problems, i.e., beneficial use impairments. Since impairments may be associated with water quality objectives being exceeded, the Regional Water Board uses the results of the Triennial Review to implement actions to assess, remedy, monitor, or otherwise address the impairments, as appropriate, in order to achieve objectives and protect beneficial uses. If a problem is found to occur because, for example, a water quality objective is too weak to protect beneficial uses, the Basin Plan should be amended to make the objective more stringent. (Better enforcement of the water quality objectives or adoption of certain policies or redirection of staff and resources may also be proper responses to water quality problems. See the Implementation chapter for further discussion.)

Changes to the objectives can also occur because of new scientific information on the effects of specific constituents. A major source of information is the USEPA which develops data on the effects of chemical and other constituent concentrations on particular aquatic species and human health. Other information sources for data on protection of beneficial uses include the National Academy of Science which has published data on bioaccumulation and the Federal Food and Drug Administration which has issued criteria for unacceptable levels of chemicals in fish and shellfish used for human consumption. The Regional Water Board may make use of those and other state or federal agency information sources in assessing the need for new water quality objectives.

The **second point** is that achievement of the objectives depends on applying them to controllable water quality factors. *Controllable water quality factors* are those actions, conditions, or circumstances resulting from human activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State, that are subject to the authority of the State Water Board or the Regional Water Board, and that may be reasonably controlled. Controllable factors are not allowed to cause further degradation of water quality in instances where uncontrollable factors have

already resulted in water quality objectives being exceeded. The Regional Water Board recognizes that man made changes that alter flow regimes can affect water quality and impact beneficial uses.

The **third point** is that objectives are to be achieved primarily through the adoption of waste discharge requirements (including permits) and cleanup and abatement orders. When adopting requirements and ordering actions, the Regional Water Board considers the potential impact on beneficial uses within the area of influence of the discharge, the existing quality of receiving waters, and the appropriate water quality objectives. It can then make a finding as to the beneficial uses to be protected within the area of influence of the discharge and establish waste discharge requirements to protect those uses and to meet water quality objectives. The objectives contained in this plan, and any State or Federally promulgated objectives applicable to the basins covered by the plan, are intended to govern the levels of constituents and characteristics in the main water mass unless otherwise designated. They may not apply at or in the immediate vicinity of effluent discharges, but at the edge of the *mixing zone* if areas of dilution or criteria for diffusion or dispersion are defined in the waste discharge specifications.

The **fourth point** is that the Regional Water Board recognizes that immediate compliance with water quality objectives adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board, or with water quality criteria adopted by the USEPA, may not be feasible in all circumstances. Where the Regional Water Board determines it is infeasible for a discharger to comply immediately with such objectives or criteria, compliance shall be achieved in the shortest practicable period of time (determined by the Regional Water Board), not to exceed ten years after the adoption of applicable objectives or criteria. This policy shall apply to water quality objectives and water quality criteria adopted after the effective date of this amendment to the Basin Plan [25 September 1995].

The **fifth point** is that in cases where water quality objectives are formulated to preserve historic conditions, there may be insufficient data to determine completely the temporal and hydrologic variability representative of historic water quality. When violations of such objectives occur, the Regional Water Board judges the reasonableness of achieving those objectives through regulation of the controllable factors in the areas of concern.

The **sixth point** is that the State Water Board adopts policies and plans for water quality control which can specify water quality objectives or affect their implementation. Chief among the State Water Board's policies for water quality control is State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California). It requires that wherever the existing quality of surface or ground waters is better than the objectives established for those waters in a basin plan, the existing quality will be maintained unless as otherwise provided by Resolution No. 68-16 or any revisions thereto. This policy and others establish general objectives. The State Water Board's water quality control plans applicable to the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins are the Thermal Plan and Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity. The Thermal Plan and its water quality objectives are in the Appendix. The Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity water quality objectives are listed as Table

III-5. The State Water Board's plans and policies that the Basin Plan must conform to are addressed in Chapter IV, Implementation.

The **seventh point** is that water quality objectives may be in numerical or narrative form. The enumerated milligram-per-liter (mg/l) limit for copper is an example of a numerical objective; the objective for color is an example of a narrative form.

Information on the application of water quality objectives is contained in the section, *Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives*, in Chapter IV.

WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR INLAND SURFACE WATERS

The objectives below are presented by categories which, like the Beneficial Uses of Chapter II, were standardized for uniformity among the Regional Water Boards. The water quality objectives apply to all surface waters in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, including the Delta, or as noted. (*The legal boundary of the Delta is contained in Section 12220 of the Water Code and identified in Figure III-1.*) The numbers in parentheses following specific water bodies are keyed to Figure II-1.

Bacteria

In waters designated for contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 ml, nor shall more than ten percent of the total number of samples taken during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.

For Folsom Lake (50), the fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a geometric mean of 100/100 ml, nor shall more than ten percent of the total number of samples taken during any 30-day period exceed 200/100 ml.

Biostimulatory Substances

Water shall not contain biostimulatory substances which promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Chemical Constituents

Waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. The chemical constituent objectives in Table III-1 apply to the water bodies specified. Metal objectives in the table are dissolved concentrations. Selenium,

molybdenum, and boron objectives are total concentrations. Water quality objectives are also contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity, adopted by the State Water Board in May 1991.

At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. The Regional Water Board acknowledges that specific treatment requirements are imposed by state and federal drinking water regulations on the consumption of surface waters under specific circumstances. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.

TABLE III-1
TRACE ELEMENT WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

| <u>CONSTITUENT</u> | <u>MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION</u> ^a <u>(mg/l)</u> | <u>APPLICABLE WATER BODIES</u> |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Arsenic | 0.01 | Sacramento River from Keswick Dam to the I Street Bridge at City of Sacramento (13, 30); American River from Folsom Dam to the Sacramento River (51); Folsom Lake (50); and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. |
| Barium | 0.1 | As noted above for Arsenic. |
| Boron | 2.0 (15 March through 15 September) 0.8 (monthly mean, 15 March through 15 September) 2.6 (16 September through 14 March) 1.0 (monthly mean, 16 September through 14 March) 1.3 (monthly mean, critical year ^b) | San Joaquin River, mouth of the Merced River to Vernalis |
| Cadmium | 0.00022 ^c | Sacramento River and its tributaries above State Hwy 32 bridge at Hamilton City |

TABLE III-1 TRACE ELEMENT
WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES (Continued)

| CONSTITUENT | MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION ^a (mg/l) | APPLICABLE WATER BODIES |
|-------------|---|---|
| Copper | 0.0056 ^c | As noted above for Cadmium. |
| | 0.01 ^d | As noted above for Arsenic. ^d |
| Cyanide | 0.01 | As noted above for Arsenic. |
| Iron | 0.3 | As noted above for Arsenic. |
| Manganese | 0.05 | As noted above for Arsenic. |
| Molybdenum | 0.015 | San Joaquin River, mouth of the Merced River to Vernalis |
| | 0.010 (monthly mean) | |
| | 0.050 | Salt Slough, Mud Slough (north), San Joaquin River from |
| | 0.019 (monthly mean) | Sack Dam to the mouth of Merced River |
| Selenium | 0.012 | San Joaquin River, mouth of the Merced River to Vernalis |
| | 0.005 (4-day average) | |
| | 0.020 | Mud Slough (north), and the San Joaquin River from Sack |
| | 0.005 (4-day average) | Dam to the mouth of Merced River |
| | 0.020 | Salt Slough and constructed and re-constructed water supply |
| | 0.002 (monthly mean) | channels in the Grassland watershed listed in Appendix 40. |
| Silver | 0.01 | As noted above for Arsenic. |
| Zinc | 0.1 ^d | As noted above for Arsenic. ^d |
| | 0.016 ^c | As noted above for Cadmium. |

a Metal objectives in this table are dissolved concentrations. Selenium, molybdenum, and boron objectives are total concentrations.

b See Table IV-3.

c The effects of these concentrations were measured by exposing test organisms to dissolved aqueous solutions of 40 mg/l hardness that had been filtered through a 0.45 micron membrane filter. Where deviations from 40 mg/l of water hardness occur, the objectives, in mg/l, shall be determined using the following formulas:

$$C_u = e^{(0.905)} (\ln \text{ hardness}) - 1.612 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Z_n = e^{(0.830)} (\ln \text{ hardness}) - 0.289 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$C_d = e^{(1.160)} (\ln \text{ hardness}) - 5.777 \times 10^{-3}$$

d Does not apply to Sacramento River above State Hwy. 32 bridge at Hamilton City. See relevant objectives (*) above.

Color

Water shall be free of discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

Dissolved Oxygen

Within the legal boundaries of the Delta, the dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be reduced below:

7.0 mg/l in the Sacramento River (below the I Street Bridge) and in all Delta waters west of the Antioch Bridge; 6.0 mg/l in the San Joaquin River (between Turner Cut and Stockton, 1 September through 30 November); and 5.0 mg/l in all other Delta waters except for those bodies of water which are constructed for special purposes and from which fish have been

excluded or where the fishery is not important as a beneficial use.

For surface water bodies outside the legal boundaries of the Delta, the monthly median of the mean daily dissolved oxygen (*DO*) concentration shall not fall below 85 percent of saturation in the main water mass, and the 95 percentile concentration shall not fall below 75 percent of saturation. The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be reduced below the following minimum levels at any time:

Waters designated WARM 5.0 mg/l
Waters designated COLD 7.0 mg/l
Waters designated SPWN 7.0 mg/l

The more stringent objectives in Table III-2 apply to specific water bodies in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins:

TABLE III-2
SPECIFIC DISSOLVED OXYGEN WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

| <u>AMOUNT</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>PLACE</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 9.0 mg/l * | 1 June to 31 August | Sacramento River from Keswick Dam to Hamilton City (13) |
| 8.0 mg/l | 1 September to 31 May | Feather River from Fish Barrier Dam at Oroville to Honcut Creek (40) |
| 8.0 mg/l | all year | Merced River from Cressy to New Exchequer Dam (78) |
| 8.0 mg/l | 15 October to 15 June | Tuolumne River from Waterford to La Grange (86) |

* When natural conditions lower dissolved oxygen below this level, the concentrations shall be maintained at or above 95 percent of saturation.

Floating Material

Water shall not contain floating material in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Methylmercury

For Clear Lake (53), the methylmercury concentration in fish tissue shall not exceed 0.09 and 0.19 mg methylmercury/kg wet weight of tissue in trophic level 3 and 4 fish, respectively. Compliance with these objectives shall be determined by analysis of fish

tissue as described in Chapter V, Surveillance and Monitoring.

Oil and Grease

Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

pH

The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5. Changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 in fresh waters with designated COLD or WARM beneficial uses. In determining compliance with the water quality objective for pH, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected.

The following site-specific objectives replace the general pH objective, above, in its entirety for the listed water bodies.

For Goose Lake (2), pH shall be less than 9.5 and greater than 7.5 at all times. For Deer Creek, source to Cosumnes River, pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.

Pesticides

- No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Discharges shall not result in pesticide concentrations in bottom sediments or aquatic life that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Total identifiable persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be present in the water column at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Executive Officer.

- Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies (see State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 C.F.R. Section 131.12.).
- Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable.
- Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of pesticides in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Levels set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15.
- Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of thiobencarb in excess of 1.0 µg/l.

Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed the levels identified in Table III-2A. Where more than one objective may be applicable, the most stringent objective applies.

For the purposes of this objective, the term pesticide shall include: (1) any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever, or (2) any spray adjuvant,

TABLE III-2A

SPECIFIC PESTICIDE OBJECTIVES

| <u>PESTICIDE</u> | <u>MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION AND AVERAGING PERIOD</u> | <u>APPLICABLE WATER BODIES</u> |
|------------------|---|--|
| Diazinon | 0.080 µg/L ; 1-hour average 0.050 µg/L ; 4-day average Not to be exceeded more than once every three years on average. | Sacramento River from Shasta Dam to Colusa Basin Drain (13) and the Sacramento River from the Colusa Basin Drain to I Street Bridge (30). Feather River from Fish Barrier Dam to Sacramento River (40). |

or (3) any breakdown products of these materials that threaten beneficial uses. Note that discharges of "inert" ingredients included in pesticide formulations must comply with all applicable water quality objectives.

Radioactivity

Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are harmful to human, plant, animal or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal or aquatic life.

At a minimum, waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Table 4 (MCL Radioactivity) of Section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Salinity

Electrical Conductivity and Total Dissolved Solids-- Special Cases in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins Other Than the Delta

The objectives for electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids in Table III-3 apply to the water bodies specified. To the extent of any conflict with the general Chemical Constituents water quality objectives, the more stringent shall apply.

Electrical Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, and Chloride--Delta Waters

The objectives for salinity (electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, and chloride) which apply to the Delta are listed in Table III-5 at the chapter's end. See Figure III-2 for an explanation of the hydrologic year type classification system. The objectives in Table III-5 were adopted by the State Water Board in May 1991 in the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity.

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Table III-3

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY AND TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS

| <u>PARAMETER</u> | <u>WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES</u> | <u>APPLICABLE WATER BODIES</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Electrical Conductivity (at 25°C) | Shall not exceed 230 micromhos/cm (50 percentile) or 235 micromhos/cm (90 percentile) at Knights Landing above Colusa Basin Drain; or 240 micromhos/cm (50 percentile) or 340 micromhos/cm (90 percentile) at I Street Bridge, based upon previous 10 years of record. | Sacramento River (13, 30) |
| | Shall not exceed 150 micromhos/cm (90 percentile) in well-mixed waters of the Feather River. | North Fork of the Feather River (33); Middle Fork of the Feather River from Little Last Chance Creek to Lake Oroville (36); Feather River from the Fish Barrier Dam at Oroville to Sacramento River (40) |
| | Shall not exceed 150 micromhos/cm from Friant Dam to Gravelly Ford (90 percentile). | San Joaquin River, Friant Dam to Mendota Pool (69) |
| Total Dissolved Solids | Shall not exceed 125 mg/l (90 percentile) | North Fork of the American River from the source to Folsom Lake (44); Middle Fork of the American River from the source to Folsom Lake (45); South Fork of the American River from the source to Folsom Lake (48, 49); American River from Folsom Dam to Sacramento River (51) |
| | Shall not exceed 100 mg/l (90 percentile) | Folsom Lake (50) |
| | Shall not exceed 1,300,000 tons | Goose Lake (2) |

Sediment

The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Suspended Material

Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Settleable Material

Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

Tastes and Odors

Water shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to domestic or municipal water supplies or to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

Temperature

The natural receiving water temperature of intrastate waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.

Temperature objectives for COLD interstate waters, WARM interstate waters, and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries are as specified in the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays of California* including any revisions. There are also temperature objectives for the Delta in the State

Water Board's May 1991 *Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity*.

At no time or place shall the temperature of COLD or WARM intrastate waters be increased more than 5°F above natural receiving water temperature. Temperature changes due to controllable factors shall be limited for the water bodies specified as described in Table III-4. To the extent of any conflict with the above, the more stringent objective applies.

In determining compliance with the water quality objectives for temperature, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected.

TABLE III-4
SPECIFIC TEMPERATURE OBJECTIVES

DATES

From 1 December to 15 March, the maximum temperature shall be 55°F.

From 16 March to 15 April, the maximum temperature shall be 60°F.

From 16 April to 15 May, the maximum temperature shall be 65°F.

From 16 May to 15 October, the maximum temperature shall be 70°F.

From 16 October to 15 November, the maximum temperature shall be 65°F.

From 16 November to 30 November, the maximum temperature shall be 60°F.

The temperature in the epilimnion shall be less than or equal to 75°F or mean daily ambient air temperature, whichever is greater.

The temperature shall not be elevated above 56°F in the reach from Keswick Dam to Hamilton City nor above 68°F in the reach from Hamilton City to the I Street Bridge during periods when temperature increases will be detrimental to the fishery.

APPLICABLE WATER BODY

Sacramento River from its source to Box Canyon Reservoir (9); Sacramento River from Box Canyon Dam to Shasta Lake (11)

Lake Siskiyou (10)

Sacramento River from Shasta Dam to I Street Bridge (13, 30)

Toxicity

All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances. Compliance with this objective will be determined by analyses of indicator organisms, species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, and biotoxicity

tests of appropriate duration or other methods as specified by the Regional Water Board.

The Regional Water Board will also consider all material and relevant information submitted by the discharger and other interested parties and numerical criteria and guidelines for toxic substances developed by the State Water Board, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the California Department of Health Services, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other appropriate

organizations to evaluate compliance with this objective.

The survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge or other controllable water quality factors shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge, or, when necessary, for other control water that is consistent with the requirements for "experimental water" as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, latest edition. As a minimum, compliance with this objective as stated in the previous sentence shall be evaluated with a 96-hour bioassay.

In addition, effluent limits based upon acute biotoxicity tests of effluents will be prescribed where appropriate; additional numerical receiving water quality objectives for specific toxicants will be established as sufficient data become available; and source control of toxic substances will be encouraged.

Turbidity

Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:

- Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), increases shall not exceed 1 NTU.
- Where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 20 percent.
- Where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 NTUs.
- Where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.

In determining compliance with the above limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected.

Exceptions to the above limits will be considered when a dredging operation can cause an increase in turbidity. In those cases, an allowable zone of dilution within which turbidity in excess of the limits may be tolerated will be defined for the operation and prescribed in a discharge permit.

For Folsom Lake (50) and American River (Folsom Dam to Sacramento River) (51), except for periods of storm runoff, the turbidity shall be less than or equal 10 NTUs. To the extent of any conflict with the general turbidity objective, the more stringent applies.

For Delta waters, the general objectives for turbidity apply subject to the following: except for periods of storm runoff, the turbidity of Delta waters shall not exceed 50 NTUs in the waters of the Central Delta and 150 NTUs in other Delta waters. Exceptions to the Delta specific objectives will be considered when a dredging operation can cause an increase in turbidity. In this case, an allowable zone of dilution within which turbidity in excess of limits can be tolerated will be defined for the operation and prescribed in a discharge permit.

For Deer Creek, source to Cosumnes River:

- When the dilution ratio for discharges is less than 20:1 and where natural turbidity is less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU), discharges shall not cause the receiving water daily average turbidity to exceed 2 NTUs or daily maximum turbidity to exceed 5 NTUs. Where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs, discharges shall not cause receiving water daily average turbidity to increase more than 1 NTU or daily maximum turbidity to exceed 5 NTUs
- Where discharge dilution ratio is 20:1 or greater, or where natural turbidity is greater than 5 NTUs, the general turbidity objectives shall apply.

WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR GROUND WATERS

The following objectives apply to all ground waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, as the objectives are relevant to the protection of designated beneficial uses. These objectives do not require improvement over naturally occurring background concentrations. The ground water objectives contained in this plan are not required by the federal Clean Water Act.

Bacteria

In ground waters used for domestic or municipal supply (MUN) the most probable number of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2/100 ml.

Chemical Constituents

Ground waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. To protect all beneficial uses, the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.

Radioactivity

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Table 4 (MCL Radioactivity) of Section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Tastes and Odors

Ground waters shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

Toxicity

Ground waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial use(s). This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

FIGURE III-1

BOUNDARY OF THE SACRAMENTO - SAN JOAQUIN DELTA

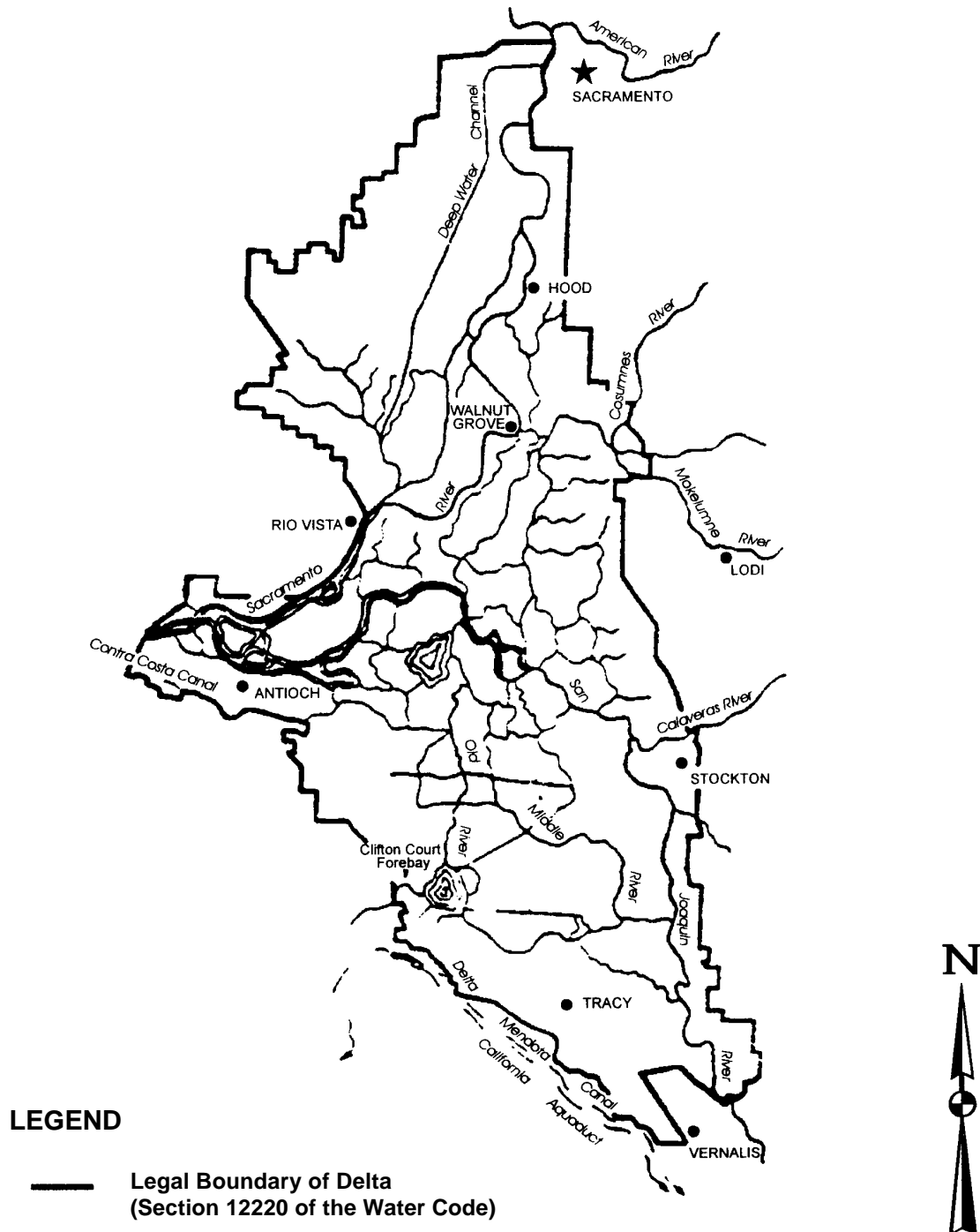


FIGURE III-2 *

**Sacramento Valley
Water Year Hydrologic Classification**

Year classification shall be determined by computation of the following equation:

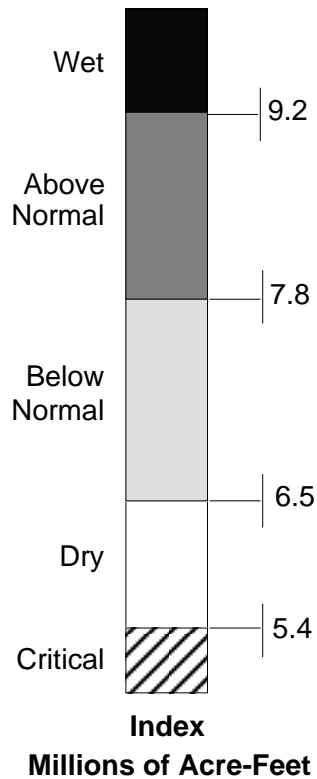
$$\text{INDEX} = 0.4 * X + 0.3 * Y + 0.3 * Z$$

Where: X = Current years April - July
 Sacramento Valley unimpaired runoff
 Y = Current October - March
 Sacramento Valley unimpaired runoff
 Z = Previous year's index ¹

The Sacramento Valley unimpaired runoff for the current water year (October 1 of the preceding calendar year through September 30 of the current calendar year) as published in California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 120 is a forecast of the sum of the following locations: Sacramento River above Bend Bridge, near Red Bluff; Feather River, total inflow to Oroville Reservoir; Yuba River at Smartville; American River, total inflow to Folsom Reservoir. Preliminary determinations of year classification shall be made in February, March, and April with final determination in May. These preliminary determinations shall be based on hydrologic conditions to date plus forecasts of future runoff assuming normal precipitation for the remainder of the water year.

| Classification | Index Millions of Acre-Feet |
|---------------------------|--|
| Wet | Equal to or greater than 9.2 |
| Above Normal | Greater than 7.8 and less than 9.2 |
| Below Normal | Equal to or less than 7.8 and greater than 6.5 |
| Dry | Equal to or less than 6.5 and greater than 5.4 |
| Critical | Equal to or less than 5.4 |

**YEAR TYPE ²
All Years for All Objectives**



¹ A cap of 10.0 MAF is put on the previous years index (X) to account for required flood control reservoir releases during wet years.

² The year type for the preceding water year will remain in effect until the initial forecast of unimpaired runoff for the current water year is available.

* Taken from the State Water Board's "Water Quality Control Plan For Salinity", May 1991, Figure 3-4

TABLE III-5 *: WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

A) MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES

| LOCATION | SAMPLING SITE NOS. (I-A/RKI) | PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | INDEX TYPE | YEAR TYPE | DATES | VALUES |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------|
| Contra Costa Canal at Pumping Plant #1 | C-5 CHCCC06 | Chloride (Cl-) | Maximum mean daily, in mg/l | Not Applicable | All | Oct-Sep | 250 |
| Contra Costa Canal at Pumping Plant #1 - or - | C-5 CHCCC06 | Chloride (Cl-) | Maximum mean daily 150 mg/l chloride for at least the number of days shown during the Calendar Year. Must be provided in intervals of not less than two weeks duration. (Percentage of Calendar Year shown in parenthesis). | Sacramento River 40-30-30 | | No. of days each Cal. Year < 150 mg/l Cl- | |
| San Joaquin River at Antioch Water Works Intake | D-12(near) RSAN007 | Chloride (Cl-) | | Sacramento River 40-30-30 | W AN BN D C | 240 (66%) 190 (52%) 175 (48%) 165 (45%) 155 (42%) | |
| West Canal at mouth of Clifton Court Forebay | C-9 CHWST0 | Chloride (Cl-) | Maximum mean daily, in mg/l | Not Applicable | All | Oct-Sep | 250 |
| Delta Mendota Canal at Tracy Pumping Plant | DMC-1 CHDMC004 | Chloride (Cl-) | Maximum mean daily, in mg/l | Not Applicable | All | Oct-Sep | 250 |
| Cache Slough at City of Vallejo Intake [1] -and/or- | C-19 SLCCH16 | Chloride (Cl-) | Maximum mean daily, in mg/l | Not Applicable | All | Oct-Sep | 250 |
| Barker Slough at North Bay Aqueduct Intake | - SLBAR3 | Chloride (Cl-) | Maximum mean daily, in mg/l | Not Applicable | All | Oct-Sep | 250 |

TABLE III-5* (cont.) : WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

B) AGRICULTURAL USES BY AREA

| LOCATION | SAMPLING SITE NOS. (I-A/RKI) | PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | INDEX TYPE | YEAR TYPE | DATES | VALUES |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) WESTERN DELTA | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento River at Emmaton | D-22 RSAC092 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | Maximum 14-day running average of mean daily, in mmhos/cm (mmhos) | Sacramento River 40-30-30 | | 0.45 EC April 1 to Date Shown | EC from Date Shown to Aug. 15 [2] |
| | | | | | W | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | AN | July 1 | 0.63 |
| | | | | | BN | June 20 | 1.14 |
| | | | | | D | June 15 | 1.67 |
| | | | | | C | -- | 2.78 |
| San Joaquin River at Jersey Point | D-15 RSAN018 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | Maximum 14-day running average of mean daily, in mmhos | Sacramento River 40-30-30 | | 0.45 EC April 1 to Date Shown | EC from Date Shown to Aug. 15 [2] |
| | | | | | W | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | AN | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | BN | June 20 | 0.74 |
| | | | | | D | June 15 | 1.35 |
| | | | | | C | -- | 2.20 |
| 2) INTERIOR DELTA | | | | | | | |
| South Fork Mokelumne River at Terminous | C-13 RSMKL08 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | Maximum 14-day running average of mean daily, in mmhos | Sacramento River 40-30-30 | | 0.45 EC April 1 to Date Shown | EC from Date Shown to Aug. 15 [2] |
| | | | | | W | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | AN | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | BN | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | D | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | C | -- | 0.54 |
| San Joaquin River at San Andreas Landing | C-4 RSAN032 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | Maximum 14-day running average of mean daily, in mmhos | Sacramento River 40-30-30 | | 0.45 EC April 1 to Date Shown | EC from Date Shown to Aug. 15 [2] |
| | | | | | W | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | AN | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | BN | Aug. 15 | -- |
| | | | | | D | Jun. 25 | 0.58 |
| | | | | | C | -- | 0.87 |

TABLE III-5* (cont.): WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

B) AGRICULTURAL USES BY AREA

| LOCATION | SAMPLING SITE NOS. (I-A/RKI) | PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | INDEX TYPE | YEAR TYPE | DATES | VALUES |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|--------|
| (To be implemented by 1996) [3] | | | 3) S O U T H D E L T A | | | | |
| San Joaquin River at | C-10 | Electrical | Maximum 30-day running average | Not Applicable | All | Apr 1-Aug 31 | 0.7 |
| Airport Way Bridge, Vernalis | RSAN112 | Conductivity (EC) | of mean daily, in mmhos | | | Sep 1-Mar 31 | 1.0 |
| Old River near | C-8 | | | | | or | |
| Middle River | ROLD69 | | | | | If a three-party contract has been implemented among DWR, USBR and the SDWA, that contract will be reviewed prior to implementation of the above and , after also considering the needs of other beneficial uses, revisions will be made to the objectives and compliance/monitoring locations noted above, as appropriate. | |
| Old River at | P-12 | | | | | | |
| Tracy Road Bridge | ROLD59 | | | | | | |
| San Joaquin River | C-6 | | | | | | |
| at Brandt Bridge [site] | RSAN073 | | | | | | |
| | | | 4) E X P O R T | | | | |
| West Canal at mouth of | C-9 | Electrical | Maximum monthly average of mean dai. | Not Applicable | All | Oct-Sept | 1.0 |
| Clifton Court Forebay -and- | CHWST0 | Conductivity (EC) | EC, in mmhos | | | | |
| Delta Mendota Canal at | DMC-1 | | | | | | |
| Tracy Pumping Plant | CHDMC004 | | | | | | |

* Taken from the State Water Board's "Water Quality Control Plan For Salinity", May 1991

TABLE III-5* (cont.) : WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

C) FISH AND WILDLIFE BY HABITAT / SPECIES

| LOCATION | SAMPLING SITE NOS. (I-A/RKI) | PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | INDEX TYPE | YEAR TYPE | DATES | VALUES |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|--------|
| CHINOOK SALMON | | | | | | | |
| DISSOLVED OXYGEN | | | | | | | |
| San Joaquin River between Turner Cut & Stockton | RSAN050- RSAN061 | Dissolved Oxygen (DO) | Minimum dissolved oxygen, in mg/l | Not Applicable | All | Sep 1-Nov 30 | 6.0 |
| TEMPERATURE | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento River at Freeport and | RSAC155 | Temperature | Narrative Objective | Not Applicable | All | "The daily average water temperature shall not be elevated by controllable factors above 68 deg. F from the I Street Bridge to Freeport on the Sacramento River, and at Vernalis on the San Joaquin River between April 1 through June 30 and September 1 through November 3 in all water year types." [4] | |
| San Joaquin River at Airport Way Bridge, Vernalis | C-10 RSAN112 | Temperature | Narrative Objective | Not Applicable | All | | |
| Sacramento River at Freeport | RSAC155 | Temperature | Narrative Objective | Not Applicable | All | | |

* Taken from the State Water Board's "Water Quality Control Plan For Salinity", May 1991

TABLE III-5* (cont.) : WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

C) FISH AND WILDLIFE BY HABITAT / SPECIES

| LOCATION | SAMPLING SITE NOS. (I-A/RKI) | PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | INDEX TYPE | YEAR TYPE | DATES | VALUES |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------|---|--------|
| STRIPED BASS - SALINITY: 1 ANTIOCH - SPAWNING | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento River at Chippis Island | D-10 RSAC075 | Delta outflow Index (DOI) | Average for the period not less than the value shown, in cfs. | Not Applicable | All | Apr 1-Apr 14 | 6,700 |
| San Joaquin River at Antioch Water Works Intake | D-12 (near) RSAN007 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | 14-day running average of mean daily for the period not more than value shown, in mmhos | Not Applicable | All | Apr 15-May 31 (or until spawning has ended) | 1.5 |
| STRIPED BASS - SALINITY: 2 ANTIOCH - SPAWNING - RELAXATION PROVISION | | | | | | | |
| San Joaquin River at Antioch Water Works Intake | D-12 (near) RSAN007 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | 14-day running average of mean daily EC in mmhos, not more than value shown corresponding to deficiencies in firm supplies declared by a set of water projects representative of the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River watersheds, for the period shown, or until spawning has ended. The specific representative projects and ammounts of deficiencies will b defined in subsequent phases of the proceedings. | otal Annual Imposed Deficiency (MAF) | | Apr 1-May 31 EC in mmhos Dry Critical | |
| This relaxation provision replaces the above Antioch & Chippis Island standard whenever the projects impose deficiencies in firm supplies. | | | | 0.0 | | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | | | | 0.5 | | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| | | | | 1.0 | | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| | | | | 1.5 | | 1.8 | 3.4 |
| | | | | 2.0 or more | | 1.8 | 3.7 |
| | | | | Linear interpolation is to be used to determine values between those shown. | | | |
| STRIPED BASS - SALINITY: 3 PRISONERS POINT - SPAWNING | | | | | | | |
| San Joaquin River at: Prisoners Point | D-29 RSAN038 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | 14-day running average of mean daily for the period not more than value shown, in mmhos | Sacramento River 40-30-30 | All | Apr 1-May 31 (or until spawning has ended) | 0.44 |

TABLE III-5* (cont.) : WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

C) FISH AND WILDLIFE BY HABITAT / SPECIES

| LOCATION | SAMPLING SITE NOS. (I-A/RKI) | PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | INDEX TYPE | YEAR TYPE | DATES | VALUES |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--|--------|
| STRIPED BASS SALINITY AT PRISONERS POINT SPAWNING RELAXATION PROVISION | | | | | | | |
| <i>When the relaxation provision for Antioch spawning protection is in effect:</i> | | | | | | | |
| San Joaquin River at: Prisoners Point | D-29 RSAN038 | Electrical Con- ductivity (EC) | 14-day running average of mean daily Sacramento River for the period not more than value shown, in mmhos | 40-30-30 | D&C | Apr 1-May 31 (or until spawning has ended) | 0.55 |

FOOTNOTES:

- [1] The Cache Slough objective to be effective only when water is being diverted from this location.
- [2] When no date is shown, EC limit continues from April 1.
- [3] South Delta Agriculture objectives will be implemented in stages: two interim stages and one final stage. The first interim stage will be implemented with the adoption of the WQCP, the second interim stage by 1994, and the final stage by 1996. Interim Stage 1 -- 500 mg/l mean monthly TDS all year at Vernalis. Interim Stage 2 -- (to be implemented no later than 1994) 0.7 mmhos/cm EC April 1 to August 31, 1.0 mmhos/cm EC September 1 to March 31, 30-day running average, at Vernalis and Brandt Bridge; with water quality monitored at three current interior stations -- Mossdale, Old River, near Middle River and Tracy Road Bridge, and an additional interior monitoring station on Middle River at Howard Road Bridge. Final Stage -- (to be implemented no later than 1996) 0.7 mmhos/cm EC April 1 to August 31, 1.0 mmhos/cm EC September 1 to March 31, 30-day running average, at Vernalis and Brandt Bridge on the San Joaquin River; with two interior stations at Old River Near Middle River and Old River at Tracy Road Bridge. Monitoring stations will be at Mossdale at head of Old River and Middle River at Howard Road Bridge.
- OR
- If a three-party contract has been implemented among DWR, USBR and the SDWA, that contract will be reviewed prior to implementation of the above and, after also considering the needs of other beneficial uses, revisions will be made to the objectives and compliance/monitoring locations noted above, as appropriate.
- [4] Controllable water quality factors are those actions, conditions, or circumstances resulting from human activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State, that are subject to the authority of the State Board, or the Regional Board, and that may be reasonably controlled. Based on the record in these proceedings, controlling temperature in the Delta utilizing reservoir releases does not appear to be reasonable, due to the distance of the Delta downstream of reservoirs and uncontrollable factors such as ambient air temperature, water temperatures in the reservoir releases, etc. For these reasons, the State Board considers reservoir releases to control water temperatures in the Delta a waste of water therefore, the State Board will require a test of reasonableness before consideration of reservoir releases for such a purpose.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act states that basin plans consist of beneficial uses, water quality objectives and a program of implementation for achieving their water quality objectives [Water Code Section 13050(j)]. The implementation program shall include, but not be limited to:

1. A description of the nature of actions which are necessary to achieve the objectives, including recommendations for appropriate action by any entity, public or private;
2. A time schedule for the actions to be taken; and,
3. A description of surveillance to be undertaken to determine compliance with the objectives (Water Code Section 13242).

In addition, State law requires that basin plans indicate estimates of the total cost and identify potential sources of funding of any agricultural water quality control program prior to its implementation. (Water Code Section 13141). This chapter of the Basin Plan responds to all but the surveillance requirement. That is described in Chapter V.

This chapter is organized as follows: The first section contains a general description of water quality concerns. These are organized by discharger type (e.g., agriculture, silviculture, mines, etc.). The second section lists programs, plans and policies which should result in the achievement of most of the water quality objectives in this plan. This section includes descriptions of State Water Board policies, statewide plans, statewide programs dealing with specific waste discharge problems (e.g., underground tanks, storm water, solid waste disposal sites, etc.), memoranda of understanding, management agency agreements, memoranda of agreement, Regional Water Board policies, a listing of Regional Water Board prohibition areas, and Regional Water Board guidelines addressing specific water quality problems. The third section contains recommendations for appropriate action by entities other than the Regional Water Board. The fourth section describes how; within the framework of the programs, plans and policies discussed in the second section; the Regional Water Board integrates water quality control activities into a continuing planning process. The fifth section identifies the current actions and the time schedule for future actions of the Regional Water Board to achieve compliance with

water quality objectives where the programs, plans and policies in the second section are not adequate. The last section lists the estimated costs and funding sources for agricultural water quality control programs that are implemented by the Regional Water Board.

WATER QUALITY CONCERNS

Water quality concerns are existing or potential water quality problems, i.e., impairments of beneficial uses or degradations of water quality. At any given time, water quality problems generally reflect the intensity of activities of key discharge sources and the volume, quality, and uses of the receiving waters affected by the discharges.

Historic and ongoing point and nonpoint source discharges impact surface waters. Significant portions of major rivers and the Delta are impaired, to some degree, by discharges from agriculture, mines, urban areas and industries. Upstream, small streams and tributaries to the Rivers are impaired or threatened because of discharges from mines, silviculture activities, and urban development activities. Control approaches may differ depending on the source of the problem.

A variety of historic and ongoing point and non-point industrial, urban, and agricultural activities degrade the quality of ground water. Discharges to ground water associated with these activities include industrial and agricultural chemical use and spills; underground and above ground tank and sump leaks; landfill leachate and gas releases; septic tank failures; improper animal waste management; and chemical seepage via shallow drainage wells and abandoned wells. The resulting impacts on ground water quality from these discharges are often long-term and costly to treat or remediate. Consequently, as discharges are identified, containment and cleanup of source areas and plumes must be undertaken as quickly as possible. Furthermore, activities that may potentially impact ground water must be managed to ensure that ground water quality is protected.

Improper management of waste materials and spillage of industrial fluids have degraded or polluted ground water resources beneath military bases, rail yards, wood treating facilities, aerospace manufacturing and testing operations, municipal gas

plants, fuel tank farms, pesticide formulators, dry cleaners, and other industrial facilities. Many of the sites contain high concentrations of contaminants in soils, which continue to be sources of ground water degradation and pollution, until remediated.

Our knowledge of amounts and types of problems associated with discharge activities change over time. Early federal and state control efforts tended to focus on the most understood or visible problems such as the discharge of raw sewage to rivers and streams. As these problems were controlled and as pollutant detection and measurement methods improved, regulatory emphasis shifted. For example, control of toxic discharges is now a major concern. Toxicity can be associated with many discharge activities. Its effects may be first expressed as acute or chronic reductions in the number of organisms in receiving waters. Minute amounts of toxic materials may also impair beneficial uses from accumulation in tissues or sediments.

Discharges are sometimes sorted into *point source* and *nonpoint source* categories. A point source discharge usually refers to waste emanating from a single, identifiable place. A nonpoint source discharge usually refers to waste emanating from diffused locations. The Regional Water Board may control either type of discharge, but the control approaches may differ.

Salt management is becoming increasingly important in the San Joaquin Valley for urban and agricultural interests. If current practices for discharging waters containing elevated levels of salt continue unabated, the San Joaquin Valley can have a large portion of its ground water severely degraded within a few decades. Therefore, the Regional Water Board will pursue strategies that will achieve the availability of a valley-wide drain for the discharge of agricultural wastewaters and drain waters degraded by elevated levels of salt and in which nutrient and toxic material concentrations meet applicable standards. Following is a brief description of the water quality impacts associated with basin discharge activities along with some general control considerations.

Agriculture

Agricultural activities affect water quality in a number of ways. There are unique problems associated with irrigated agriculture, agricultural support activities, and animal confinement operations because of the volume of water used and the diffused nature of many of the discharges.

Irrigated Agriculture

Irrigated agriculture accounts for most water use in the two sub-basins. Both the San Joaquin and the Sacramento Rivers carry substantial amounts of agricultural return water or drainage. Agricultural drainage contributes salts, nutrients, pesticides, trace elements, sediments, and other by-products that affect the water quality of the rivers and the Delta.

There is a Memorandum of Understanding between the State Water Board and Department of Pesticide Regulation describing the role of each agency with regard to pesticide regulation.

Salt management is critical to agriculture in the Central Valley. Evaporation and crop transpiration remove water from soils which can result in an accumulation of salts in the root zone of the soils at levels that retard or inhibit plant growth. Additional amounts of water often are applied to leach the salts below the root zones. The leached salts can reach ground or surface water. The movement of the salts to surface waters may be a natural occurrence of subsurface flows or it can result from the surface water discharge of subsurface collection systems (often called tile drains) which are routinely employed in areas of the Central Valley where farm lands have poor drainage capabilities. The tile drainage practice consists of installing collection systems below the root zone of the crops to drain soils that would otherwise stay saturated because of subsurface conditions that restrict drainage. Tile drain installation may result in TDS concentrations in drainage water many times greater than in the irrigation water that was applied to the crops. Tile drain water can also contain pesticides, trace elements, and nutrients.

Pesticides and nutrients are also major ingredients of surface agricultural drainage. They have found their way to ground and surface waters in many areas of the basins. Fish and aquatic wildlife deaths attributable to pesticide contamination of surface water occur periodically.

Nitrate and DBCP (1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane) levels exceeding the State drinking water standards occur extensively in ground water in the basins and public and domestic supply wells have been closed because of DBCP, EDB, nitrates, and other contaminants in several locations.

Discharge of sediment is another problem encountered with agriculture. Sedimentation impairs fisheries and, by virtue of the characteristics of many

organic and inorganic compounds to bind to soil particles, it serves to distribute and circulate toxic substances through the riparian, estuarine, and marine systems. Sedimentation also increases the costs of pumping and treating water for municipal and industrial use. An additional significant impact of sediment in runoff is the sediment's direct smothering effect on bottom dwelling communities.

The Regional Water Board approaches problems related to irrigated agriculture as it does other categories of problems. Staff are assigned to identify and evaluate beneficial use impairments associated with agricultural discharges. Control actions are developed and implemented as appropriate per the schedules identified through the continuous planning process (see section titled, "ACTIONS AND SCHEDULE TO ACHIEVE WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES").

Agricultural Support Activities

These are the activities associated with the application of pesticides, disposal of pesticide rinse waters, and formulation of pesticides and fertilizers. Major water quality problems connected with all of these operations stem from the discharge of waters used to clean equipment or work areas. The Region has confirmed cases of ground water contamination as a result of improper containment and disposal of rinse water.

Many of the application facilities fall under Regional Water Board regulatory programs. When appropriate, best management practices are recommended. Regional Water Board staff also inspects high risk sites to evaluate compliance. Enforcement strategies are implemented as warranted.

Animal Confinement Operations

Runoff from animal confinement facilities (e.g., stockyards, dairies, poultry ranches) can impair both surface and ground water beneficial uses. The animal wastes may produce significant amounts of coliform, ammonia, nitrate, and TDS contamination. The greatest potential for water quality problems has historically stemmed from the overloading of the facilities' waste containment and treatment ponds during the rainy season and inappropriate application of wastewater and manure. Most of these facilities are not operating under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). However, waste management at all confined animal facilities must comply with specific regulations and large facilities must obtain an NPDES storm water permit.

Silviculture

Forest management activities, principally timber harvesting and application of herbicides, have the potential to impact beneficial uses. Timber harvest activities annually take place on tens of thousands of acres of private and federal land in the Central Valley Region and they may affect water quality throughout the area being harvested. Erosion can result from road construction, logging, and post-logging operations. Logging debris may be deposited in streams. Landslides and other mass soil movements can also occur as a result of timber operations.

Herbicides may be used in silviculture to reduce commercial timber competition from weeds, grasses, and other plants or to prepare a site for planting of commercial species by eliminating existing vegetation. Use of herbicides has caused concern among regulatory agencies and the public because of the possibility of transport from target sites to streams by wind and water runoff.

The State and Regional Water Boards entered into agreements with both the U.S. Forest Service and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection which require these agencies to control nonpoint source discharges by implementing control actions certified by the State Water Board as best management practices (*BMPs*). The Regional Water Board enforces compliance with BMP implementation and may impose control actions above and beyond what is specified in the agreements if the practices are not applied correctly or do not protect water quality. Point source discharges on federal and state and private forest lands are regulated through waste discharge limits.

Municipalities and Industries

Municipal and industrial point source discharges to surface waters are generally controlled through National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (*NPDES*) permits. Although the NPDES program was established by the Clean Water Act, the permits are prepared and enforced by the Regional Water Boards per California's authority for the Act. The number of cases of ground water pollution attributable to industrial or municipal sources has increased steadily. For example, the Region's inventory of underground storage tanks indicates the number of leaking tanks is high. Ground water contamination from other industrial sources generally occurs from practices of disposing of fluids or other materials used in production processes. Waste

compounds have been discharged directly to unlined sumps, pits, or depressions and spread on soils. In some cases, these disposal practices went on many years before they were discovered or discontinued. Leaking municipal or industrial sewer lines also contribute to ground water pollution.

The promulgation of EPA sludge regulations under section 503 of the Clean Water Act and the adoption of water quality objectives for toxic pollutants pursuant to section 303(c)(2)(B) will require that NPDES permits, upon renewal, be updated to reflect these new regulations. Once effluent limitations sufficient to comply with sludge requirements and water quality objectives for toxic pollutants have been placed into NPDES permits, POTWs subject to pretreatment program requirements will be required to update their local limits consistent with EPA pretreatment program regulations and guidance.

Storm Water

Runoff from residential and industrial areas also contributes to water quality degradation. Urban storm water runoff contains pesticides, oil, grease, heavy metals, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, other organics, and nutrients. Because these pollutants accumulate during the dry summer months, the first major autumn storm can flush a highly concentrated load to receiving waters and catch basins. Combined storm and sanitary systems may result in some runoff to sewage treatment plants. In other cases, storm water collection wells can produce direct discharges to ground water. Impacts of storm water contaminants on surface and ground waters are an important concern.

The "Control Action Considerations of the State Water Board" section in Chapter IV provides more detail on how the Regional Water Board regulates storm water.

Mineral Exploration and Extraction

Mineral exploration and extraction discharges are associated with several ore, geothermal, and petroleum/natural gas activities. The discharge of greatest concern in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins is the result of ore exploration and extraction.

Drainage and runoff from mines and various operations associated with mining can result in serious impacts to ground and surface water beneficial uses, if not properly managed. Along

much of the east side of the Coast Range, runoff, drainage, and erosion from old mercury mines is a problem that has resulted in high levels of mercury in aquatic environments and fish tissue. There are also major metal and acid discharges associated with abandoned copper mines in the Sierra/ Cascades drainages. Sedimentation can be a problem in the construction and operation of many mines.

Within the past decade there has been a significant increase in the amount of gold extraction and processing in the Sierra foothills and in the Coast Ranges. Most of these operations have been made possible by advances in technology, permitting the economical extraction of minute quantities of gold from large volumes of ore with the use of cyanide and other reagents by heap and vat leach methods, and by the current high price of gold on world markets. Advances in ore and waste rock handling techniques have made open pit mining more profitable and common. These mining operations involve the handling and management of large quantities of ore, potentially-toxic chemical reagents, tailings, waste rock, and spent leaching solutions in piles, tailings ponds, and impoundments. If not carefully managed, these operations have the potential to leach toxic reagents, heavy metals, salts, and acidic drainage waters into surface and ground water resources. Mining waste management facilities and associated mining operations are regulated through the issuance of waste discharger requirements under the State and Regional Water Boards' hazardous and solid waste regulatory program (Title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1).

Efforts to control drainage have gradually expanded over the years. Staff assessments of mine water quality problems done in 1979 and 1992 helped direct the Regional Water Board's approach to the problems. When other options were exhausted, the Regional Water Board has used public funds to abate pollution from these mines.

Geothermal operations in the basins are centered in the Geysers Area of Lake County. Potential impacts to water quality are caused by soil erosion from road construction and site preparation, high pressure steam blowouts, and accidental spills of materials from drilling operations, power plants, steam condensate lines, and waste transport accidents. Bentonite clay, boron, ammonia, sodium hydroxide, sulfur compounds, heavy metals, and petroleum products are found in various concentrations in mud sumps, steam condensate lines, and sulfide abatement sludge.

Operational failures can release these substances into waterways.

Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal

Discharges of solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes to landfills, waste piles, surface impoundments, pits, trenches, tailings ponds, natural depressions and land treatment facilities (collectively called "waste management units") have the potential to create sources of pollution affecting the quality of waters of the State. Unlike surface waters which often have the capacity to assimilate discharged waste constituents, ground waters have little or no assimilative capacity, due to their slow migration rate, lack of aeration, lower biological activity, and laminar flow patterns. If the concentrations of constituents in the land-discharged waste are sufficiently high to prevent the waste from being classified as "inert waste" under 27 CCR, Section 20230, discharges of such wastes to waste management units require long term containment or active treatment following the discharge in order to prevent waste or waste constituents from migrating to and impairing the beneficial uses of waters of the State. Pollutants from such discharges may continue to affect water quality long after the discharge of new waste to the unit has ceased, either because of continued leachate or gas discharges from the unit, or because pollutants have accumulated in underlying soils from which they are gradually released to ground water.

Landfills for disposal of municipal or industrial solid waste (solid waste disposal sites) are the major categories of waste management units in the region, but there are also surface impoundments used for storage or evaporative treatment of liquid wastes, waste piles for the storage of solid wastes, and land treatment units for the biological treatment of semi-solid sludges from wastewater treatment facilities and liquid wastes from cannery and other industrial operations. Sumps, trenches, and soil depressions have been used in the past for liquid waste disposal. Mining waste management units (tailings ponds, surface impoundments, and waste piles) also represent a significant portion of the waste management units in the Region. The Regional Water Board issues waste discharge requirements to ensure that these discharges are properly contained to protect the Region's water resources from degradation, and to ensure that dischargers undertake effective monitoring to verify continued compliance with requirements.

These discharges, and the waste management units at which the wastes are discharged, are subject to concurrent regulation by other State and local agencies responsible for land use planning, solid waste management, and hazardous waste management. "Local Enforcement Agencies" (mainly cities and counties) implement the State's solid waste management laws and local ordinances governing the siting, design, and operation of solid waste disposal facilities (usually landfills) with the concurrence of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). The CIWMB also has direct responsibility for review and approval of plans for closure and post-closure maintenance of solid waste landfills. The Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) issues permits for all hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (which include hazardous waste incinerators, tanks, and warehouses where hazardous wastes are stored in drums as well as landfills, waste piles, surface impoundments, and land treatment units). The State Water Board, Regional Water Boards, CIWMB, and DTSC have entered into a Memoranda of Understanding to coordinate their respective roles in the concurrent regulation of these discharges. In addition, the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act of 1984 precludes the storage or disposal of liquid hazardous wastes or hazardous wastes containing free liquids. The Regional Water Board is responsible for enforcing this Act under the authority of the Health and Safety Code, Section 25208 et seq. (See page IV-13 for further description).

The statutes and regulations governing the discharges of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes have been revised and strengthened in the last few years. The discharge of municipal solid wastes to land are closely regulated and monitored; however, some water quality problems have been detected and are being addressed. Recent monitoring efforts under the State and Regional Water Boards' Title 23, CCR Division 3, Chapter 15; Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1; and SWAT programs have revealed that discharges of municipal solid wastes to unlined and single clay lined landfills have resulted in ground water degradation and pollution by volatile organic constituents (VOCs) and other waste constituents. VOCs are components of many household hazardous wastes and certain industrial wastes that are present within municipal solid waste streams. VOCs can easily migrate from landfills either in leachate or by vapor-phase transport. Clay liners and natural clay formations between discharged wastes and ground waters are largely ineffective in preventing water quality impacts from municipal solid waste constituents. In a recently adopted policy for water

quality control, the State Water Board found that "[r]esearch on liner systems for landfills indicates that (a) single clay liners will only delay, rather than preclude, the onset of leachate leakage, and (b) the use of composite liners represents the most effective approach for reliably containing leachate and landfill gas" (State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, *Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*).

As a result of similar information on a national scale, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has adopted new regulations under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) which require the containment of municipal solid wastes by composite liners and leachate collection systems. Composite liners consist of a flexible synthetic membrane component placed above and in intimate contact with a compacted low-permeability soil component. This liner system enhances the effectiveness of the leachate collection and removal system and provides a barrier to vapor-phase transport of VOCs from the unit. Regional Water Boards and the CIWMB are implementing these new regulations in California under a policy for water quality control from the State Water Board (Resolution No. 93-62, discussed above) and new regulations from CIWMB. While a single composite liner of the type that can be approved under Subtitle D regulations is a significant improvement over past municipal solid waste containment systems, it should be noted, however, that single composite liners will not necessarily provide complete protection for ground water resources.

Contaminated Sites Threatening Ground Water Quality

The Regional Water Board has identified over 7000 sites with confirmed releases of constituents of concern which have adversely impacted or threaten to impact the quality of ground water resources. Sources of pollution at these sites include: leaking underground storage tanks and sumps; leaking above ground tanks; leaking pipelines; leaking waste management units, such as landfills, disposal pits, trenches and ponds; surface spills from chemical handling, transfer or storage; poor housekeeping; and illegal disposal. A policy for investigation and cleanup of such sites is contained in the section of this chapter titled "Policy for Investigation and Cleanup of Contaminated Sites."

Other Discharge Activities

Some remaining discharges of major concern include sedimentation from land development activities in the foothills and mountains, leachate from septic tank/individual wastewater disposal systems, and dredging and dredging spoils runoff.

Many of the foothill/mountain counties in the sub-basins face high growth rates. Sedimentation from the land disturbances associated with residential and commercial development is an increasing problem that, when added to the sedimentation resulting from farming and silvicultural operation, may require establishment of a region-wide erosion control program. The Regional Water Board's current practice is to emphasize local government control of erosion caused by residential development. Erosion control guidelines are included in the erosion/sedimentation action plan which is in the Appendix.

Improperly located, designed, constructed and/or maintained on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems can result in ground and surface water degradation and public health hazards. The Regional Water Board's approach is that the control of individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems is best accomplished by local environmental health departments enforcing county ordinances designed to provide protection to ground and surface waters. To help the counties with enforcement, the Regional Water Board adopted guidelines which contain criteria for proper installation of conventional systems (see Guidelines section of this chapter and Appendix). Although the Regional Water Board has also prohibited septic tank usage in certain areas, it has formal and informal agreements with counties to evaluate field performance of alternative and special design systems.

The energy crisis of the 1970s resulted in a surge of small hydroelectric facility development in the mountains and foothills. Impairments to beneficial uses may occur because of erosion from construction and changes in water temperature. The Regional Water Board has published guidelines for small hydro-electric facilities (see Guidelines section of this chapter and Appendix) to help address some of the problems associated with small hydroelectric plants.

Dredging is a problem because the process can result in turbidity and the reintroduction and resuspension of harmful metal or organic materials. This latter effect occurs directly as a result of the displacement

of sediment at the dredging site and indirectly as a result of erosion of dredge spoil to surface waters at the deposition site. Another major concern is water quality problems associated with the dredge spoils disposal site. There is much dredging of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and the Delta because of the need to maintain the ship channels to the Ports of Sacramento and Stockton. The Regional Water Board regulates dredging operations on a case-by-case basis. Operational criteria may result from permits or the water quality certification requirements stemming from Section 401(a) of the Clean Water Act.

In addition to the problems described above, the Regional Water Board responds to spontaneous discharges such as spills, leaks and overflows. These can have cumulatively or individually significant effects on beneficial uses of ground and surface waters.

Water Bodies with Special Water Quality Problems

Water quality management may require the identification and ranking of water bodies with regard to certain quality parameters. Water Quality Limited Segments (WQLSs) are one example of expressing water quality problems by water bodies. WQLSs are those sections of lakes, streams, rivers or other fresh water bodies where water quality does not meet (or is not expected to meet) water quality standards even after the application of appropriate effluent limitations for point sources (40 CFR 130, et seq.).

Additional treatment beyond minimum federal requirements will be imposed on dischargers to WQLSs. Dischargers will be assigned or allocated a maximum allowable load of critical pollutants so that water quality objectives can be met in the segment.

The Regional Water Board's list of WQLSs is updated biennially as required by Clean Water Act Section 303(d). The current list may be obtained by contacting the Regional Water Board office.

THE NATURE OF CONTROL ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD

The nature of actions to achieve water quality objectives consists of Regional Water Board efforts:

1. to identify potential water quality problems;
2. to confirm and characterize water quality problems through assessments for source, frequency, duration, extent, fate, and severity;
3. to remedy water quality problems through imposing or enforcing appropriate measures; and
4. to monitor problem areas to assess effectiveness of the remedial measures.

Generally, the actions associated with the first step consist of surveys or reviews of survey information and other data sources to isolate possible impairments of beneficial uses or water quality.

The characterization step usually involves studies that attempt to answer questions about a water quality problem's source, extent, duration, frequency, and severity. Information on these parameters is essential to confirm a problem and prepare for remedy. The Regional Water Board may gain this information through its own work or through data submittals requested of actual or potential dischargers under Section 13267 of the California Water Code.

Problem remedy calls for the Regional Water Board to prevent or clean up problems. A common means of prevention is through the issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, waste discharge requirements (WDRs), discharge prohibitions, and other discharge restrictions. Cleanup is implemented through enforcement measures such as Cease and Desist (C&D) and Cleanup and Abatement (C&A) orders. The NPDES is a requirement of the Federal Clean Water Act (Section 402) and California has implementing responsibility. The national permit system only applies to certain surface water discharges. WDRs, which encompass permits, are called for by State law, Water Code Section 13260, et seq. The WDRs system is not as restricted as the Federal NPDES. As practical, WDRs may be used to control any type of discharge to ground or surface waters. C&D and C&A orders are two of the enforcement tools available to the Regional Water Board to correct actual or potential violations of WDRs, NPDES permits, prohibitions, and other water quality control obligations.

The details of the monitoring step are explained in Chapter V. In general, the Regional Water Board has wide latitude to require actual and potential dischargers to submit monitoring and surveillance

information, in addition to using State Water Board data or collecting its own.

Whatever actions the Regional Water Board implements must be consistent with the Basin Plan's beneficial uses and water quality objectives, as well as certain State and Regional Water Boards' policies, plans, agreements, prohibitions, guidance, and other restrictions or requirements. These considerations are described below and included in the Appendix when noted.

Control Action Considerations of the State Water Board

Policies and Plans

There are ten State Water Board water quality control policies and three State Water Board water quality control plans to which Regional Water Board actions must conform. Sections 13146 and 13247 of the California Water Code generally require that, in carrying out activities which affect water quality, all state agencies, departments, boards and offices must comply with all policies for water quality control and with applicable water quality control plans approved or adopted by the State Water Board. Two of the plans, the Ocean Plan and the Tahoe Plan, do not affect the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins. The policies and plans that are applicable are described below.

1. *The State Policy for Water Quality Control*

This policy declares the State Water Board's intent to protect water quality through the implementation of water resources management programs and serves as the general basis for subsequent water quality control policies. The policy was adopted by the State Water Board in 1972. See Appendix Item 1.

2. *State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Water in California*

The State Water Board adopted this policy on 28 October 1968. The policy generally restricts the Regional Water Board and dischargers from reducing the water quality of surface or ground waters even though such a reduction in water quality might still allow the protection of the beneficial uses associated with the water prior to the quality reduction. The goal of the policy is to maintain high quality waters.

Changes in water quality are allowed only if the change is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State; does not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses; and, does not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality control plans or policies.

USEPA water quality standards regulations require each state to adopt an "antidegradation" policy and specify the minimum requirements for the policy (40 CFR 131.12). The State Water Board has interpreted State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy. The Regional Water Board implements Resolution No. 68-16 consistent with the federal antidegradation policy where the federal regulations apply. Resolution No. 68-16 applies to both ground and surface waters of the state. Resolution No. 68-16 is Appendix Item 2; the federal policy is Appendix Item 39.

3. *State Water Board Resolution No. 74-43, The Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*

This policy was adopted by the State Water Board on 16 May 1974 and provides water quality principles and guidelines for the prevention of water quality degradation in enclosed bays and estuaries to protect the beneficial uses of such waters. The Regional Water Board must enforce the policy and take actions consistent with its provisions. (This policy does not apply to wastes from boats or land runoff except as specifically indicated for siltation and combined sewer flows.) See Appendix Item 3.

4. *State Water Board Resolution No. 75-58, Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Powerplant Cooling*

This policy was adopted by the State Water Board in June 1975. Its purpose is to provide consistent principles and guidance for supplementary waste discharge requirements or other water quality control actions for thermal powerplants using inland waters for cooling. The Regional Water Board is responsible for its enforcement. See Appendix Item 4.

5. *State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1, Policy and Action Plan for Water Reclamation in California*

The policy was adopted 6 January 1977. Among other things, the policy requires the Regional Water Boards to conduct reclamation surveys and specifies reclamation actions to be implemented by the State and Regional Water Boards and other agencies. The policy and action plan are contained in the State Water Board report titled, *Policy and Action Plan for Water Reclamation in California*. See Appendix Item 5.

6. *State Water Board Resolution No. 87-22, Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste*

This State Water Board Resolution, adopted 19 March 1987, permits the disposal into certain landfills of wastes, produced by the mechanical destruction of car bodies, old appliances and similar castoffs, under specific conditions designated and enforced by the Regional Water Boards. See Appendix Item 6.

7. *State Water Board Resolution No. 88-23, Policy Regarding the Underground Storage Tanks Pilot Program*

The State Water Board adopted this policy on 18 February 1988. The policy implements a pilot program to fund oversight of remedial action at leaking underground storage tank sites, in cooperation with the California Department of Health Services. Oversight may be deferred to the Regional Water Boards. See Appendix Item 7.

8. *State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, Sources of Drinking Water Policy*

This policy for water quality control, adopted on 19 May 1988, is essential to the designation of beneficial uses. The policy specifies that, except under specifically defined exceptions, all surface and ground waters of the state are to be protected as existing or potential sources of municipal and domestic supply. The specific exceptions include waters with existing high total dissolved solids concentrations (greater than 3000 mg/l), low sustainable yield (less than 200 gallons per day for a single well), waters with contamination that cannot be treated for domestic use using best management practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, waters within particular municipal, industrial and agricultural wastewater conveyance and holding facilities,

and regulated geothermal ground waters. Where the Regional Water Board finds that one of the exceptions applies, it may remove the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use designation for the particular body of water through a formal Basin Plan amendment and a public hearing, followed by approval of such an amendment by the State Water Board and the Office of Administrative Law. See Appendix Item 8.

9. *State Water Board Resolution No. 90-67, Pollutant Policy Document (PPD)*

The PPD was adopted by the State Water Board in 1990, as part of their overall Delta water rights proceedings. The PPD establishes state policy for water quality control to be used by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board and the Central Valley Regional Water Board in updating basin plans. The PPD requires the Central Valley Regional Water Board to develop a mass emission strategy for limiting loads of heavy metals, PAHs and selenium entering the Delta. It also requires that specific actions be taken to eliminate the discharge of chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans to the Delta. The PPD describes other actions for controlling antifouling compounds used on boats and for regulating dredging.

10. *State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49, Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under Water Code Section 13304*

This resolution contains policies and procedures for Regional Water Boards to follow for the oversight and regulation of investigations and cleanup and abatement activities from all types of discharge or threat of discharge subject to Section 13304 of the Water Code. It directs Regional Water Boards to ensure that dischargers are required to cleanup and to abate the effect of discharges. This cleanup and abatement shall be done in a manner that promotes attainment of background water quality, or the highest water quality which is reasonable if background levels of water quality cannot be restored. Any cleanup less stringent than background water quality shall be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state and not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water. See Appendix Item 9.

11. *State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*

The policy for water quality control, adopted by State Water Board on 17 June 1993, directs Regional Water Boards to amend waste discharge requirements for municipal solid waste landfills to incorporate pertinent provisions of the federal "Subtitle D" regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Parts 257 & 258). The majority of the provisions of the Subtitle D regulations become effective on 9 October 1993. Landfills which are subject to the Subtitle D regulations and the Policy are those which have accepted municipal solid waste on or after 9 October 1991. See Appendix Item 10.

12. *The Thermal Plan*

The Water Quality Control Plan for the Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California was adopted by the State Water Board on 18 May 1972 and amended 18 September 1975. The plan specifies water quality objectives, effluent quality limits, and discharge prohibitions related to thermal characteristics of interstate waters and waste discharges. See Appendix Item 11. (Note: the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 92-82 on 22 October 1992, approving an exception to the Thermal Plan for Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District. See Appendix Item 12.)

13. *The Delta Plan, Water Right Decision 1485, and the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity*

In August 1978, the State Water Board adopted the Delta Plan and Water Right Decision 1485 (D-1485). The Delta Plan contained water quality standards, Delta outflow requirements and export constraints for the Delta. These standards, requirements, and constraints were then implemented in D-1485 by making them conditions of the water right permits for the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project.

When the Delta Plan and accompanying D-1485 were originally issued, the State Water Board committed itself to review the Delta Plan in about ten years. In 1986, the State Court of Appeal issued a decision addressing legal challenges to the Delta Plan and D-1485. The

Court directed the State Water Board to take a global view toward its dual responsibilities (water quality and water rights) to the State's water resources.

In response to the Court's decision, the State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity in May 1991. The Delta salinity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen standards contained in the plan are identified in Table III-5 of Chapter III.

14. *Nonpoint Source Management Plan*

In 1988, the State Water Board adopted (Resolution 88-123) a Nonpoint Source Management Plan. The Plan describes three general management approaches that are to be used to address nonpoint source problems. These are 1) voluntary implementation of best management practices, 2) regulatory based encouragement of best management practices and 3) adopted effluent limits.

The approaches are listed in order of increasing stringency. In general the least stringent option that successfully protects or restores water quality should be employed, with more stringent measures considered if timely improvements in beneficial use protection are not achieved. The Regional Water Board will determine which approach or combination of approaches is most appropriate for any given nonpoint source problem.

15. *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California" (a.k.a. State Implementation Plan or SIP)*

In March 2000, the State Water Board adopted the SIP in Resolution No. 2000-015. This Policy establishes:

- (1) Implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) through the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36) (promulgated on 22 December 1992 and amended on 4 May 1995) and through the California Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.38) (promulgated on 18 May 2000 and amended on 13 February 2001), and for priority pollutant objectives established by Regional Water Boards in their basin plans; and

- (2) Monitoring requirements for 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents; and
- (3) Chronic toxicity control provisions.

In addition, this Policy includes special provisions for certain types of discharges and factors that could affect the application of other provisions in this Policy.

Programs

1. *Discharges of Hazardous Waste to Land, California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15 and Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing or Disposal of Solid Waste, California Code of Regulations Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision*

Title 23, CCR, Division 3 Chapter 15 and Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 includes regulations governing discharges of hazardous and solid waste to land for treatment, storage, or disposal. The regulations cover landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, mining waste management units and confined animal facilities. In addition, actions to clean up and abate conditions of pollution or nuisance at contaminated sites are covered by relevant portions of the regulations where contaminated materials are taken off-site for treatment, storage, or disposal and, as feasible, where wastes are contained or remain on-site at the completion of cleanup actions. The regulations classify wastes according to their threat to water quality, classify waste management units according to the degree of

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protection that they provide for water quality, and provide siting, construction, monitoring, corrective action, closure and post closure maintenance criteria. Chapter 15 requirements are minimum standards for proper management of each waste category. These regulations require the complete containment of wastes which, if discharged to land for treatment, storage or disposal, have the potential to degrade the quality of water resources. Regional Water Boards may impose more stringent requirements to accommodate regional and site-specific conditions.

2. *Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT)*

Section 13273, added to the Water Code in 1985 (Assembly Bill 3525), required all owners of both active and inactive nonhazardous landfills to complete a Solid Waste Assessment (SWAT) to determine if hazardous waste constituents have migrated from the landfill into ground water. Pursuant to a list adopted by the State Water Board, 150 site owners statewide per year would complete this evaluation by 2001.

The Regional Water Board must review the SWAT report to determine whether any hazardous waste has migrated into ground water. If so, the Regional Water Board must notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Integrated Waste Management Board, and take appropriate remedial action [CA Water Code Section 13273(e)].

3. *Toxic Pits Cleanup Act (TPCA)*

The Toxic Pits Cleanup Act of 1984 (Section 25208 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code) established a program to ensure that existing surface impoundments are either made safe or closed so that they do not pollute the waters of the state. The Act requires that all impoundments containing liquid hazardous wastes or hazardous wastes containing free liquids be retrofitted with a liner/leachate collection system, or closed by 1 July 1988. Surface impoundments containing hazardous wastes are prohibited within one-half mile upgradient from a potential source of drinking water. The law provided for certain exemptions.

4. *Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program*

The Central Valley UST Program is implemented under Division 20, Chapters 6.7

and 6.75 of the California Health and Safety Code and Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16 of the California Code of Regulations. The program has two elements: leak prevention, which is implemented statewide by Local Implementing Agencies in 58 counties and 49 cities; and leak investigation and cleanup which is implemented by the Regional Water Board with assistance from the Local Implementing Agencies. Some Counties in the Central Valley Region are under contract with the State Water Board to provide investigation and cleanup oversight on some sites. These Counties are required to implement the requirements of the Basin Plan.

5. *Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act*

The Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (Chapter 6.67, Division 20, Health and Safety Code) requires owners or operators of aboveground petroleum storage tanks to file a storage statement and pay a fee every two years (beginning 1 July 1990), to take specific actions to prevent spills, and, in certain instances, to implement a ground water monitoring program. Fees are used by staff to inspect facilities and review spill prevention plans. If a site is contaminated, staff oversee cleanup and the tank owner or operator is required to reimburse the Regional Water Board for reasonable costs for that oversight. There are approximately 8000 tank facilities in the region which have filed storage statements.

6. *Storm Water Regulations*

The 1987 Clean Water Act amendments required the USEPA to establish regulations to control storm water discharges associated with industrial activity; discharges from large (serving a population of 250,000 or more) and medium (serving a population of greater than 100,000 but less than 250,000) municipal separate storm sewer systems; and discharges from construction sites.

Federal regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by the USEPA on 16 November 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require large and medium size municipalities and specific categories of facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, to obtain NPDES permits and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control

Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution. Municipal permits establish controls to reduce/eliminate pollutants to the maximum extent possible (MEP) and to effectively prohibit illicit discharges to storm sewer systems.

In 1991 (amended in 1992), the State Water Board adopted a statewide general NPDES permit (Order No. 91-13-DWQ, General Permit No. CAS000001) for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities. The Order applies to facilities which discharge storm water to surface waters, either directly or through a storm drain system, excluding construction activities.

The State Water Board also adopted a statewide general NPDES permit (Order No. 92-08-DWQ, General Permit No. CAS000002) in 1992, which applies to construction projects resulting in land disturbance of five acres or greater.

7. *U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) Program*

The State and Regional Water Board's DOD Program provides regulatory oversight for the restoration and protection of surface and ground water quality during environmental cleanup of military facilities listed in the DOD/State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA). The State Water Board will enter into an interagency agreement with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) which, in turn, will enter into the DSMOA with DOD for cleanup oversight reimbursement. The State and Regional Water Boards provide regulatory oversight by their authority pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code and Section 120(f) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Title 42, U.S.C., Section 9620 (f). The DOD enters into a two-year cooperative agreement with DTSC to support DTSC's mandated mission to protect public health and the environment. The DOD Program should continue until DSMOA facility cleanups are completed (20 to 30 years) or Congress decides to terminate State oversight funding.

The cleanup of military facilities is required to be consistent with the applicable provisions of CERCLA (Section 120 relating to Federal Facilities), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the National Contingency Plan, and State laws.

State Water Board Management Agency Agreements (MAAs), Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

The Regional Water Board abides by State Water Board agreements with federal and State agencies which have been formalized with either an MAA, MOA, or an MOU signed by the State Water Board.

1. *U. S. Forest Service Agreement*

On 26 February 1981 the State Water Board Executive Director signed an MAA with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) which waives discharge requirements for certain USFS nonpoint source discharges provided that the Forest Service implements State Water Board approved best management practices (BMPs) and procedures and the provisions of the MAA. The MAA covers all USFS lands in California. Implementation of the BMPs, in conjunction with monitoring and performance review requirements approved by the State and Regional Water Boards, is the primary method of meeting the Basin Plan's water quality objectives for the activities to which the BMPs apply. The MAA does not include USFS point source discharges and in no way limits the authority of the Regional Water Board to carry out its legal responsibilities for management or regulation of water quality. See Appendix Item 13.

2. *Department of Health Services*

On 27 January 1986, the State Water Board Chairperson signed an MOA with the Department of Health Services regarding the implementation of the hazardous waste program. The agreement covers surveillance and enforcement related to water quality at landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, and land treatment facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. It also covers the issuance, modification, or denial of permits to facilities, including the revision of the water quality aspects of hazardous waste management facility siting, design, closure, post-closure, and surface and ground water monitoring and protection. See Appendix Item 14.

3. *Department of Health Services*

In 1988, the Chairman of the State Water Board signed an MOA with the Department of Health Services regarding the use of reclaimed water.

The MOA outlines the basic activities of the agencies, allocates primary areas of responsibility and authority between these agencies, and provides for methods and mechanisms to assure coordination for activities related to the use of reclaimed water. See Appendix Item 15.

4. *California Department of Forestry Agreement*

In February 1988, the State Water Board signed an MAA with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDFFP) and the California Board of Forestry (BOF), for the purpose of carrying out, pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act, those portions of the State's Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) related to controlling water quality impacts caused by silvicultural activities on nonfederal forest lands. As with the USFS MAA, the CDFFP agreement requires the Department to implement certain BMPs to protect water quality from timber harvest and associated activities. Approval of the MAA as a WQMP component by the USEPA results in the Regional Water Boards relinquishing some authority to issue WDRs for State timber operations (Public Resources Code Section 4514.3). However, CDF and the Regional and State Water Boards must still ensure that the operations incorporate BMPs and comply with applicable water quality standards. Appendix F of the MAA also calls for the preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Regional Water Boards, the State Water Board, and the CDFFP to prescribe interagency procedures for implementing BMPs. See Appendix Item 16.

5. *Department of Conservation Agreement*

In March 1988, the State Water Board amended a February 1982 MOA with the State Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas (CDOG), to regulate oil, gas, and geothermal fields' discharges. The agreement requires CDOG to notify the Regional Water Boards of all new operators, all pollution problems associated with operators, and proposed discharges. CDOG and Regional Water Boards must also work together, within certain time-lines, to review and prepare discharge permits. See Appendix Item 17.

6. *Department of Health Services/Department of Toxic Substances Control*

In July 1990, the State Water Board and the Department of Health Services, Toxic Substances Control Program (later reorganized into the Department of Toxic Substances Control) signed an MOU which explains the roles of the agencies (and of the Regional Water Boards) in the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The MOU describes the protocol the agencies will follow to determine which agency will act as lead and which will act as support, the responsibilities of the agencies in their respective roles, the procedures the agencies will follow to ensure coordinated action, the technical and procedural requirements which each agency must satisfy, the procedures for enforcement and settlement, and the mechanism for dispute resolution. This MOU does not alter the Board's responsibilities with respect to water quality protection. See Appendix Item 18.

7. *Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture*

On 31 July 1990, the State Water Board Executive Director signed an MOU with Soil Conservation Service (SCS), a technical agency for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Through this MOU, State Water Board seeks to utilize the personnel and expertise of SCS in the development and implementation of water quality programs and projects. The goal is to accelerate implementation of best management practices and other nonpoint source pollution prevention measures. See Appendix Item 19.

8. *Environmental Affairs Agency, Air Resources Board, and California Integrated Waste Management Board*

On 27 August 1990, the State Water Board Executive Director signed an MOU with the Environmental Affairs Agency, Air Resources Board, and California Integrated Waste Management Board to enhance program coordination and reduce duplication of effort. This MOU consists of provisions describing the scope of the agreement (including definitions of the parties and issues to which the MOU applies), the principles which will govern the conduct of the parties, and the existing statutory framework. See Appendix Item 20.

9. *California Department of Pesticide Regulation*

On 23 December 1991, the State Water Board Chairman signed a MOU with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to ensure that pesticides registered in California are used in a manner that protects water quality and the beneficial uses of water while recognizing the need for pest control.

The State Water Board and nine Regional Water Boards are responsible for protecting the beneficial use of water in California and for controlling all discharges of waste into waters of the state while DPR is the lead agency for pesticide regulation in California.

This will be accomplished by implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) initially upon voluntary compliance to be followed by regulatory-based encouragement of BMPs as circumstances dictate. Mandatory compliance will be based, whenever possible, on DPR's implementation of regulations and/or pesticide use permit requirements. However, the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards retain ultimate responsibility for compliance with water quality objectives. The agreement was revised on 19 January 1993 to facilitate implementation of the original agreement. See Appendix Item 21.

10. *Implementation of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program's Recommended Plan*

In January 1992, the State Water Board Chairman signed a MOU with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Food and Agriculture. The MOU is an agreement by the agencies to use the management plan described in the September 1990 final report of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program as a guide for remedying subsurface drainage and related problems. See Appendix Item 22.

11. *California Integrated Waste Management Board*

On 16 December 1992, the State Water Board Executive Director signed a MOU to address the Regional Water Board's review of Solid Waste Assessment Test reports. See Appendix Item 23.

12. *Bureau of Land Management*

On 27 January 1993, the State Water Board Vice Chairman signed a MOU to address nonpoint source water quality issues on public lands managed by the Bureau. See Appendix Item 24.

Control Action Considerations of the Central Valley Regional Water Board

Policies and Plans

The following policies were adopted, or are hereby adopted, by the Regional Water Board. The first four policies listed were adopted as part of the 1975 Basin Plan. Items 7 through 11 are new policies:

1. *Urban Runoff Policy*

- a. Subregional municipal and industrial plans are required to assess the impact of urban runoff on receiving water quality and consider abatement measures if a problem exists.
- b. Effluent limitations for storm water runoff are to be included in NPDES permits where it results in water quality problems.

2. *Wastewater Reuse Policy*

The Regional Water Board encourages the reclamation and reuse of wastewater, including treated ground water resulting from a cleanup action, where practicable and requires as part of a Report of Waste Discharge an evaluation of reuse and land disposal options as alternative disposal methods. Reuse options should include consideration of the following, where appropriate, based on the quality of the wastewater and the required quality for the specific reuses: industrial and municipal supply, crop irrigation, landscape irrigation, ground water recharge, and wetland restoration. Where studies show that Year-round or continuous reuse or land disposal of all of the wastewater is not practicable, the Regional Water Board will require dischargers to evaluate how reuse or land disposal can be optimized, such as consideration of reuse/disposal for part of the flow and seasonal reuse/disposal options (e.g., dry season land disposal).

3. *Controllable Factors Policy*

Controllable water quality factors are not allowed to cause further degradation of water quality in instances where other factors have already resulted in water quality objectives being exceeded. Controllable water quality factors are those actions, conditions, or circumstances resulting from human activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State, that are subject to the authority of the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, and that may be reasonably controlled.

4. *The Water Quality Limited Segment Policy*

Additional treatment beyond minimum federal requirements will be imposed on dischargers to Water Quality Limited Segments. Dischargers will be assigned or allocated a maximum allowable load of critical pollutants so that water quality objectives can be met in the segment.

To determine an allowable load for dischargers, the "Loading Capacity" must be determined. The "Loading Capacity" is the maximum amount of pollution that can be present in a water body without violating water quality objectives. The Loading Capacity can be established to address multiple pollutants or a single pollutant. The Loading Capacity can be allocated to NPDES permitted sources (point sources) as waste load allocations and to non-NPDES permitted sources (nonpoint sources) and background as load allocations. Part of the Loading Capacity may also be set aside or not assigned to account for any uncertainty in the Loading Capacity calculation.

The Loading Capacity and allocations are established to meet Clean Water Act Section 303(d) requirements. In addition, the Loading Capacity and allocations can provide a framework for actions to be taken by the Regional Water Board for achieving pollutant reductions and attaining water quality objectives.

5. *Regional Water Board Resolution No. 70-118, Delegation of Duties and Powers to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer*

In January 1970, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 70-118 which delegates certain duties and powers of the Board to its Executive Officer pursuant to Section 13223 of

the California Water Code. See Appendix Item 25.

6. *Regional Water Board Resolution No. 96-147, San Joaquin River Agricultural Subsurface Drainage Policy*

a. The control of toxic trace elements in agriculture subsurface drainage, especially selenium, is the first priority.

b. The control of agricultural subsurface drainage will be pursued on a regional basis.

c. The reuse of agricultural subsurface drainage will be encouraged, and actions that would limit or prohibit reuse discouraged.

d. Of the two major options for disposal of salts produced by agricultural irrigation, export out of the basin has less potential for environmental impacts and, therefore, is the favored option. The San Joaquin River may continue to be used to remove salts from the basin so long as water quality objectives are met.

e. The valley-wide drain to carry the salts generated by agricultural irrigation out of the valley remains the best technical solution to the water quality problems of the San Joaquin River and Tulare Lake Basin. The Regional Water Board, at this time, feels that a valley-wide drain will be the only feasible, long-range solution for achieving a salt balance in the Central Valley. The Regional Water Board favors the construction of a valley-wide drain under the following conditions:

- All toxicants would be reduced to a level which would not harm beneficial uses of receiving waters.
- The discharge would be governed by specific discharge and receiving water limits in an NPDES permit.
- Long-term, continuous biological monitoring would be required.

f. Optimizing protection of beneficial uses on a watershed basis will guide the development of actions to regulate agricultural subsurface drainage discharges.

- g. For regulation of selenium discharges, actions need to be focused on selenium load reductions.

7. *Antidegradation Implementation Policy*

The antidegradation directives of Section 13000 of the Water Code and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 ("Statement of Policy With Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California") require that high quality waters of the State shall be maintained "consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State."

The Regional Water Board applies these directives when issuing a permit, or in an equivalent process, regarding any discharge of waste which may affect the quality of surface or ground waters in the region.

Implementation of this policy to prevent or minimize surface and ground water degradation is a high priority for the Board. In nearly all cases, preventing pollution before it happens is much more cost-effective than cleaning up

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pollution after it has occurred. Once degraded, surface water is often difficult to clean up when it has passed downstream. Likewise, cleanup of ground water is costly and lengthy due, in part, to its relatively low assimilative capacity and inaccessibility. The prevention of degradation is, therefore, an important strategy to meet the policy's objectives.

The Regional Water Board will apply 68-16 in considering whether to allow a certain degree of degradation to occur or remain. In conducting this type of analysis, the Regional Water Board will evaluate the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change therein, that could affect the quality of waters within the region. Any discharge of waste to high quality waters must apply best practicable treatment or control not only to prevent a condition of pollution or nuisance from occurring, but also to maintain the highest water quality possible consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.

Pursuant to this policy, a Report of Waste Discharge, or any other similar technical report required by the Board pursuant to Water Code Section 13267, must include information regarding the nature and extent of the discharge and the potential for the discharge to affect surface or ground water quality in the region. This information must be presented as an analysis of the impacts and potential impacts of the discharge on water quality, as measured by background concentrations and applicable water quality objectives. The extent of information necessary will depend on the specific conditions of the discharge. For example, use of best professional judgment and limited available information may be sufficient to determine that ground or surface water will not be degraded. In addition, the discharger must identify treatment or control measures to be taken to minimize or prevent water quality degradation.

8. *Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives*

Water quality objectives are defined in the Water Code as "the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area". (see Chapter III). Water quality objectives may be stated in either numerical or narrative form. Water

quality objectives apply to all waters within a surface water or ground water resource for which beneficial uses have been designated, rather than at an intake, wellhead or other point of consumption.

In conjunction with the issuance of NPDES and storm water permits, the Regional Water Board may designate mixing zones within which water quality objectives will not apply provided the discharger has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that the mixing zone will not adversely impact beneficial uses. If allowed, different mixing zones may be designated for different types of objectives, including, but not limited to, acute aquatic life objectives, chronic aquatic life objectives, human health objectives, and acute and chronic whole effluent toxicity objectives, depending in part on the averaging period over which the objectives apply. In determining the size of such mixing zones, the Regional Water Board will consider the applicable procedures and guidelines in EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook and the Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control. Pursuant to EPA guidelines, mixing zones designated for acute aquatic life objectives will generally be limited to a small zone of initial dilution in the immediate vicinity of the discharge.

Where the Regional Water Board determines it is infeasible to achieve immediate compliance with water quality objectives adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board, or with water quality criteria adopted by the USEPA, or with an effluent limitation based on these objectives or criteria, the Regional Water Board may establish in NPDES permits a schedule of compliance. The schedule of compliance shall include a time schedule for completing specific actions that demonstrate reasonable progress toward the attainment of the objectives or criteria and shall contain a final compliance date, based on the shortest practicable time (determined by the Regional Water Board) required to achieve compliance. In no event shall an NPDES permit include a schedule of compliance that allows more than ten years (from the date of adoption of the objective or criteria) for compliance with water quality objectives, criteria or effluent limitations based on the objectives or criteria. Schedules of compliance are authorized by this provision only for those water quality objectives or criteria adopted after the effective date of this provision [25 September 1995].

State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 requires the maintenance of the existing high quality of water (i.e., "background") unless a change in water quality "will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State....". This policy explains how the Regional Water Board applies numerical and narrative water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water and how the Regional Water Board applies Resolution No. 68-16 to promote the maintenance of existing high quality waters.

The numerical and narrative water quality objectives define the least stringent standards that the Regional Water board will apply to regional waters in order to protect beneficial uses. Numerical receiving water limitations will be established in Board orders for constituents and parameters which will, at a minimum, meet all applicable water quality objectives. However, the water quality objectives do not require improvement over naturally occurring background concentrations. In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular constituent exceeds an applicable water quality objective, the natural background concentration will be considered to comply with the objective. Consistent with Resolution No. 68-16, the Regional Water Board will impose more stringent numerical limitations (or prohibitions) which will maintain the existing quality of the receiving water, unless, pursuant to Resolution No. 68-16, some adverse change in water quality is allowed. Maintenance of the existing high quality of water means maintenance of "background" water quality conditions, i.e., the water quality found upstream or upgradient of the discharge, unaffected by other discharges. Therefore, the water quality objectives will define the least stringent limits which will be imposed and background defines the most stringent limits which will be imposed on ambient water quality.

This Basin Plan contains numerical water quality objectives for various constituents and parameters in Chapter III. Where numerical water quality objectives are listed, these are the limits necessary for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of the water. In many instances, the Regional Water Board has not been able to adopt numerical water quality objectives for constituents or parameters, and instead has adopted narrative water quality objectives (e.g., for bacteria, chemical constituents, taste and odor, and toxicity). Where compliance with

these narrative objectives is required (i.e., where the objectives are applicable to protect specified beneficial uses), the Regional Water Board will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations in orders which will implement the narrative objectives.

To evaluate compliance with the narrative water quality objectives, the Regional Water Board considers, on a case-by-case basis, direct evidence of beneficial use impacts, all material and relevant information submitted by the discharger and other interested parties, and relevant numerical criteria and guidelines developed and/or published by other agencies and organizations (e.g., State Water Board, California Department of Health Services, California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, University of California Cooperative Extension, California Department of Fish and Game, USEPA, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, National Academy of Sciences, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations). In considering such criteria, the Board evaluates whether the specific numerical criteria, which are available through these sources and through other information supplied to the Board, are relevant and appropriate to the situation at hand and, therefore, should be used in determining compliance with the narrative objective. For example, compliance with the narrative objective for taste and odor may be evaluated by comparing concentrations of pollutants in water with numerical taste and odor thresholds that have been published by other agencies. This technique provides relevant numerical limits for constituents and parameters which lack numerical water quality objectives. To assist dischargers and other interested parties, the Regional Water Board staff has compiled many of these numerical water quality criteria from other appropriate agencies and organizations in the Central Valley Regional Water Board's staff report, *A Compilation of Water Quality Goals*. This staff report is updated regularly to reflect changes in these numerical criteria.

Where multiple toxic pollutants exist together in water, the potential for toxicologic interactions exists. On a case by case basis, the Regional Water Board will evaluate available receiving water and effluent data to determine whether there is a reasonable potential for interactive

toxicity. Pollutants which are carcinogens or which manifest their toxic effects on the same organ systems or through similar mechanisms will generally be considered to have potentially additive toxicity. The following formula will be used to assist the Regional Water Board in making determinations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[\text{Concentration of Toxic Substance}]_i}{[\text{Toxicologic Limit for Substance in Water}]_i} < 1.0$$

The concentration of each toxic substance is divided by its toxicologic limit. The resulting ratios are added for substances having similar toxicologic effects and, separately, for carcinogens. If such a sum of ratios is less than one, an additive toxicity problem is assumed not to exist. If the summation is equal to or greater than one, the combination of chemicals is assumed to present an unacceptable level of toxicologic risk. For example, monitoring shows that ground water beneath a site has been degraded by three volatile organic chemicals, A, B, and C, in concentrations of 0.3, 0.4, and 0.04 µg/l, respectively. Toxicologic limits for these chemicals are 0.7, 3, and 0.06 µg/l, respectively. Individually, no chemical exceeds its toxicologic limit. However, an additive toxicity calculation shows:

$$\frac{0.3}{0.7} + \frac{0.4}{3} + \frac{0.04}{0.06} = 1.2$$

The sum of the ratios is greater than unity (>1.0); therefore, the additive toxicity criterion has been violated. The concentrations of chemicals A, B, and C together present a potentially unacceptable level of toxicity.

For permitting purposes, it is important to clearly define how compliance with the narrative toxicity objectives will be measured. Staff is currently working with the State Water Board to develop guidance on this issue.

9. *Policy for Investigation and Cleanup of Contaminated Sites*

The Regional Water Board's strategy for managing contaminated sites is guided by several important principles, which are based on Water Code Sections 13000 and 13304, the Title 23, CCR, Division 3, Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 regulations and

State Water Board Resolution Nos. 68-16 and 92-49:

a. State Water Board Policy & Regulation

The Regional Water Board will require conformance with the provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 in all cases and will require conformance with applicable or relevant provisions of 23 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 15 and 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 to the extent feasible. These provisions direct the Regional Water Board to ensure that dischargers are required to clean up and abate the effect of discharges in a manner that promotes attainment of background water quality, or the highest water quality which is reasonable and protective of beneficial uses if background levels of water quality cannot be restored.

b. Site Investigation

An investigation of soil and ground water to determine full horizontal and vertical extent of pollution is necessary to ensure that cleanup plans are protective of water quality. The goal of the investigation shall be to determine where concentrations of constituents of concern exceed beneficial use protective levels (water quality objectives) and, additionally, where constituents of concern exceed background levels (the zero-impact line). Investigations shall extend off-site as necessary to determine the full extent of the impact.

c. Source Removal/Containment

Immediate removal or containment of the source, to the extent practicable, should be implemented where necessary to prevent further spread of pollution as well as being among the most cost-effective remediation actions. The effectiveness of ground water cleanup techniques often depends largely on the completeness of source removal or containment efforts (e.g., removal of significantly contaminated soil or pockets of dense non-aqueous phase liquids).

d. Cleanup Level Approval

Ground water and soil cleanup levels are approved by the Regional Water Board. The Executive Officer may approve cleanup levels as appropriately delegated by the Board.

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e. Site Specificity

Given the extreme variability of hydrogeologic conditions in the Region, cleanup levels must reflect site-specific factors.

absence of scientifically valid data to the contrary, additive for all constituents having similar toxicologic effects or having carcinogenic effects; and

f. Discharger Submittals

The discharger must submit the following information for consideration by the Regional Water Board in establishing cleanup levels which meet the criteria contained in 23 CCR Section 2550.4(c) through (g):

- i.* water quality assessment to determine impacts and threats to the quality of water resources;
- ii.* risk assessment to determine impacts and threats to human health and the environment; and
- iii.* feasibility study of cleanup alternatives which compare effectiveness, cost, and time to achieve cleanup levels. Cleanup levels covered by this study shall include, at a minimum, background levels, levels which meet all applicable water quality objectives and which do not pose significant risks to health or the environment, and an alternate cleanup level which is above background levels and which also meets the requirements as specified in paragraphs g. (v) and (vi) below.

- iv.* technologic and economic feasibility of attaining background concentrations and of attaining concentrations lower than defined by (ii) and (iii) above.

Factors in (i) through (iv) above are used to establish ground water cleanup levels according to the following principles:

g. Ground Water Cleanup Levels

Ground water cleanup levels shall be established based on:

- i.* background concentrations of individual pollutants;
- ii.* applicable water quality objectives to protect designated beneficial uses of the water body, as listed in Chapters II and III;
- iii.* concentrations which do not pose a significant risk to human health or the environment, considering risks from toxic constituents to be additive across all media of exposure and, in the

- v.* Pursuant to 23 CCR Section 2550.4, the Regional Water Board establishes cleanup levels that are protective of human health, the environment and beneficial uses of waters of the state, as measured by compliance with (ii) and (iii) above, and are equal to background concentrations if background levels are technologically and economically feasible to achieve. If background levels are infeasible to achieve, cleanup levels are set between background concentrations and concentrations that meet all criteria in (ii) and (iii) above. Within this concentration range, cleanup levels must be set at the lowest concentrations that are technologically and economically achievable. In no case are cleanup levels established below natural background concentrations.

- vi.* Technologic feasibility is determined by assessing the availability of technologies which have been shown to be effective in reducing the concentrations of the constituents of concern to the established cleanup levels. Bench-scale and/or pilot-scale studies may be necessary to make this feasibility assessment in the context of constituent, hydrogeologic, and other site-specific factors. Economic feasibility does not refer to the subjective measurement of the ability of the discharger to pay the costs of cleanup, but rather to the objective balancing of the incremental benefit of attaining more stringent levels of constituents of concern as compared with the incremental cost of achieving

those levels. Factors to be considered in the establishment of cleanup levels greater than background are listed in 23 CCR, Section 2550.4(d). The discharger's ability to pay is one factor to be considered in determining whether the cleanup level is *reasonable*. However, availability of economic resources to the discharger is primarily considered in establishing reasonable schedules for compliance with cleanup levels.

vii. Compliance with (iii) above shall be determined through risk assessments performed by the discharger, using the most current procedures authorized by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, or the USEPA. The Regional Water Board is not the lead agency for specifying risk assessment procedures or for reviewing risk assessments. The Board will assist the discharger, as necessary, in obtaining the appropriate, most current procedures from the above listed agencies. To prevent duplication of effort, the Board will rely on the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, or appropriately designated local health agencies to review and evaluate the adequacy of health and environmental risk assessments. The Board will assist the discharger, as necessary, in determining which of these agencies will review the risk assessments for a particular site. Priority will be given to those agencies that are already involved with the assessment and cleanup of the site.

h. Compliance with Ground Water Cleanup Levels

To protect potential beneficial uses of the water resource as required by Water Code Sections 13000 and 13241, compliance with ground water cleanup levels must occur throughout the pollutant plume.

i. Modifying Ground Water Cleanup Levels

The Regional Water Board may consider modifying site-specific ground water cleanup levels (that have been determined pursuant to subsection (g) above) that are more stringent than applicable water quality objectives, only when a final remedial action plan has been pursued in good faith, and all of the following conditions are met:

- i. Modified cleanup levels meet the conditions listed in g(ii) and (iii) above
- ii. An approved cleanup program has been fully implemented and operated for a period of time which is adequate to understand the hydrogeology of the site, pollutant dynamics, and the effectiveness of available cleanup technologies;
- iii. Adequate source removal and/or isolation is undertaken to eliminate or significantly reduce future migration of constituents of concern to ground water;
- iv. The discharger has demonstrated that no significant pollutant migration will occur to other underlying or adjacent aquifers;
- v. Ground water pollutant concentrations have reached asymptotic levels using appropriate technology;
- vi. Optimization of the existing technology has occurred and new technologies have been evaluated and applied where economically and technologically feasible; and
- vii. Alternative technologies for achieving lower constituent levels have been evaluated and are inappropriate or not economically feasible.

j. Soil Cleanup Levels

For soils which threaten the quality of water resources, soil cleanup levels should be equal to background concentrations of the individual leachable/mobile constituents, unless background levels are technologically or economically infeasible to achieve. Where background levels are infeasible to achieve, soil cleanup levels are established to ensure that remaining leachable/mobile

constituents of concern will not threaten to cause ground water to exceed applicable ground water cleanup levels, and that remaining constituents do not pose significant risks to health or the environment. The Regional Water Board will consider water quality, health, and environmental risk assessment methods, as long as such methods are based on site-specific field data, are technically sound, and promote attainment of all of the above principles.

k. Verification of Soil Cleanup

Verification of soil cleanup generally requires verification sampling and follow-up ground water monitoring. The degree of required monitoring will reflect the amount of uncertainty associated with the soil cleanup level selection process. Follow-up ground water monitoring may be limited where residual concentrations of leachable/mobile constituents in soils are not expected to impact ground water quality.

l. Remaining Constituents

Where leachable/mobile concentrations of constituents of concern remain on-site in concentrations which threaten water quality, the Regional Water Board will require implementation of applicable provisions of Title 23, CCR, Division 3 Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1. Relevant provisions of Title 23, CCR, Division 3 Chapter 15 and Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1 which may not be directly applicable, but which address situations similar to those addressed at the cleanup site will be implemented to the extent feasible, in conformance with Title 23, CCR, Section 2511(d)/27 CCR, Section 20090(d). This may include, but is not limited to, surface or subsurface barriers or other containment systems, waste immobilization, toxicity reduction, and financial assurances.

10. *Policy for Obtaining Salt Balance in the San Joaquin Valley*

It is the policy of the Regional Water Board to encourage construction of facilities to convey agricultural drain water from the San Joaquin and Tulare Basins. A valley-wide conveyance

facility for agricultural drain waters impaired by high levels of salt is the only feasible, long-range solution for achieving a salt balance in the Central Valley.

11. *Watershed Policy*

The Regional Water Board supports implementing a watershed based approach to addressing water quality problems. The State and Regional Water Boards are in the process of developing a proposal for integrating a watershed approach into the Board's programs. The benefits to implementing a watershed based program would include gaining participation of stakeholders and focusing efforts on the most important problems and those sources contributing most significantly to those problems.

Regional Water Board Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and Memoranda of Agreement (MOA)

1. *U.S. Bureau of Land Management*

In September 1985, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer signed MOUs with the three U.S. Bureau of Land Management Districts in the Central Valley (i.e., the Ukiah District, the Susanville District, and the Bakersfield District). The MOUs, which are identical for each District, aim at improving coordination between the two agencies for the control of water quality problems resulting from mineral extraction activities on BLM administered lands. See Appendix Items 26 through 28.

2. *U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Agreement*

On 2 July 1969, the Regional Water Board signed an MOA with the Bureau of Reclamation to schedule water releases from the New Melones Unit of the Central Valley Project to maintain an oxygen level at or above 5 mg/l in the Stanislaus River downstream of the unit and to not exceed a mean monthly TDS concentration of 500 mg/l in the San Joaquin River immediately below the mouth of the Stanislaus River. The MOA's water quality requirements are subject to some conditions. See Appendix Item 29.

3. *California Department of Fish and Game and
Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control
Districts of the South San Joaquin Valley*

On 25 February 1993, the Regional Water Board
Executive Officer signed an MOU with the California
Department of Fish and Game and 11 mosquito
abatement and vector control districts of the south

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San Joaquin valley regarding vegetation management in wastewater treatment facilities. The MOU designates the Districts as lead agencies in determining the adequacy of vegetation management operations in abating mosquito breeding sources. Included in the MOU are the definition of vegetative management operations and conditions to protect nesting birds, eggs, and nests. See Appendix Item 30.

Regional Water Board Waivers

State law allows Regional Water Boards to waive WDRs for a specific discharge or types of discharges

where it is not against the public interest (Water Code Section 13269).

On 26 March 1982, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 82-036 to waive WDRs for certain discharges. The types of discharges and the limitations on the discharges which must be maintained if the waivers are to apply are shown in Table IV-1. These waivers are conditional and may be terminated at any time.

The Regional Water Board adopted two additional conditional waivers, one for retail fertilizer facilities (Resolution No. 89-247) and one for pesticide applicator facilities (Resolution No. 90-34). The waivers and their attached conditions are included in the appendix (Items 31 and 32).

TABLE IV-1

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENT WAIVER AND LIMITATIONS

| <u>TYPE OF WASTE DISCHARGE</u> | <u>LIMITATIONS</u> |
|---|--|
| Air conditioner, cooling and elevated temperature waters | Small volumes which will not change temperature of receiving water more than 1 degree C. |
| Drilling muds | Discharged to a sump with two feet of freeboard. Sump must be dried by evaporation or pumping. Drilling-mud may remain in sump only if discharger demonstrates that it is nontoxic. Sump area shall be restored to pre-construction state within 60 days of completion or abandonment of well. |
| Clean oil containing no toxic materials | Used for beneficial purposes such as dust control, weed control and mosquito abatement where it cannot reach state waters. |
| Inert solid wastes (per California Code of Regulations, Section 2524) | Good disposal practices. |
| Test pumpings of fresh water wells. | When assurances are provided that pollutants are neither present nor added. |
| Storm water runoff | Where no water quality problems are contemplated and no federal NPDES permit is required. |
| Erosion from development | Where BMP plans have been formulated and implemented. |
| Pesticide rinse waters from applicators | Where discharger complies with Regional Water Board guidance. |
| Confined animal wastes | Where discharger complies with Regional Water Board guidance. |
| Minor stream channel alterations and suction dredging | Where regulated by Department of Fish and Game agreements. |
| Small, short-term sand and gravel operations | All operations and wash waters confined to land. |
| Small, metal mining operations | All operations confined to land, no toxic materials utilized in recovery operations. |

TABLE IV-1 WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENT
WAIVER AND LIMITATIONS (continued)

| <u>TYPE OF WASTE DISCHARGE</u> | <u>LIMITATIONS</u> |
|--|---|
| Swimming pool discharges | Where adequate dilution exists or where beneficial uses are not affected. |
| Food processing wastes spread on land | Where an operating/maintenance plan has been approved. |
| Construction | Where BMPs are used. |
| Agricultural commodity wastes | Small, seasonal and confined to land. |
| Industrial wastes utilized for soil amendments | Where industry certifies its nontoxic content and BMPs are used for application. |
| Timber harvesting | Operating under an approved timber harvest plan. |
| Minor hydro projects | Operating under water rights permit from State Water Board or Department of Fish and Game agreement and no water quality impacts anticipated. |
| Irrigation return water (tail-water) | Operating to minimize sediment to meet Basin Plan turbidity objectives and to prevent concentrations of materials toxic to fish or wildlife. |
| Projects where application for Water Quality Certification is required | Where project (normally minor construction) is not expected to have a significant water quality effect and project complies with Dept. of Fish and Game agreements. |
| Septic tank/leachfield systems | Where project has county permit and county uses Water Board Guidelines. |

The Regional Water Board may, after compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), allow short-term variances from Basin Plan provisions, if determined to be necessary to implement control measures for vector and weed control, pest eradication, or fishery management which are being conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under California's Fish and Game, Food and Agriculture, or Health and Safety Codes. In order for the Regional Water Board to determine if a variance is appropriate, agencies proposing such activities must submit to the Regional Water Board project-specific information, including measures to mitigate adverse impacts.

Regional Water Board Prohibitions

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act allows the Regional Water Board to prohibit certain discharges (Water Code Section 13243). Prohibitions may be revised, rescinded, or adopted as necessary. The prohibitions applicable to the Sacramento and

San Joaquin River Basins are identified and described below.

[NOTE: Costs incurred by any unit of local government for a new program or increased level of service for compliance with discharge prohibitions in the Basin Plan do not require reimbursement by the State per Section 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, because the Basin Plan implements a mandate previously enacted by statute, Chapter 482, Statutes of 1969.]

1. *Water Bodies*

Water bodies for which the Regional Water Board has held that the direct discharge of wastes is inappropriate as a permanent disposal method include sloughs and streams with intermittent flow or limited dilution capacity. The direct discharge of municipal and industrial wastes (excluding storm water discharges) into the following specific water bodies has been prohibited, as noted:

American River, including Lake Natoma (from Folsom Dam to mouth)

Clear Lake

Folsom Lake

Fourteen Mile Slough at Stockton N.W. and Lincoln Village

Lake Berryessa

Middle Fork, Feather River (from Dellecker to Lake Oroville)

Lake Oroville

Sacramento River (from confluence with the Feather River to the Freeport Bridge). [Note: There are two exceptions, (1) discharges of combined municipal waste and storm runoff flow from the City of Sacramento, and (2) discharges of treated/disinfected municipal waste from the City of West Sacramento when the City's Clarksburg outfall line is at its maximum hydraulic capacity and when Sacramento River flow is greater than 80,000 cfs, are not subject to the prohibition. The discharges are to be controlled through waste discharge requirements.]

Sacramento Ship Channel and Turning Basin

Shasta Lake

Sugar Cut at Tracy

Thermalito Forebay and Afterbay

Tulloch Reservoir

Whiskeytown Reservoir

Willow Creek-Bass Lake in Madera County (the prohibition is for sewage effluent only)

2. *Leaching Systems*

Discharge of wastes from new and existing leaching and percolation systems has been prohibited by the Regional Water Board in the following areas:

Amador City, Amador County (Adopted by Regional Water Board Order No. 73-129; effective as of 12/15/72)

Martell Area, Amador County (73-129; 12/15/72)

Shasta Dam Area Public Utilities District, Shasta County (73-129; 12/15/72)

Vallecito Area, Calaveras County (73-129; 12/15/72)

West Point Area, Calaveras County (73-129; 12/15/72)

Celeste Subdivision Area, Merced County (73-129; 12/15/72)

Snelling Area, Merced County (73-129; 12/15/72, and amended 74-126; 12/14/73)

North San Juan, Nevada County (74-123; 12/14/73)

Arnold Area, Calaveras County (74-124, 75-180; 12/14/73, 6/25/75)

Contra Costa County Sanitation District No. 15, Contra Costa County (74-125; 12/14/73)

Madera County Service Area No. 2, Bass Lake (74-127; 12/14/73)

Madera County Service Area No. 3, Parksdale (74-128; 12/14/73)

Coulterville County Service Area No. 1, Mariposa County (75-070; 3/21/75)

Midway Community Services District, Merced County (75-072; 3/21/75)

Adin Community Services District, Modoc County (75-272 11/21/75)

Fall River Mills, Community Services District, Shasta County (75-273; 11/21/75)

Bell Road Community, including Panorama and Pearl, Placer County (75-274; 11/21/75)

Nice and Lucerne, Lake County (76-58; 2/27/76)

Courtland Sanitation District, Sacramento County (76-59; 2/27/76)

Six-Mile Village, Calaveras County (76-60; 2/27/76)

Communities of Clearlake Highlands and Clearlake Park, Lake County (76-89; 3/26/76)

Taylorsville County Service Area, Plumas County (76-129; 5/28/76)

Community of South Lakeshore Assessment District, Lake County (76-215; 9/24/76)

Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District, Community of Cottonwood, Shasta County (76-230; 10/22/76)

Daphnedale Area, Modoc County (76-231; 10/22/76)

Chico Urban Area, Butte County (90-126; 4/27/90)

3. *Petroleum*

The Regional Water Board has prohibited the discharge of oil or any residuary product of petroleum to the waters of the State, except in accordance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of Division 7, California Water Code.

4. *Vessel Wastes*

The Regional Water Board has prohibited the discharge of toilet wastes from the vessels of all houseboat rental businesses on Shasta Lake, Clear Lake, and the Delta.

5. *Pesticides*

Effective immediately for molinate and thiobencarb and on 1 January 1991 for carbofuran, malathion and methyl parathion, the discharge of irrigation return flows containing these pesticides is prohibited unless the discharger is following a management practice approved by the Board. Proposed management practices for these pesticides will not be approved unless they are expected to meet the performance goals contained in the following table. Also, the management practices must ensure that discharges of thiobencarb to waters designated as municipal or domestic water supplies will comply with the 1.0 µg/l water quality objective for this pesticide. It is important to note that the performance goals in this timetable are interim in nature and while they are based on the best available information, they are not to be equated with concentrations that meet the water quality objectives. The intent of the performance goals is to bring concentrations being found in surface waters down to levels that

approach compliance with the objectives. Future performance goals and numerical objectives will be set using the results of ongoing evaluations of the risks posed by these pesticides. Future performance goals may also be site-specific to take into consideration the additive impacts of more than one pesticide being present in a water body at the same time. The Board will reexamine the progress of the control effort for these pesticides in 1993 and will set performance goals intended to bring concentrations of these five pesticides into full compliance with all objectives by 1995.

Performance Goals¹ for Management Practices in µg/l

| Pesticide | YEAR | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
| Carbofuran | D | 0.4 | 0.4 | R |
| Malathion | I | 0.1 | R | R |
| Molinate | 30.0 | 20.0 | 10.0 | R |
| Methyl parathion | D | 0.26 | 0.13 | R |
| Thiobencarb | 3.0 | 1.5 | R | R |

¹ Performance goals are daily maxima and apply to all waters designated as freshwater habitat.

D = No numerical goal - control practices under development

I = No numerical goal - sources of discharge to be identified by special study

R = The Regional Board will review the latest technical and economic information determine if the performance goal should be adjusted

6. *San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage*

- The discharge of agricultural subsurface drainage from the Grassland watershed to the San Joaquin River or its tributaries from any on-farm subsurface drain, open drain, or similar drain system is prohibited, unless such discharge began prior to the effective date of this amendment (10 January 1997) or unless such discharge is governed by waste discharge requirements.

- b. The discharge of agricultural subsurface drainage water to Salt Slough and wetland water supply channels identified in Appendix 40 is prohibited after 10 January 1997, unless water quality objectives for selenium are being met. This prohibition may be reconsidered if public or private interests prevent the implementation of a separate conveyance facility for agricultural subsurface drainage.
- c. The discharge of agricultural subsurface drainage water to Mud Slough (north) and the San Joaquin River from Sack Dam to the mouth of the Merced River is prohibited after 1 October 2010, unless water quality objectives for selenium are being met. This prohibition may be reconsidered if public or private interests prevent the implementation of a separate conveyance facility for agricultural subsurface drainage to the San Joaquin River.
- d. The discharge of selenium from agricultural subsurface drainage systems in the Grassland watershed to the San Joaquin River is prohibited in amounts exceeding 8,000 lbs/year for all water year types beginning 10 January 1997.
- e. Activities that increase the discharge of poor quality agricultural subsurface drainage are prohibited.

7. *Diazinon Discharges into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers*

Beginning July 1, 2008, (i) the direct or indirect discharge of diazinon into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers is prohibited if, in the previous year (July-June), any exceedance of the diazinon water quality objectives occurred, and (ii) the direct or indirect discharge of diazinon into any sub-watershed (identified in Table IV-7) is prohibited if, in the previous year (July-June), the load allocation was not met in that sub-watershed. Prohibition (i) applies only to diazinon discharges that are tributary to or upstream from the location where the water quality objective was exceeded.

These prohibitions do not apply if the discharge of diazinon is subject to a waiver of waste discharge requirements implementing the water quality objectives and load allocations for diazinon for the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, or governed by individual or general waste discharge requirements.

Regional Water Board Guidelines

The Regional Water Board has adopted guidance for certain types of dischargers which is designed to reduce the possibility that water quality will be impaired. The Regional Water Board may still impose discharge requirements. All of the Guidelines are contained in the Appendix (Items 33 through 37). Currently, the following Guidelines apply to the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins:

1. *Wineries*

This Guideline contains criteria for protecting beneficial uses and preventing nuisance from the disposal to land of stillage wastes.

2. *Erosion and Sedimentation*

This Guideline identifies practices to be implemented by local government to reduce erosion and sedimentation from construction activities.

3. *Small Hydroelectric Facilities*

This Guideline specifies measures to protect water quality from temperature, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen effects from the construction and operation of small hydroelectric Facilities.

4. *Disposal from Land Developments*

This Guideline contains criteria for the siting of septic tanks, sewer lines, leach fields, and seepage pits to protect water quality.

5. *Mining*

This Guideline identifies actions that the Regional Water Board takes to address the water quality problems associated with mining. It requires owners and operators of active mines to prepare plans for closure and reclamation, but it does not specify any practices or criteria for mine operators.

Nonpoint Source Action Plans

Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Clean Water Act resulted in monies being made available to states to address nonpoint source problems. The Regional Water Board used 208 grant funds to develop its mining and erosion/sedimentation guidelines, among other things. It also encouraged local governments to make use of the 208 program. As a result, several counties

in the sub-basins developed action plans to control nonpoint source problems which affected them. The Regional Water Board action plans are described in Table IV-2

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TABLE IV-2
NONPOINT SOURCE ACTION PLANS

| <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>RECOMMENDED ACTION</u> |
|--|--|
| Shasta County | Best Management Practices (BMPs) for control of erosion from land development (adopted 1980) |
| Nevada County | BMPs for erosion and individual wastewater disposal systems (adopted 1980) |
| Placer County | BMPs for erosion and installation of individual wastewater disposal systems (adopted 1980) |
| Lake County | BMPs for erosion and creek bed management (adopted 1979) |
| Communities of Paradise and Magalia (Butte County) | BMPs for wastewater management (adopted 1979) |
| Solano County | BMPs for surface water runoff (adopted 1979) |
| Upper Putah Creek Watershed (Lake, Napa Counties) | Strategies and recommendations for addressing problems from geothermal development, abandoned mines, and individual wastewater disposal systems (adopted 1981) |
| Fall River (Shasta County) | BMPs for livestock grazing and individual wastewater disposal systems (adopted 1982) |
| Plumas County | BMPs for erosion control (adopted 1980) |
| Mariposa County | BMPs for individual wastewater disposal systems for area north of the community of Mariposa; BMPs for erosion and sedimentation in the Stockton Creek Watershed (adopted 1979) |
| Merced County | Lake Yosemite Area -- BMPs for individual wastewater disposal systems (adopted 1979) |

ACTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY OTHER ENTITIES

Consistent with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Basin Plan may identify control actions recommended for implementation by agencies other than the Regional Water Board [Water Code Section 13242(a)].

Recommended for Implementation by the State Water Board

Interbasin Transfer of Water

Before granting new permits for water storage or diversion which involves interbasin transfer of water, the State Water Board should require the applicant to evaluate the alternatives listed below. Permits should not be approved unless the alternatives have been thoroughly investigated and ruled out for social, environmental, or economic reasons.

1. In situations where wastewater is discharged to marine waters without intervening beneficial use (for example, the San Francisco Bay Area and most of Southern California), increase the

efficiency of municipal, industrial, and agricultural water use.

2. Make optimum use of existing water resource facilities.
3. Store what would otherwise be surplus wet-weather Delta outflows in off-stream reservoirs.
4. Conjunctively use surface and ground waters.
5. Give careful consideration to the impact on basin water quality of inland siting of power plants.
6. Make maximum use of reclaimed water while protecting public health and avoiding severe economic penalties to a particular user or class of users.

Trans-Delta Water Conveyance

The State Water Board should adopt the position that those proposing trans-Delta water conveyance facilities must clearly demonstrate the following, if such a facility is constructed:

1. Protection of all beneficial uses in the Delta that may be affected by such a facility;
2. Protection of all established water quality objectives that may be affected by such a facility; and,
3. Adherence to the six alternatives previously identified for Interbasin Transfer of Water.

Water Quality Planning

A core planning group has been established within the staff of the State Water Board, which has the responsibility to integrate the statewide planning of water quality and water resources management.

Water Intake Studies

The State Water Board should coordinate studies to assess the costs and benefits of moving planned diversions from the eastern side of the Central Valley to points further west, probably to the Delta, to allow east side waters to flow downstream for uses of fishery enhancement, recreation, and quality control. Specific study items should include:

1. Possible intake relocations;
2. Conveyance and treatment required to accommodate such relocations;

3. Direct and indirect (including consumer and environmental) costs and benefits of relocation; and,
4. Institutional problems.

The State Water Board should request voluntary participation in the studies by agencies planning diversions, but should take appropriate action through its water rights authority if such participation cannot be obtained. At a minimum, participation would be required of the San Francisco Water Department and East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Subsurface Agricultural Drainage

1. The Regional Board will request that the State Water Board use its water rights authority to preclude the supplying of water to specific lands, if water quality objectives are not met by the specified compliance dates and Regional Board administrative remedies fail to achieve compliance.
2. The State Water Board should work jointly with the Regional Water Board in securing compliance with the 2 µg/l selenium objective for managed- wetlands in the Grassland area.
3. The State Water Board should also consider grant funds to implement a cost share program to install a number of flow monitoring stations within the Grassland area to assist in better defining the movement of pollutants through the area.
4. The State Water Board should continue to consider the Drainage Problem Area in the San Joaquin Basin and the upper Panoche watershed (in the Tulare Basin) as priority nonpoint source problems in order to make USEPA nonpoint source control funding available to the area.
5. The State Water Board should seek funding for research and demonstration of advanced technology that will be needed to achieve final selenium loads necessary to meet selenium water quality objectives.

Recommended for Implementation by Other Agencies

Water Resources Facilities

1. Consideration should be given to the construction of a storage facility to store surplus wet-weather Delta outflows. Construction should be contingent on studies demonstrating that some portion of wet-weather Delta outflow is truly surplus to the Bay-Delta system.
2. Consideration should be given to the use of excess capacity in west San Joaquin Valley conveyances, or of using a new east valley conveyance to:
 - a. Augment flows and improve water quality in the San Joaquin River and southern Delta with the goal of achieving water quality as described in Table IV-3.

TABLE IV-3

| TDS MG/L | TYPE PF YEAR ¹ | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | <u>CRITICAL</u> ₂ | <u>DRY</u> ₃ | <u>NORMA</u> <u>L</u> | <u>WET</u> ⁴ |
| Max. 3-day (arith. avg.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Maximum (annual avg.) | 385 | 385 | 385 | 285 |
| Max. May-Sep (arith. avg.) | 300 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Max. 3-Day May-Sep (arith Avg.) | 450 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| ¹ Relative to unimpaired runoff to Delta Based on 1922 - 1971 period. See definitions in Figure III-2 ² Less than 57% , or less than 70% when preceding year critical ³ Less than 70%, or less than 90% when preceding year critical ⁴ Greater than 125% | | | | |

- b. Prevent further ground water overdrafts and associated quality problems.

Agricultural Drainage Facilities

Facilities should be constructed to convey agricultural drain water from the San Joaquin and Tulare Basins. It is the policy of the Regional Water

Board to encourage construction. The discharge must comply with water quality objectives of the receiving water body.

Subsurface Agricultural Drainage

1. The entire drainage issue is being handled as a watershed management issue. The entities in the Drainage Problem Area and entities within the remainder of the Grassland watershed need to establish a regional entity with authority and responsibility for drain water management.
2. The regional drainage entity and agricultural water districts should consider adopting economic incentive programs as a component of their plans to reduce pollutant loads. Economic incentives can be an effective institutional means of promoting on-farm changes in drainage and water management.
3. If fragmentation of the parties that generate, handle and discharge agricultural subsurface drainage jeopardizes the achievement of water quality objectives, the Regional Water Board will consider petitioning the Legislature for the formation of a regional drainage district.
4. The Legislature should consider putting additional bond issues before the voters to provide low interest loans for agricultural water conservation and water quality projects and incorporating provisions that would allow recipients to be private landowners, and that would allow irrigation efficiency improvement projects that reduce drainage discharges to be eligible for both water conservation funds and water quality facilities funds.
5. The San Joaquin Valley Drainage Implementation Program or other appropriate agencies should continue to investigate the alternative of a San Joaquin River Basin drain to move the existing discharge point for poor quality agricultural subsurface drainage to a location where its impact on water quality is less.
6. The selenium water quality objective for the wetland channels can not be achieved without removal of drainage water from these channels. The present use of the Grassland channels has developed over a 30-year period through agreements between the dischargers, water and irrigation districts, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the California Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, the Grassland Water District and the

Grassland Resource Conservation District. Because each entity shared in the development of the present drainage routing system, each shares the responsibility for implementation of a wetlands bypass.

CONTINUOUS PLANNING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER QUALITY CONTROL

In order to effectively protect beneficial uses, the Regional Water Board updates the Basin Plan regularly in response to changing water quality conditions. The Regional Water Board is periodically apprised of water quality problems in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, but the major review of water quality is done every three years as part of the Triennial Review of water quality standards.

During the triennial review, the Regional Water Board holds a public hearing to receive comments on actual and potential water quality problems. A workplan is prepared which identifies the control actions that will be implemented over the succeeding three years to address the problems. The actions may include or result in revision of the Basin Plan's water quality standards if that is an appropriate problem remedy. Until such time that a basin plan is revised, the triennial review also serves to reaffirm existing standards.

The control actions that are identified through the triennial review process are incorporated into the Basin Plan to meet requirements to describe actions (to achieve objectives) and a time schedule of their implementation as called for in the Water Code, Section 13242(a) and (b). The actions recommended in the most recent triennial review are described in the following section.

ACTIONS AND SCHEDULE TO ACHIEVE WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

The Regional Water Board expects to implement the actions identified below over the fiscal year (FY) period 1993/1994 through 1995/1996. The problems to which the actions respond were identified as a result of the Regional Water Board's 1993 Triennial Review. The actions and schedules assume that the Regional Water Board has available a close approximation of the mix and level of resources it

had in FY 1993/1994. The actions are identified by major water quality problem categories.

Agricultural Drainage Discharges in the San Joaquin River Basin

Water quality in the San Joaquin River has degraded significantly since the late 1940s. During this period, salt concentrations in the River, near Vernalis, have doubled. Concentrations of boron, selenium, molybdenum and other trace elements have also increased. These increases are primarily due to reservoir development on the east side tributaries and upper basin for agricultural development, the use of poorer quality, higher salinity, Delta water in lieu of San Joaquin River water on west side agricultural lands and drainage from upslope saline soils on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. The water quality degradation in the River was identified in the 1975 Basin Plan and the Lower San Joaquin River was classified as a Water Quality Limited Segment. At that time, it was envisioned that a Valley-wide Drain would be developed and these subsurface drainage water flows would then be discharged outside the Basin, thus improving River water quality. However, present day development is looking more toward a regional solution to the drainage water discharge problem rather than a valley-wide drain.

Because of the need to manage salt and other pollutants in the River, the Regional Water Board began developing a Regional Drainage Water Disposal Plan for the Basin. The development began in FY 87/88 when Basin Plan amendments were considered by the Water Board in FY 88/89. The amendment development process included review of beneficial uses, establishment of water quality objectives, and preparation of a regulatory plan, including a full implementation plan. The regulatory plan emphasized achieving objectives through reductions in drainage volumes and pollutant loads through best management practices and other on-farm methods. Additional regulatory steps will be considered based on achievements of water quality goals and securing of adequate resources.

The amendment emphasized toxic elements in subsurface drainage discharges. The Regional Water Board however still recognizes salt management as the most serious long-term issue on the San Joaquin River. The Regional Water Board will continue as an active participant in the San Joaquin River Management Program implementation phase, as

authorized by AB 3048, to promote salinity management schemes including time discharge releases, real time monitoring and source control.

Per the amendment to the Basin Plan for San Joaquin River subsurface agricultural drainage, approved by the State Water Board in Resolution No. 96-078 and incorporated herein, the following actions will be implemented.

1. In developing control actions for selenium, the Regional Board will utilize a priority system which focuses on a combination of sensitivity of the beneficial use to selenium and the environmental benefit expected from the action.
2. Control actions which result in selenium load reduction are most effective in meeting water quality objectives.
3. With the uncertainty in the effectiveness of each control action, the regulatory program will be conducted as a series of short-term actions that are designed to meet long-term water quality objectives.
4. Best management practices, such as water conservation measures, are applicable to the control of agricultural subsurface drainage.
5. Performance goals will be used to measure progress toward achievement of water quality objectives for selenium. Prohibitions of discharge and waste discharge requirements will be used to control agricultural subsurface drainage discharges containing selenium. Compliance with performance goals and water quality objectives for nonpoint sources will occur no later than the dates specified in Table IV-4.
6. Waste discharge requirements will be used to control agricultural subsurface drainage discharges containing selenium and may be used to control discharges containing other toxic trace elements.
7. Selenium load reduction requirements will be incorporated into waste discharge requirements as effluent limits as necessary to ensure that the selenium water quality objectives in the San Joaquin River downstream of the Merced River inflow is achieved. The Board intends to implement a TMDL after public review.

Table IV-4. Compliance Time Schedule for Meeting the 4-day Average and Monthly Mean Water Quality Objective for Selenium

Selenium Water Quality Objectives (in bold) and Performance Goals (in italics)

| Water Body/Water Year Type ¹ | 1 October 1996 | 1 October 2002 | 1 October 2005 | 1 October 2010 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Salt Slough and Wetland Water Supply Channels listed in Appendix 40 | 2 µg/L monthly mean | | | |
| San Joaquin River below the Merced River; Above Normal and Wet Water Year types ¹ | | <i>5 µg/L monthly mean</i> | 5 µg/L 4-day avg. | |
| San Joaquin River below the Merced River; Critical, Dry, and Below Normal Water Year types | | <i>8 µg/L monthly mean</i> | <i>5 µg/L monthly mean</i> | 5 µg/L 4-day avg. |
| Mud Slough (north) and the San Joaquin River from Sack Dam to the Merced River | | | | 5 µg/L 4-day avg. |

¹ The water year classification will be established using the best available estimate of the 60-20-20 San Joaquin Valley water year hydrologic classification (as defined in Footnote 17 for Table 3 in the State Water Resources Control Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary*, May 1995) at the 75% exceedance level using data from the Department of Water Resources Bulletin 120 series. The previous water year's classification will apply until an estimate is made of the current water year.

8. Selenium effluent limits established in waste discharge requirements will be applied to the discharge of subsurface drainage water from the Grassland watershed. In the absence of a regional entity to coordinate actions on the discharge, the Regional Board will consider setting the effluent limits at each drainage water source (discharger) to ensure that beneficial uses are protected at all points downstream.
9. Upslope irrigations and water facility operators whose actions contribute to subsurface drainage flows will participate in the program to control discharges.
10. Public and private managed-wetlands will participate in the program to achieve water quality objectives.
11. Achieving reductions in the load of selenium discharged is highly dependent upon the effectiveness of individual actions or technology not currently available; therefore, the Regional Board will review the waste discharge requirements and compliance schedule at least every 5 years.
12. All those discharging or contributing to the generation of agricultural subsurface drainage will be required to submit for approval a short-term (5-year) drainage management plan designed to meet interim milestones and a long-term drainage management plan designed to meet final water quality objectives.
13. An annual review of the effectiveness of control actions taken will be conducted by those contributing to the generation of agricultural subsurface drainage.
14. Evaporation basins in the San Joaquin Basin will be required to meet minimum design standards, have waste discharge requirements and be part of a regional plan to control agricultural subsurface drainage.
15. The Regional Board staff will coordinate with US EPA and the dischargers on a study plan to support the development of a site specific selenium water quality objective for the San Joaquin River and other effluent dominated waterbodies in the Grassland watershed.
16. The Regional Board will establish water quality objectives for salinity for the San Joaquin River.

Assessment of Biototoxicity of Major Point and Nonpoint Source Discharges in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

In addition to numerical water quality objectives for toxicity, the Basin Plan contains a narrative water quality objective that requires all surface waters to "...be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to or that produce detrimental physiological responses to human, plant, animal, and aquatic life." To check for compliance with this objective, the Regional Water Board initiated a biototoxicity monitoring program to assess toxic impacts from point and nonpoint sources in FY 86-87.

Toxicity testing monitoring requirements have been placed in NPDES permits, as appropriate. Since 1986-87, ambient toxicity testing (coupled with water quality chemistry to identify toxic constituents) has been concentrated in the Delta and major tributaries. The Regional Water Board will continue to impose toxicity testing monitoring requirements in NPDES permits. The focus of ambient toxicity testing will continue to be the Delta and major tributaries.

Heavy Metals From Point and Nonpoint Sources

Heavy metals such as copper, zinc, mercury, lead, and cadmium impair beneficial uses of surface streams. These metals result from various point and nonpoint sources throughout the region, including mines, urban runoff, agriculture, and wastewater treatment plants. Discharges from abandoned or inactive mines, particularly in the Sacramento River watershed, severely impair local receiving waters. Available information suggests that such mines are by far the largest contributors of copper, zinc, and cadmium to surface waters in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins.

Because the Delta and San Francisco Bay receive all upstream inputs, the effects of heavy metals may be focused on these water bodies. Although the relationship between cause and effect remains unclear, heavy metals have been implicated as a cause of problems in Delta biota (e.g., there is a health advisory limiting the consumption of striped bass because of elevated levels of mercury) and copper objectives have been exceeded in the Bay. Problems in the Bay and Delta are related to the

effects of total metals loadings and dissolved metals concentrations.

The Regional Water Board plans to develop a mass emission strategy to control the loads of metals entering receiving waters and the Delta. Although the strategy will focus on control of discharges from inactive and abandoned mines, reasonable steps will also be taken to limit loads of metals from other significant sources. The Regional Water Board also plans to continue to monitor for metals in the Delta and principal tributaries to the Delta to assess compliance with water quality objectives, to assess impacts on beneficial uses, and to coordinate monitoring and metal reduction programs with the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Where circumstances warrant, the Regional Water Board will support action to clean up and abate pollution from identified sources. Funds from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account have been and are being used to clean up and abate discharges from selected abandoned or inactive mines. Abatement projects are underway at Iron Mountain Mine, Walker Mine, Mammoth Mine, Balaklala Mine, Keystone Mine, Stowell Mine, and Penn Mine, as data show that these mines are the most significant sources in terms of total metals discharged to receiving waters.

However, recent judicial decisions have imposed liability on the Regional Water Board for its cleanup actions at the Penn Mine. As long as the risk of such liability exists, the Regional Water Board will likely choose not to perform cleanup at any additional sites. Action by the State Legislature or the Congress will probably be required to resolve concerns of liability and facilitate the State's role in site remediation.

The Regional Water Board also will seek additional resources to update the Regional Abandoned Mines Inventory, to establish a monitoring program to track metals across the Delta and into the Bay, and to determine what loads the Delta can assimilate without resulting in adverse impacts. Although most of the significant mine portal discharges are in the process of being controlled, others need studies to determine their potential for cleanup. Since a major uncharacterized source of metals are the tailings piles associated with the mines, studies are needed to define the loads from these sources in order to establish priorities for abatement activities.

Mercury Discharges in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

Mercury problems are evident region-wide. The main concern with mercury is that, like selenium, it bioaccumulates in aquatic systems to levels that are harmful to fish and their predators. Health advisories have been issued which recommend limiting consumption of fish taken from the Bay/Delta, Clear Lake, Lake Berryessa, Black Butte Reservoir, Lake Pillsbury, and Marsh Creek Reservoir. Concentrations of mercury in other water bodies approach or exceed National Academy of Science (NAS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and/or U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines for wildlife and human protection. In addition to these concerns, fish-eating birds taken from some bodies of water in the Basins have levels of mercury that can be expected to cause toxic effects. Bird-kills from mercury also have been documented in Lake Berryessa. (There is also concern for birds in the Delta, but no studies have been completed.) The Regional Water Board has done a preliminary assessment of the mercury situation in the Central Valley Region and concluded that the problem is serious and remedies will be complex and expensive.

The short-term strategy is to concentrate on correcting problems at upstream sites while monitoring the Delta to see whether upstream control activities measurably benefit the Delta. The Regional Water Board will support efforts to fund the detailed studies necessary to define assimilative capacity and to fully define uptake mechanisms in the biota.

In the next few years monitoring is scheduled to be done in the Delta and at upstream sources. The Regional Water Board will continue to support efforts to study how mercury is cycled through the Delta and to further characterize upstream sources.

Clear Lake Mercury

The Regional Water Board has a goal to reduce methylmercury concentrations in Clear Lake fish by reducing total mercury loads from various sources within the Clear Lake watershed.

Sources of mercury include past and present discharges from the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine (SBMM) site, small mercury mines and geothermal sources, natural and anthropogenic erosion of soils with naturally occurring mercury, and atmospheric deposition. The goal of the Clear Lake mercury management strategy is to reduce fish tissue methylmercury concentrations by 60% of existing

levels. This will be accomplished by reducing the concentration of total mercury in the surficial layer of lakebed sediment by 70% of existing levels and by further investigation and reduction of other mercury sources believed to have a high potential for mercury methylation. Through a complex process, total mercury is methylated and becomes bioavailable to organisms in the food web. The linkage between (1) the total mercury in the sediments derived from various sources and other sources of total mercury and (2) the concentration of methylmercury in ecological receptors, is complicated and subject to uncertainty. As additional information about these relationships becomes available, the Regional Water Board will revise and refine as appropriate the load allocation and implementation strategy to achieve fish tissue objectives.

Mercury Load Allocations

The strategy for meeting the fish tissue objectives is to reduce the inputs of mercury to the lake from tributaries and the SBMM site, combined with active and passive remediation of contaminated lake sediments. The load allocations for Clear Lake will result in a reduction in the overall mercury sediment concentration by 70% of existing concentrations. The load allocations are assigned to the active sediment layer of the lakebed, the SBMM terrestrial site, the tributary creeks and surface water runoff to Clear Lake, and atmospheric deposition. Table IV-5 summarizes the load allocations. The load allocation to the active sediment layer is expressed as reducing concentrations of total mercury in the active sediment layer to 30% of current concentrations. The load allocation to the SBMM terrestrial site is 5% of the ongoing loads from the terrestrial mine site. The load allocation for the mine also includes reducing mercury concentrations in surficial sediment to achieve the sediment compliance goals for Oaks Arm shown in Table IV-6. The load allocation to tributary and surface water runoff is 80% of existing loads. These load allocations account for seasonal variation in mercury loads, which vary with water flow and rainfall. The analysis includes an implicit margin of safety in the reference doses for methylmercury that were used to develop the fish tissue objectives. It also includes an explicit margin of safety of 10% to account for uncertainty in the relationship between fish tissue concentrations and loads of total mercury. The reductions in loads of total mercury from all sources are expected to result in attainment of water quality objectives.

**TABLE IV-5
MERCURY LOAD ALLOCATIONS**

| Mercury Source | Allocation |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Clear Lake Sediment | 30% of existing concentration |
| Sulphur Bank Mine | 5% of existing load |
| Tributaries | 80% of existing load |
| Atmosphere | No change |

Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine

Reducing mercury concentrations in surficial sediment by 70% is an overall goal for the entire lake. To achieve water quality objectives, extremely high levels of mercury in the eastern end of Oaks Arm near SBMM must be reduced by more than 70%. To evaluate progress in lowering sediment concentrations, the following sediment compliance goals are established at sites that have been sampled previously.

Current and past releases from the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine are a significant source of total mercury loading to Clear Lake. Ongoing annual loads from the terrestrial mine site to the lakebed sediments occur through groundwater, surface water, and atmospheric routes. Loads from ongoing releases from the terrestrial mine site should be reduced to 5% of existing inputs. Because of its high potential for methylation relative to mercury in lakebed sediments, mercury entering the lake through groundwater from the mine site should be reduced to 0.5 kg/year.

Past releases from the mine site are a current source of exposure through remobilization of mercury that exists in the lakebed sediments as a result of past releases to the lake from the terrestrial mine site. Past active mining operations, erosion and other mercury transport processes at SBMM have contaminated sediment in Oaks Arm. The load allocation assigned to SBMM includes reducing surficial sediment concentrations in Oaks Arm by 70% (more at sites nearest the mine site) to meet the sediment compliance goals in Table IV-6.

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) placed Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine on the National Priorities List under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The USEPA has already performed remediation actions to stabilize waste rock piles, reduce erosion, and control surface water on the site.

**TABLE IV-6
SEDIMENT COMPLIANCE GOALS FOR
MERCURY IN CLEAR LAKE**

| Site Designation | Location | Sediment Mercury Goal (a) (mg/kg dry weight) |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Upper Arm UA-03 | Center of Upper Arm on transect from Lakeport to Lucerne | 0.8 |
| Lower Arm LA-03 | Center of Lower Arm, North and west of Monitor Point | 1 |
| Oaks Arm OA-01 (c) | 0.3 km from SBMM | 16 (b) |
| OA-02 (c) | 0.8 km from SBMM | 16 (b) |
| OA-03 (c) | 1.8 km from SBMM | 16 |
| OA-04 (c) | 3 km from SBMM | 10 |
| Narrows O1 | 7.7 km from SBMM | 3 |

(a) Sediment goals are 30% of existing concentrations. Existing concentrations are taken as the average mercury concentrations in samples collected in 1996-2000 (Clear Lake Basin Plan Amendment Staff Report).

(b) Due to the exceptionally high concentrations existing at the eastern end of Oaks Arm, sediment goals at OA-01 and OA-02 are not 70% of existing concentrations. These goals are equal to the sediment goal established for OA-03.

(c) Sediment goal is part of the load allocation for SBMM.

Estimates of the current annual loads from the terrestrial mine site to the surficial lakebed sediment are under investigation. Existing data indicate that loads of total mercury from the terrestrial mine site are within a broad range of 1 to 568 kg mercury per year. New data may be used to refine the load estimates as discussed below. As part of verifying compliance with the load allocations, remediation activities to address current and past releases from SBMM should be conducted to meet the sediment compliance goals listed in Table IV-6 for sediments within one kilometer of the mine site, specifically at sites OA-01 and OA-02.

The Regional Water Board anticipates that fish tissue objectives for mercury will not be met unless the load reductions from Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine are attained.

The Regional Water Board will request that USEPA continue remediation activities on the mine site and prepare an implementation plan or plans that address the following: reduction of ongoing releases of mercury from the SBMM site through surface water, groundwater, and the atmosphere; necessary remediation for mercury in lakebed sediments previously deposited through mining, erosion, and other processes at the mine site; and monitoring and review activities. The implementation plans should provide interim sediment goals and explain how control actions will assist in achieving fish tissue objectives for mercury in Clear Lake. The Regional Water Board will request that USEPA submit remediation plans for Regional Board approval for the SBMM site within eight years after the effective date of this amendment and implement the plan two years thereafter. USEPA should complete remediation activities at the mine site and active lakebed sediment remediation within ten years of plan implementation.

USEPA anticipates implementing additional actions to address the ongoing surface and groundwater releases from the SBMM over the next several years. These actions are expected to lead to significant reductions in the ongoing releases from the mine pit, the mine waste piles and other ongoing sources of mercury releases from the terrestrial mine site. USEPA also currently plans to investigate what steps are appropriate under CERCLA to address the existing contamination in the lakebed sediments due to past releases from the SBMM. Regional Water Board staff will continue to work closely with the USEPA on these important activities. In addition, Regional Water Board staff will coordinate monitoring activities to investigate other sources of mercury loads to Clear Lake. These investigations by USEPA and the Regional Water Board should reduce the uncertainty that currently exists regarding the annual load of total mercury to the lake, the contribution of each source to that load, and the degree to which those sources lead to methylmercury exposure to and mercury uptake by fish in the lake. This information should lead to more refined decisions about what additional steps are appropriate and feasible to achieve the applicable water quality criteria.

The sediment compliance goals for Oaks Arm will require USEPA to address both (1) the ongoing releases from the terrestrial mine site and (2) the load of total mercury that currently exists in the active lakebed sediment layer as a result of past releases. Potential options to control the ongoing releases of mercury from the terrestrial mine site include: remediation of onsite waste rock, tailings and ore piles to minimize the erosion of mercury contaminated sediments into the lake; diversion of surface water run-on away from waste piles and the inactive mine

pit; control and containment or treatment of surface water runoff; control of groundwater flow into Clear Lake; and reduction of mercury flux from the mine waste piles into the atmosphere.

Meeting the load allocation for the lakebed sediment will require remediation of contaminated sediment. Potential options to address the mercury that currently exists in the lakebed as a result of past releases and is being remobilized may include dredging the contaminated sediment, capping with clean sediments, facilitating natural burial of highly contaminated sediments, or reducing the transport of highly contaminated sediments from the Oaks Arm into the rest of the lake. Monitoring to assess progress toward meeting the load reduction goals from Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine should be planned and conducted as part of specific remediation activities. Baselines for mercury loads from the various ongoing inputs from the mine site should be established in order to evaluate successes of the remediation activities.

In order to refine the load estimates from SBMM, the Regional Water Board recommends that USEPA determine the following information: mercury concentrations and sediment deposition rates for sediment cores collected near the mine site; characterization of porewater in sediments near the mine site to determine sources, magnitude and impacts of mercury-containing fluids/groundwater entering the lake; estimates of total surface water and groundwater fluxes of mercury from SBMM, including transport through the wetlands north of the site; and patterns of sediment transport and deposition within the lake.

If additional information reveals that reaching the 95% reduction in mercury loads from the terrestrial mine site is technically infeasible or cost prohibitive, or otherwise not technically justified, the Regional Water Board will consider internal adjustments to the SBMM load allocation. It may be possible to adjust the allocation among the terrestrial site and the contaminated sediments associated with the SBMM, provided the internal reallocation achieves the same overall reduction in loads from mine-related sources (terrestrial mine site and ongoing contributions from highly contaminated sediments). Any internal adjustment must achieve the sediment compliance goals in the east end of Oaks Arm.

Although USEPA is currently spending public funds to address the releases from the SBMM, the owner of SBMM is the party that is legally responsible for addressing the past, current and future releases from the SBMM and for developing implementation plans, implementing control activities that result in achievement of the load reduction, and performing monitoring to verify the load reduction.

Tributaries and Surface Water Runoff

Past and current loads of total mercury from the tributaries and direct surface water runoff are also a source of mercury loading to the lake and to the active sediment layer in the lakebed. This section excludes loads from surface water runoff associated with the SBMM because those are addressed separately above. The loads of total mercury from the tributaries and surface water runoff to Clear Lake should be reduced by 20% of existing levels. In an average water year, existing loads are estimated to be 18 kg/year. Loads range from 1 to 60 kg/year, depending upon water flow rates and other factors. The load allocation applies to tributary inputs as a whole, instead of to individual tributaries. Efforts should be focused on identifying and controlling inputs from hot spots. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, other land management agencies in the Clear Lake Basin, and Lake County shall submit plans for monitoring and implementation to achieve the necessary load reductions. The Regional Water Board will coordinate with the above named agencies and other interested parties to develop the monitoring and implementation plans. The purpose of the monitoring shall be to refine load estimates and identify potential hot spots of mercury loading from tributaries or direct surface runoff into Clear Lake. Hot spots may include erosion of soils with concentrations of mercury above the average for the rest of the tributary. If significant sources are identified, the Regional Water Board will coordinate with the agencies to develop and implement load reductions. The implementation plans shall include a summation of existing erosion control efforts and a discussion of feasibility and proposed actions to control loads from identified hot spots. The agencies will provide monitoring and implementation plans within five years after the effective date of this amendment and implement load reduction plans within five years thereafter. The goal is to complete the load reductions within ten years of implementation plan approval.

Regional Water Board staff will work with the Native American Tribes in the Clear Lake watershed on mercury reduction programs for the tributaries and surface water runoff. Staff will solicit the Tribe's participation in the development of monitoring and implementation plans.

Wetlands

The Regional Water Board is concerned about the potential for wetland areas to be significant sources of methylmercury. Loads and fate of methylmercury from wetlands that drain to Clear Lake are not fully understood. The potential for production of methylmercury should be assessed during the planning of any wetlands or floodplain restoration projects within the Clear Lake watershed. The Regional Water

Board establishes a goal of no significant increases of methylmercury to Clear Lake resulting from such activities. As factors contributing to mercury methylation are better understood, the possible control of existing methylmercury production within tributary watersheds should be examined.

Atmospheric Deposition

Atmospheric loads of mercury originating outside of the Clear Lake watershed and depositing locally are minimal. Global and regional atmospheric inputs of mercury are not under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. Loads of mercury from outside of the Clear Lake watershed and depositing from air onto the lake surface are established at the existing input rate, which is estimated to be 1 to 2 kg/year.

Public Education

An important component of the Clear Lake mercury strategy is public education. Until the effects of all mercury reduction efforts are reflected in fish tissue levels, the public needs to be continually informed about safe fish consumption levels. The Lake County Public Health Department will provide outreach and education to the community, emphasizing portions of the population that are at risk, such as pregnant women and children. Education efforts may include recommendations to eat smaller fish and species having lower mercury concentrations.

Monitoring and Review

The monitoring plan for Clear Lake will determine whether mercury loads have been reduced to meet sediment compliance goals and fish tissue objectives. Monitoring will include fish tissue, water and sediment sampling. The Regional Water Board will oversee the preparation of detailed monitoring plans and resources to conduct monitoring of sediment, water and fish to assess progress toward meeting the water quality objectives. Chapter V, Surveillance and Monitoring, provides details for monitoring in Clear Lake.

The Regional Water Board will review the progress toward meeting the fish tissue objectives for Clear Lake every five years. The review will be timed to coincide with the five-year review to be conducted by USEPA for the Record of Decision for the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine Superfund Site. The Clear Lake mercury management strategy was developed with existing information. The Regional Water Board recognizes that there are uncertainties with the load estimates and the correlation between reductions in loads of total mercury, methylmercury uptake by biota, and fish tissue concentrations. Regional Water Board staff will consider any new data to refine load estimates and allocations from sources within the Clear Lake watershed. Estimates of existing loads

from SBMM or the tributaries will be refined during the review process. If new data indicate that the linkage analysis or load allocations will not result in attainment of the fish tissue objectives, or the fish tissue objectives or load allocations require adjustment, revisions to the Basin Plan will be proposed.

Pesticide Discharges from Nonpoint Sources

The control of pesticide discharges to surface waters from nonpoint sources will be achieved primarily by the development and implementation of management practices that minimize or eliminate the amount discharged. The Board will use water quality monitoring results to evaluate the effectiveness of control efforts and to help prioritize control efforts.

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Regional Board monitoring will consist primarily of chemical analysis and biotoxicity testing of major water bodies receiving irrigation return flows. The focus will be on pesticides with use patterns and chemical characteristics that indicate a high probability of entering surface waters at levels that may impact beneficial uses. Board staff will advise other agencies that conduct water quality and aquatic biota monitoring of high priority chemicals, and will review monitoring data developed by these agencies. Review of the impacts of "inert" ingredients contained in pesticide formulations will be integrated into the Board's pesticide monitoring program.

When a pesticide is detected more than once in surface waters, investigations will be conducted to identify sources. Priority for investigation will be determined through consideration of the following factors: toxicity of the compound, use patterns and the number of detections. These investigations may be limited to specific watersheds where the pesticide is heavily used or local practices result in unusually high discharges. Special studies will also be conducted to determine pesticide content of sediment and aquatic life when conditions warrant. Other agencies will be consulted regarding prioritization of monitoring projects, protocol, and interpretation of results.

To ensure that new pesticides do not create a threat to water quality, the Board, either directly or through the State Water Resources Control Board, will review the pesticides that are processed through the Department of Food and Agriculture's (DFA) registration program. Where use of the pesticide may result in a discharge to surface waters, the Board staff will make efforts to ensure that label instructions or use restrictions require management practices that will result in compliance with water quality objectives. When the Board determines that despite any actions taken by DFA, use of the pesticide may result in discharge to surface waters in violation of the objectives, the Board will take regulatory action, such as adoption of a prohibition of discharge or issuance of waste discharge requirements to control discharges of the pesticide. Monitoring may be required to verify that management practices are effective in protecting water quality.

The Board will notify pesticide dischargers through public notices, educational programs and the Department of Food and Agriculture's pesticide regulatory program of the water quality objectives related to pesticide discharges. Dischargers will be advised to implement management practices that result in full compliance with these objectives by 1

January 1993, unless required to do so earlier. (Dischargers of carbofuran, malathion, methyl parathion, molinate and thiobencarb must meet the requirements detailed in the Prohibitions section.) During this time period, dischargers will remain legally responsible for the impacts caused by their discharges.

The Board will conduct reviews of the management practices being followed to verify that they produce discharges that comply with water quality objectives. It is anticipated that practices associated with one or two pesticides can be reviewed each year. Since criteria, control methods and other factors are subject to change, it is also anticipated that allowable management practices will change over time, and control practices for individual pesticides will have to be reevaluated periodically.

Public hearings will be held at least once every two years to review the progress of the pesticide control program. At these hearings, the Board will

- review monitoring results and identify pesticides of greatest concern,
- review changes or trends in pesticide use that may impact water quality,
- consider approval of proposed management practices for the control of pesticide discharges,
- set the schedule for reviewing management practices for specific pesticides, and
- consider enforcement action.

After reviewing the testimony, the Board will place the pesticides into one of the following three classifications. When compliance with water quality objectives and performance goals is not obtained within the timeframes allowed, the Board will consider alternate control options, such as prohibition of discharge or issuance of waste discharge requirements.

1. Where the Board finds that pesticide discharges pose a significant threat to drinking water supplies or other beneficial uses, it will request DFA to act to prevent further impacts. If DFA does not proceed with such action(s) within six months of the Board's request, the Board will act within a reasonable time period to place restrictions on the discharges.

2. Where the Board finds that currently used discharge management practices are resulting in violations of water quality objectives, but the impacts of the discharge are not so severe as to require immediate changes, dischargers will be given three years, with a possibility of three one year time extensions depending on the circumstances involved, to develop and implement practices that will meet the objectives. During this period of time, dischargers may be required to take interim steps, such as meeting Board established performance goals to reduce impacts of the discharges. Monitoring will be required to show that the interim steps and proposed management practices are effective.
3. The Board may approve the management practices as adequate to meet water quality objectives. After the Board has approved specific management practices for the use and discharge of a pesticide, no other management practice may be used until it has been reviewed by the Board and found to be equivalent to or better than previously approved practices. Waste discharge requirements will be waived for irrigation return water per Resolution No. 82-036 if the Board determines that the management practices are adequate to meet water quality objectives and meet the conditions of the waiver policy. Enforcement action may be taken against those who do not follow management practices approved by the Board.

Carbofuran, malathion, methyl parathion, molinate and thiobencarb have been detected in surface waters at levels that impact aquatic organisms. Review of management practices associated with these materials is under way and is expected to continue for at least another two years. A timetable of activities related to these pesticides is at the end of the Prohibitions section. A detailed assessment of the impacts of these pesticides on aquatic organisms is also being conducted and water quality objectives will be adopted for these materials by the State or Regional Board by the end of 1993.

In conducting a review of pesticide monitoring data, the Board will consider the cumulative impact if more than one pesticide is present in the water body. This will be done by initially assuming that the toxicities of pesticides are additive. This will be evaluated separately for each beneficial use using the following formula:

$$\frac{C_1}{O_1} + \frac{C_2}{O_2} + \dots + \frac{C_i}{O_i} = S$$

Where:

C = The concentration of each pesticide.

O = The water quality objective or criterion for the specific beneficial use for each pesticide present, based on the best available information. Note that the numbers must be acceptable to the Board and performance goals are not to be used in this equation.

S = The sum. A sum exceeding one (1.0) indicates that the beneficial use may be impacted.

The above formula will not be used if it is determined that it does not apply to the pesticides being evaluated. When more than one pesticide is present, the impacts may not be cumulative or they may be additive, synergistic or antagonistic. A detailed assessment of the pesticides involved must be conducted to determine the exact nature of the impacts.

For most pesticides, numerical water quality objectives have not been adopted. USEPA criteria and other guidance are also extremely limited. Since this situation is not likely to change in the near future, the Board will use the best available technical information to evaluate compliance with the narrative objectives. Where valid testing has developed 96 hour LC50 values for aquatic organisms (the concentration that kills one half of the test organisms in 96 hours), the Board will consider one tenth of this value for the most sensitive species tested as the upper limit (daily maximum) for the protection of aquatic life. Other available technical information on the pesticide (such as Lowest Observed Effect Concentrations and No Observed Effect Levels), the water bodies and the organisms involved will be evaluated to determine if lower concentrations are required to meet the narrative objectives.

To ensure the best possible program, the Board will coordinate its pesticide control efforts with other agencies and organizations. Wherever possible, the burdens on pesticide dischargers will be reduced by working through the DFA or other appropriate regulatory processes. The Board may also designate another agency or organization as the responsible party for the development and/or implementation of management practices, but it will retain overall

review and control authority. The Board will work with water agencies and others whose activities may influence pesticide levels to minimize concentrations in surface waters.

Since the discharge of pesticides into surface waters will be allowed under certain conditions, the Board will take steps to ensure that this control program is conducted in compliance with the federal and state antidegradation policies. This will primarily be done as pesticide discharges are evaluated on a case by case basis.

Orchard Pesticide Runoff and Diazinon Runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers

1. The orchard pesticide runoff and diazinon runoff control program shall:
 - a. ensure compliance with the diazinon water quality objectives in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers through the implementation of necessary management practices;
 - b. ensure that measures that are implemented to reduce diazinon discharges do not lead to an increase in the discharge of other pesticides to levels that violate applicable water quality objectives and Regional Water Board policies; and
 - c. ensure that pesticide discharges from orchards to surface waters are controlled so that the pesticide discharges are at the lowest level that is technically and economically achievable.
2. Orchard dischargers must consider whether a proposed alternative to diazinon has the potential to degrade ground or surface water. If the alternative to diazinon has the potential to degrade ground water, alternative pest control methods must be considered. If the alternative to diazinon has the potential to degrade surface water, control measures must be implemented to ensure that applicable water quality objectives and Regional Water Board policies are not violated.
3. Compliance with water quality objectives, waste load allocations, and load allocations for diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers is required by June 30, 2008.

The water quality objectives and allocations will be implemented through one or a combination of the following: the adoption of one or more waivers of waste discharge requirements, and general or individual waste discharge requirements. To the extent not already in place,

the Regional Water Board expects to adopt or revise the appropriate waiver(s) or waste discharge requirements by December 31, 2007.

4. The waste load allocations for all NPDES-permitted discharges are the diazinon water quality objectives.
5. The Regional Water Board will review the diazinon allocations and the implementation provisions in the Basin Plan at least once every five years, beginning no later than June 30, 2007.
6. Regional Water Board staff will meet at least annually with staff from the Department of Pesticide Regulation and representatives from the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association to review pesticide use and instream pesticide concentrations during the dormant spray application season and to consider the effectiveness of management measures in meeting water quality objectives.
7. The Loading Capacity (LC) for diazinon is determined by:
8. The Load Allocation for discharges into the Sacramento River between Verona and I Street is determined by the following:

$LC = C \times Q \times a$ Unit Conversion Factor; where
C= the maximum concentration established by the diazinon water quality objectives and
Q= the flow (the daily average flow is used in conjunction with the 0.080 µg/L diazinon objective and the four-day average flow is used in conjunction with the 0.050 µg/L diazinon objective). The LC will be calculated for the Sacramento River at I Street; the Sacramento River at Verona; the Sacramento River at Colusa; and the Feather River near its mouth. The value for Q (flow) in the Loading Capacity calculations for the Sacramento River sites will be increased to account for any flood control diversions into the Yolo Bypass or Butte Sink. The best available estimates of such diversions will be used.

[LC(Sacramento River at I Street) minus LC(Sacramento River at Verona)] multiplied by 0.70.

The Load Allocations required to meet the Loading Capacity in the Sacramento River at Verona are determined by multiplying the LC calculated for the Sacramento River at Verona by the Load Allocation factors in Table IV-7. If the calculated Load Allocation for the Feather River

or Sacramento River at Colusa is greater than the Loading Capacity for that site, then the Loading Capacity for that site applies.

The Load Allocations establish the allowable diazinon load from nonpoint source dischargers.

Note: If the Sacramento River at Verona mean daily flow were 15,000 cubic feet per second or cfs, the loading capacity would equal approximately 2,900 grams/day for the 0.080 µg/L diazinon water quality objective. The Unit Conversion Factor would be 2.446.

The load allocations would be approximately 493 grams/day for the Colusa Basin Drain; 348 grams/day for the Feather River; 783 grams/day for the Sacramento River at Colusa; and 957 grams/day for Sutter/Butte.

If the mean daily flow in the Feather River were 5,000 cubic feet per second or cfs, the loading capacity would be approximately 978 grams/day for the 0.080 µg/L diazinon water quality objective. The Unit Conversion Factor would be 2.446.

If the load allocation for the Feather River for that day were 348 grams/day, the load allocation would apply.

9. The established waste load and load allocations for diazinon and the diazinon water quality objectives in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers represent a maximum allowable level. The Regional Water Board shall require any additional reductions in diazinon levels necessary to account for additive or synergistic toxicity effects or to protect beneficial uses in tributary waters.
10. Pursuant to CWC §13267, dischargers of diazinon must submit a management plan that describes the actions that the discharger will take to reduce diazinon discharges and meet the applicable allocations by the required compliance date.

The management plan may include actions required by State and federal pesticide regulations. The discharger must document the relationship between the actions to be taken and the expected reductions in diazinon discharge. Individual dischargers or a discharger group or coalition may submit management plans.

The management plan must comply with the provisions of any applicable waiver of waste discharge requirements or waste discharge requirements and must be submitted no later than June 30, 2005. The Regional Water Board may require revisions to the management plan if compliance with applicable allocations is not

attained or the management plan is not reasonably likely to attain compliance.

11. Any waiver of waste discharge requirements or waste discharge requirements that govern the control of orchard pesticide runoff or diazinon runoff that is discharged directly or indirectly into the Sacramento or Feather Rivers must be consistent with the policies and actions described in paragraphs 1-10.
12. In determining compliance with the waste load allocations, the Regional Water Board will consider any data or information submitted by the discharger regarding diazinon inputs from sources outside of the jurisdiction of the permitted discharge, including any diazinon present in precipitation; and any applicable provisions in the discharger's NPDES permit requiring the discharger to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

Table IV-7
Load Allocation Factors for Diazinon in the
Sacramento River Watershed

| Sub-Watershed | Load Allocation Factor |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Colusa Basin Drain | 17% |
| Feather River | 12% |
| Sacramento River at Colusa | 27% |
| Sutter/Butte | 33% |

Location Descriptions

Colusa Basin Drain - is the Colusa Basin Drain at the confluence with the Sacramento River. The Colusa Basin Drain sub-watershed includes all land that drains into the Colusa Basin Drain.

Feather River - is the Feather River near the confluence with the Sacramento River. The Feather River sub-watershed includes all land that drains into the Feather River below the Oroville Dam, but does not include flow from the Sutter Bypass.

Sacramento River at Colusa – is the Sacramento River at the River Road bridge in the town of Colusa. (United States Geological Survey gauging Station 11389500) The Sacramento River at Colusa sub-watershed includes all land below Shasta Dam that drains to the Sacramento River at Colusa.

Sutter/Butte - is Sacramento Slough near the confluence with the Sacramento River or the sum of the Sutter Bypass near the confluence with the Feather River and Reclamation Slough near the confluence with the Sutter Bypass depending on flow conditions (minus diazinon loading resulting from Sacramento River water being bypassed into tributaries of Sacramento Slough or the Sutter Bypass). The Sutter/Butte sub-watershed includes all land that drains to Sacramento Slough, the Sutter Bypass, and Reclamation Slough.

Sacramento River at I Street – is the Sacramento River at the I Street Bridge in the city of Sacramento.

Sacramento River at Verona – is the Sacramento River at the United States Geological Survey gauging station at Verona (Station Number 11425500).

Dredging in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

Large volumes of sediment are transported in the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers which drain the Central Valley. The average annual sediment load to San Francisco Bay from these two rivers is estimated to be 8 million cubic yards. Dredging and riverbank protection projects are ongoing, continuing activities necessary to keep ship channels open, prevent flooding, and control riverbank erosion. The Delta, with over 700 miles of waterways, is a major area of activity. At present, the Corps is overseeing the conduct and planning of rehabilitation work along 165 miles of levees surrounding 15 Delta islands. In addition, virtually all of the Delta levees have been upgraded by island owners or reclamation districts. The magnitude of recent operations, such as the Stockton and Sacramento Ship Channel Deepening Projects and Sacramento River Bank Protection Project, is discussed in recent U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports. For example, the Corps removes over 10 million cubic yards of sediment yearly from the Sacramento River. If the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel is widened and deepened as proposed currently, 25 million cubic yards of bottom material will be removed from the river during the 5-year project.

Environmental impacts of dredging operations and materials disposal include temporary dissolved oxygen reduction, increased turbidity and, under certain conditions, the mobilization of toxic chemicals and release of biostimulatory substances from the sediments. The direct destruction and burial of spawning gravels and alteration of benthic habitat may be the most severe impacts. The existing

regulatory process must be consistently implemented to assure protection of water quality and compliance with the certification requirements of Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

The Regional Water Board continues to work with dredging interests in the San Francisco Bay and Delta to develop a long term management strategy (LTMS) for handling dredge spoils. We will adopt requirements for all significant dredging operations and upland disposal projects in the Region.

Nitrate Pollution of Ground Water in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins

Since 1980, over 200 municipal supply wells have been closed in the Central Valley because of nitrate levels exceeding the State's 45 mg/l drinking water standard. Proposals have been submitted to assess the extent of the problem and explore possible regulatory responses, but without success. The increasing population growth in the Valley is expected to accelerate the problem's occurrence in the years ahead.

The Regional Water Board considers nitrate pollution to be a critical issue for beneficial use protection in the Central Valley Region. Staff will continue efforts to obtain study funds. Since nitrate pollution of ground water is not restricted to the Central Valley Region, the Regional Water Board recommends the State Water Board take the lead in developing programs for controlling ground water contamination resulting from the use of nitrogen fertilizer on irrigated crops.

Temperature and Turbidity Increases Below Large Water Storage and Diversion Projects in the Sacramento River Basin

The storage and diversion of water for hydroelectric and other purposes can impact downstream beneficial uses because of changes in temperature and the introduction of turbidity. There are several large facilities in the Basin which have had a history of documented or suspected downstream impairments.

Where problems have been identified, the staff will work with operators to prepare management agency agreements or make recommendations to State Water Board regarding requirements to remedy the problems. Where problems are suspected, the staff will seek additional monitoring.

Beneficial Use Impairments from Logging, Construction, and Associated Activities

The Regional Water Board has regulatory responsibility to prevent adverse water quality impacts from timber harvest activities. Impacts usually consist of temperature and turbidity effects caused by logging and associated activities in or next to streams. There has been an increase in the level of harvesting on private lands which is partly due to limited logging on federal lands. The staff participates on an interagency review team and performs a limited number of field inspections, both before and after harvest, in an attempt to obtain compliance with and enforce best management practices. The Regional Water Board may initiate enforcement action where water quality is degraded or threatened, but the volume of harvest plans annually submitted for review (e.g. approximately 800 in 1994) and the geographical spread (logging occurs in more than 20 counties in the Region) results in high probability of staff not being aware of timber operations which cause problems. Limited staff time also precludes substantive interchange with Department of Forestry and timber industry personnel during the planning phase of a timber operation. This interchange would lead to more timely identification of water quality concerns and development of appropriate mitigations.

Regional Water Board staff will continue to participate in weekly interagency review team meetings as well as pre-harvest and post-harvest inspections. Because of changes in the Forest Practice Rules, timber harvest plans have become more complicated and require more time for review than in the past. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the level of harvesting on private lands partly due to the limited logging on federal lands. Watersheds with the potential to be designated "special watersheds" need to be monitored and assessed. Due to the increased demands on staff time, staff will pursue additional funding for this task.

Dairies

The majority of the 1600+ dairies in the region are not regulated by waste discharge requirements and there is insufficient staff to conduct inspections on a regular basis to determine if the facilities are operating in compliance with applicable regulations. Based on information obtained during complaint

investigations and aerial surveillance flights, however, it is apparent that many of the facilities are following practices that may adversely impact water quality. Regional Water Board studies have shown that dairies have impacted ground water quality in some areas.

As part of a project funded by basin planning update funds, staff has been evaluating alternative approaches to obtaining improved water quality protection at dairy sites. Upon completion of the staff report, workshops will be held and the Regional Water Board will consider changes in the regulatory program for dairies.

One of the primary concerns is the impact of dairies on ground water quality. As part of the basin planning project, shallow monitoring wells have been installed at five facilities that are following what are currently the best management practices for protection of ground water quality. Data from these sites will be used to help determine if improved management practices must be developed.

Nutrient and Pesticide Discharges From Nurseries

The majority of the over 500 nurseries in the region are not regulated by waste discharge requirements. Staff experience with the few nurseries that are regulated has shown that tailwater discharges from nurseries have the potential to impact water quality. A typical nursery irrigates at least once per day, and applies fertilizer through the irrigation system. Pesticides are applied as needed. Excess tailwater usually flows off the property, either into a sewer system, a surface waterway, or an infiltration pond.

As part of a project supported by basin planning update funds, staff conducted a nine-month sampling program at four typical nurseries. Upon completion of the report summarizing the sampling project, staff will work with industry representatives, the State Water Board, and the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to develop any needed best management practices. The Memorandum of Understanding between the State Water Board and DPR describing the role of each agency with regard to pesticide regulation is Appendix item 20.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAMS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FINANCING

San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program

The estimates of capital and operational costs to achieve the selenium objective for the San Joaquin River range from \$3.6 million/year to \$27.4 million/year (1990 dollars). The cost of meeting water quality objectives in Mud Slough (north), Salt Slough, and the wetland supply channels is approximately \$2.7 million/year (1990 dollars).

Potential funding sources include:

1. Private financing by individual sources.
2. Bonded indebtedness or loans from governmental institutions.
3. Surcharge on water deliveries to lands contributing to the drainage problem.
4. Ad Valorem tax on lands contributing to the drainage problem.
5. Taxes and fees levied by a district created for the purpose of drainage management.
6. State or federal grants or low-interest loan programs.
7. Single-purpose appropriations from federal or State legislative bodies (including land retirement programs).

Pesticide Control Program

Based on an average of \$15 per acre per year for 500,000 acres of land planted to rice and an average of \$5 per acre per year for the remaining 3,500,000 acres of irrigated agriculture in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, the total annual cost to agriculture is estimated at \$25,000,000. Financial assistance for complying with this program may be obtainable through the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and technical assistance is available from the University of

California Cooperative Extension Service and the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service.

Sacramento and Feather Rivers Orchard Runoff Control Program

The total estimated costs for management practices to meet the diazinon objectives for the Sacramento and Feather Rivers are from a \$0.3 million/ year cost savings to a \$3.8 million/year cost (2001 dollars). The estimated costs for discharger monitoring, planning, and evaluation are from \$0.5 to \$9.3 million/year (2003 dollars).

Potential funding sources include:

1. Those identified in the San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program and the Pesticide Control Program.

V. SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

This chapter describes the methods and programs that the Regional Water Board uses to acquire water quality information. Acquisition of data is a basic need of a water quality control program and is required by both the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The Regional Water Board's surveillance and monitoring efforts include different types of sample collection and analysis. Surface water surveillance may involve analyses of water, sediment, or tissue samples and ground water surveillance often includes collection and analysis of soil samples. Soil, water, and sediment samples are analyzed via standard, EPA approved, laboratory methods. The Regional Water Board addresses quality assurance through bid specifications and individual sampling actions such as submittal of split, duplicate, or spiked samples and lab inspections.

Although surveillance and monitoring efforts have traditionally relied upon measurement of key chemical/physical parameters (e.g., metals, organic and inorganic compounds, bacteria, temperature, and dissolved oxygen) as indicators of water quality, there is increasing recognition that close approximation of water quality impacts requires the use of biological indicators. This is particularly true for regulation of toxic compounds in surface waters where standard physical/chemical measurement may be inadequate to indicate the wide range of substances and circumstances able to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. The use of biological indicators to identify or measure toxic discharges is often referred to as *biotoxicity testing*. EPA has issued guidelines and technical support materials for biotoxicity testing. A key use of the method is to monitor for compliance with narrative water quality objectives or permit requirements that specify that there is to be no discharge of toxic materials in toxic amounts. The Regional Water Board will continue to use biotoxicity procedures and testing in its surveillance and monitoring program.

As discussed previously, the protection, attainment, and maintenance of beneficial uses occur as part of a continuing cycle of identifying beneficial use impairments, applying control measures, and assessing program effectiveness. The Regional Water Board surveillance and monitoring program provides for the collection, analysis, and distribution of the water quality data needed to sustain its control

program. Under ideal circumstances, the Regional Water Board surveillance and monitoring program would produce information on the frequency, duration, source, extent, and severity of beneficial use impairments. In attempting to meet this goal, the Regional Water Board relies upon a variety of measures to obtain information. The current surveillance and monitoring program consists primarily of seven elements:

Data Collected by Other Agencies

The Regional Water Board relies on data collected by a variety of other agencies. For example, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) has an ongoing monitoring program in the Delta and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and DWR conduct monitoring in some upstream rivers. The Department of Fish and Game, Fish and Wildlife Service, USGS, and Department of Health Services also conduct special studies and collect data.

Regional Water Board and State Water Board Monitoring Programs

The State Water Board manages its own Toxic Substances Monitoring (*TSM*) program to collect and analyze fish tissue for the presence of bioaccumulative chemicals. The Regional Water Board participates in the selection of sampling sites for its basins and annually is provided with a report of the testing results.

Special Studies

Intensive water quality studies provide detailed data to locate and evaluate violations of receiving water standards and to make waste load allocations. They usually involve localized, frequent and/or continuous sampling. These studies are specially designed to evaluate problems in potential water quality limited segments, areas of special biological significance or hydrologic units requiring sampling in addition to the routine collection efforts.

One such study is the *San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Monitoring Program*. The program includes the following tasks:

1. The dischargers will monitor discharge points and receiving waters for constituents of concern and flow (discharge points and receiving water points).

2. The Regional Board will inspect discharge flow monitoring facilities and will continue its cooperative effort with dischargers to ensure the quality of laboratory results.
3. The Regional Board will, on a regular basis, inspect any facilities constructed to store or treat agricultural subsurface drainage.
4. The Regional Board will continue to maintain and update its information on agricultural subsurface drainage facilities in the Grassland watershed. Efforts at collecting basic data on all facilities, including flow estimates and water quality will continue.
5. The Regional Water Board, in cooperation with other agencies, will regularly assess water conservation achievements, cost of such efforts and drainage reduction effectiveness information. In addition, in cooperation with the programs of other agencies and local district managers, the Regional Board will gather information on irrigation practices, i.e., irrigation efficiency, pre-irrigation efficiency, excessive deep percolation and on seepage losses.

Aerial Surveillance

Low-altitude flights are conducted primarily to observe variations in field conditions, gather photographic records of discharges, and document variations in water quality.

Self-Monitoring

Self-monitoring reports are normally submitted by the discharger on a monthly or quarterly basis as required by the permit conditions. They are routinely reviewed by Regional Water Board staff.

Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring determines permit compliance, validates self-monitoring reports, and provides support for enforcement actions. Discharger compliance monitoring and enforcement actions are the responsibility of the Regional Water Board staff.

Complaint Investigation

Complaints from the public or governmental agencies regarding the discharge of pollutants or creation of nuisance conditions are investigated and pertinent information collected.

Clear Lake Methylmercury

The Regional Water Board will use the following criteria to determine compliance with the methylmercury fish tissue objectives in Clear Lake. Mercury will be measured in fish of the species and sizes consumed by humans and wildlife. The objectives are based on the average of methylmercury concentrations in muscle tissue of trophic level 3 and 4 fish. Because greater than 85% of total mercury in muscle tissue of fish of these sizes is methylmercury, analysis of muscle tissue for total mercury is acceptable for assessing compliance.

Fish from the following species will be collected and analyzed every ten years. The representative fish species for trophic level 4 shall be largemouth bass (total length 300-400 mm), catfish (total length 300 – 400 mm), brown bullhead (total length 300-400 mm), and crappie (total length 200-300 mm). The representative fish species for trophic level 3 shall be carp, hitch, Sacramento blackfish, black bullhead, and bluegill of all sizes; and brown bullhead and catfish of lengths less than the trophic level 4 lengths.

Fish tissue mercury concentrations are not expected to respond quickly to remediation activities at Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine, Clear Lake sediments, or the tributaries. Adult fish integrate methylmercury over a lifetime and load reduction efforts are not expected to be discernable for more than five years after remediation efforts. Therefore to assess remedial activities, part of the monitoring at Clear Lake will include indicator species, consisting of inland silversides and largemouth bass less than one year old, to be sampled every five years. Juveniles of these species will reflect recent exposure to methylmercury and can be indicators of mercury reduction efforts.

Average concentrations of methylmercury by trophic level should be determined in a combination of the identified species collected throughout Clear Lake. The number of fish collected to determine compliance with this objective will be based on the statistical variance within each species. The sample size will be determined by methods described in USEPA's Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish or other statistical methods approved by the Executive Officer.

Total mercury in tributary sediment, lake sediment, and water will be monitored to determine whether loads have decreased. The water and sediment monitoring frequency will be every five years.

Orchard Pesticide Runoff and Diazinon Runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers

The Regional Water Board requires a focused monitoring effort of pesticide runoff from orchards in the Sacramento Valley.

The monitoring and reporting program for any waste discharge requirements or waiver of waste discharge requirements that addresses pesticide runoff from orchards in the Sacramento Valley must be designed to collect the information necessary to:

1. determine compliance with established water quality objectives for diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers ;
2. determine compliance with established waste load allocations and load allocations for diazinon;
3. determine the degree of implementation of management practices to reduce off-site migration of diazinon;
4. determine the effectiveness of management practices and strategies to reduce off-site migration of diazinon;
5. determine whether alternatives to diazinon are causing surface water quality impacts;
6. determine whether the discharge causes or contributes to a toxicity impairment due to additive or synergistic effects of multiple pollutants; and
7. demonstrate that management practices are achieving the lowest pesticide levels technically and economically achievable.

Dischargers are responsible for providing the necessary information. The information may come from the dischargers' monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX DIRECTORY

| <u>ITEM*</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|--------------|---|
| 1. | State Water Board Policy for Water Quality Control |
| 2. | State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California |
| 3. | State Water Board Resolution No. 74-43, Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California |
| 4. | State Water Board Resolution No. 75-58, Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Powerplant Cooling |
| 5. | State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California |
| 6. | State Water Board Resolution No. 87-22, Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste |
| 7. | State Water Board Resolution No. 88-23, Policy Regarding the Underground Storage Tank Pilot Program |
| 8. | State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, Sources of Drinking Water Policy |
| 9. | State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49, Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under Water Code Section 13304 |
| 10. | State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste |
| 11. | State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Temperature in Coastal and Inerstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries in California (Thermal Plan) |
| 12. | State Water Board Resolution No. 92-82, exception to the Thermal Plan for Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District |
| 13. | State Water Board MAA with Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture |
| 14. | State Water Board MOA with Department of Health Services (implementation of hazardous waste program) |
| 15. | State Water Board MOA with Department of Health Services (use of reclaimed water) |
| 16. | State Water Board MAA with the Board of Forestry and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection |
| 17. | State Water Board MOA with CA Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas |

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages

APPENDIX DIRECTORY

| <u>ITEM*</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|--------------|--|
| 18. | State Water Board MOU with Department of Health Services/Department of Toxic Substances Control |
| 19. | State Water Board MOU with Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture for Planning and Technical Assistance Related to Water Quality Policies and Activities |
| 20. | State Water Board MOU with the Environmental Affairs Agency, Air Resources Board, and California Integrated Waste Management Board |
| 21. | State Water Board MOU with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation for the Protection of Water Quality from Potentially Adverse Effects of Pesticides |
| 22. | State Water Board MOU with Several Agencies Regarding the Implementation of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program's Recommended Plan |
| 23. | State Water Board MOU with the California Integrated Waste Management Board |
| 23. | State Water Board MOU with the Bureau of Land Management US Department of Interior - Nonpoint Source Issues, Planning and Coordination of Nonpoint Source Water Quality Policies and Activities |
| 24. | Regional Water Board Resolution No. 70-118, Delegation of Certain Duties and Powers of the Regional Water Board to the Board's Executive Officer |
| 26. | Regional Water Board MOU with U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Ukiah District) |
| 27. | Regional Water Board MOU with U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Susanville District) |
| 28. | Regional Water Board MOU with U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Bakersfield District) |
| 29. | Regional Water Board MOA with U. S. Bureau of Reclamation |
| 30. | Regional Water Board MOU with California Dept. of Fish and Game and Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control Districts of the South San Joaquin Valley Regarding Vegetation Management in Wastewater Treatment Facilities |
| 31. | Regional Water Board Resolution No. 89-247, Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Retail Fertilizer Facilities |
| 32. | Regional Water Board Resolution No. 90-34, Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements at Pesticide Applicator Facilities |
| 33. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Winery Waste |

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages

APPENDIX DIRECTORY (continued)

| <u>ITEM*</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|--------------|--|
| 34. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Erosion |
| 35. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Small Hydroelectric Facilities |
| 36. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Disposal from Land Developments |
| 37. | Regional Water Board Guidelines for Mining |
| 38. | Regional Water Board list of Water Quality Limited Segments - - - Removed 6 September 2002 |
| 39. | Federal Anti-degradation policy (40 CFR 131.12) |
| 40. | Grassland Watershed Wetland Channels |

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages